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THE NATIONAL
CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY.

VOLUME XVI.

THE NATIONAL
CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN
BIOGRAPHY

BEING THE

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

AS ILLUSTRATED IN THE LIVES OF THE FOUNDERS, BUILDERS, AND DEFENDERS
OF THE REPUBLIC, AND OF THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO ARE
DOING THE WORK AND MOULDING THE
THOUGHT OF THE PRESENT TIME

EDITED BY

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VOLUME XVI

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THE NATIONAL

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SMITH, Joseph, founder and first president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, commonly known as the Mormon Church, was born near Sharon, Vt., Dec. 23, 1805, son of Joseph and Lucy (Mack) Smith. When he was about ten years old his parents removed to Palmyra, N. Y., and four years later settled at Manchester, in the same state. Joseph worked as a farm hand. He had little education, but was spiritually-minded, and, partly through the influence of a religious revival held in his neighborhood, became exercised upon the subject of his soul's salvation. Several of his father's family were proselyted to the Presbyterian faith. Joseph himself was inclined toward Methodism, but forbore to join any of the sects. Perplexed by the conflicting claims of the various Christian churches, he sought a solution in the Scriptures and was particularly impressed by a passage in the epistle of James, reading as follows: "If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not, and it shall be given him." In simple faith he resolved to put the promise to the test. Retiring for that purpose to the woods, near his father's home, he bowed himself in prayer. According to his account, he had no sooner begun to pray than he was seized upon by a power which had the effect of paralyzing his tongue so that he could no longer speak; but finding his thoughts unfettered, he continued to pray in silence. His persistency was rewarded by a glorious vision in which two heavenly personages appeared to him, one of whom, pointing to the other, said: "This is my beloved Son. Hear him." The boy was told to join none of the churches then upon earth, as they had all gone out of the way, but to bide the time of the restoration of the pure Gospel, and the reestablishment of the true Church of Christ. This was in the spring of 1820. Joseph's statement goes on to tell how, on the night of Sept. 21, 1823, he recieved the visitation of an angel, who gave his name as Moroni, and announced himself as the last of many prophets who had ministered upon the American continent to a branch of the House of Israel, who, under the prophet Lehi, had been led from Jerusalem about 600 B.C. Lehi's colony had been rent by dissension into parties which developed into two powerful nations known respectively as Nephites and Lamanites after Nephi and Laman, two of Lehi's sons. The record revealed through Moroni sets forth that the descendants of Lehi inhabited South and North America down to the beginning of the fifth century after Christ, when the Nephite nation was destroyed by the savage Lamanites, who were the progenitors of the American Indians. Joseph claimed to have received from Moroni knowledge of an ancient record, engraved upon metallic plates and hidden in a hill near his father's home. Eventually these plates were delivered into his hands, with interpreters, Urim and Thummim, by the aid of which under divine inspiration he translated the record into English and gave to the world the Book of Mormon. It was so named after the Nephite prophet Mormon, father of Moroni. Mormon had compiled and abridged the records of his people; and Moroni concealed the plates in the Hill Cumorah, whence Joseph Smith took them as the angel directed. The hill in question is between Palmyra and Manchester, New York, and among the inhabitants of that section is known as "Mormon Hill." For their belief in the Book of Mormon, the followers of Joseph Smith were termed "Mormons" and their religion "Mormonism." Their proper name is The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The Book of Mormon tells how the Savior, after his resurrection, appeared to the Nephites, organized His Church among them, and revealed the destiny of America, the Land of Zion, where a holy city, New Jerusalem, is to be built by a gathering of scattered Israel, prior to the coming of the Lord. The Nephite record, containing the fulness of the Gospel of Christ, as delivered to that ancient people, is a history of this chosen land and a prophecy of its future. Joseph Smith affirms that while the Book of Mormon was being translated, in which work Oliver Cowdery, a young schoolmaster, acted as his scribe, John the Baptist, as an angel from God, conferred upon him and Oliver Cowdery the priesthood of Aaron, empowering them to preach repentance and to baptize by immersion for the remission of sins. The date given for this event is May 15, 1829. Soon afterward the higher or Melchizedek priesthood was conferred upon them by three other heavenly messengers, the Apostles Peter, James and John. This higher priesthood authorized them to bestow the Holy Ghost upon all baptized believers in their testimony; and to organize and build up the Church of Jesus Christ. Oliver Cowdery confirms Joseph Smith's declaration. Chiefly through the instrumentality of these two young men, the Church of the Latter day Saints was organized at Fayette, New York, Apr. 6, 1830. The Book of Mormon promised that three special witnesses would be chosen to behold the plates from which it was translated, and that these plates would be shown them by an angel. Oliver Cowdery, David Whitmer and Martin Harris were selected as these witnesses; and their statement, embodied in the preface to the book, is to the effect that the promise was literally fulfilled. In the same connection eight other witnesses testify that they both saw and handled the metallic record. The copyright to the book was secured in June, 1829, and shortly afterward the first edition of the Book of Mormon was given to the world. It was printed at Palmyra, N. Y. Mormonism's first conversions were in western New York and northern Pennsylvania, but within a year, partly to escape persecution, but mainly to put itself in the way of fulfilling its proclaimed destiny, the infant Church moved westward, establishing its headquarters at Kirtland, O. Joseph Smith sought to institute what has become known as "The United Order," a social system designed to abolish poverty, monopoly and attendant evils, and establish unity and equality in temporal as well as spiritual things: a like order and condition to that which, according to the "Mormon" leader, sanctified the City of Enoch in antediluvian days, and which the apostles at Jerusalem endeavored to introduce. The Book of Mormon represents the Israelitish inhabitants of this continent as living in that Order after their conversion to Christ, and Joseph Smith declared that such a condition was essential to prepare the world for the Millennial era. The United Order was a system of consecrations and stewardships; every member of the Church was expected to consecrate his or her property to the common cause—the building up of Zion; and in return was to receive from and manage for the Church a portion of its property called a "stewardship"; all gains reverting to a general fund, from which every member would derive his or her support. Colonization now began on an extensive scale, both at Kirtland, O., and at Independence, Jackson county, Mo., the site chosen for the City of Zion. A Mormon colony settled in Jackson county during the summer of 1831 and laid the foundations of a city and temple. Ohio and Missouri were then new States, the latter bordering on the wilderness. Lands were purchased and improved, houses built, mercantile stores and various industries established, and papers published in which the doctrines and purposes of the Saints were heralded to the world. At the same time their missionaries traveled through various parts of the Union and into the Canadian provinces, preaching, proselyting and counseling their converts to "gather to Zion." From the first Mormonism met the most bitter and determined opposition, particularly from the religious element. In Missouri its adherents were accused of being abolitionists—a thing sufficient in itself to render them unpopular; and it was asserted that they not only intended to free the slaves, but to unite with the Indians and drive the old settlers from the land. These and other false charges aroused sufficient hostility to effect the expulsion of the Mormons from Jackson county in the autumn of 1833. The refugees settled temporarily in Clay county, where the people received them kindly, and denounced the violence that had driven them from their homes. Meanwhile, in Ohio the cause prospered, in spite of strong efforts to prevent. At Kirtland a temple was built, the organization of the Priesthood perfected, and in the summer of 1837 missionaries were sent to foreign lands. The first baptisms in England, the earliest mission field outside the United States and Canada, took place at Preston in Lancashire, and the work spread thence through the neighboring counties. In about eight months fifteen hundred souls were added to the Church. During this period of success abroad, Mormonism had a stormy experience at home. Disaffection reared its head at Kirtland, and those who fell away joined with the outside opposition, which became fiercer than ever. One cause of trouble was the failure of the Kirtland Bank, a Mormon institution that went down, with hundreds of other similar concerns throughout the country, in the financial maelstrom of 1837. The Mormon leader, his life threatened, was finally compelled to flee, and the main body of his followers, having disposed of their possessions in Ohio, joined him in Missouri, which became the chief gathering place. In Caldwell, Daviess, and other counties the Saints settled in large numbers, purchasing lands, founding cities, and carrying out as far as possible their colonizing enterprises. In 1838 the law of tithing was instituted, under which the members morally obligated themselves to give one-tenth of their annual increase as a free-will offering to enable the Church to carry on its work. Prosperity did not smile very long upon the Mormons in Missouri. Religious and political differences between them and their neighbors culminated in mob violence including bloodshed; and in the winter of 1838–39 the entire community, twelve to fifteen thousand men, women and children, were driven out of the state under an order issued by Governor Lilburn W. Boggs and executed by an overwhelming force of militia. Said the Boggs proclamation: "The Mormons must be exterminated or driven from the State." Many of them were massacred, and the Mormon property, such as had not been destroyed, was confiscated to pay the expenses of the proceedings against them. Illinois gave them a hospitable welcome, and in Hancock county of that state, as well as in Lee county, Ia., they founded cities, cultivated farms, and established industries calculated to build up and beautify the country. Nauvoo, Ill., the chief city of the Saints, was a temperance town, and designed as an educational center. There a temple was built and a university projected. The first Mormon immigrants from abroad—a company of English converts—arrived at Nauvoo in the summer of 1840. The year before, Brigham Young, at the head of an apostolic mission, had been sent across the Atlantic to strengthen the foundations previously laid by Heber C. Kimball and others in Great Britain. Mormonism was preached in all the principal cities and towns of the British Isles. Five thousand converts were made, a new edition of the Book of Mormon was published, and a periodical, "The Millennial Star," with Parley P. Pratt as editor, was established at Manchester, the first headquarters of the mission. Many tracts were printed and distributed, and an emigration agency was founded, which for many years sent annually across the ocean thousands to swell the numbers of the Church in America. Early in the fifties the British mission numbered over thirty thousand members, most of whom emigrated and helped to colonize the valleys of the Rocky Mountains. Joseph Smith the Prophet, and his brother Hyrum Smith, the Patriarch of the Church, were murdered by a mob at Carthage, Ill., June 27, 1844. The events leading up to this tragedy were a virtual repetition of the troubles that had resulted in the expulsion of the Saints from Missouri. The principal cause was religious and political animosity on the part of those who viewed with alarm the rapid growth of the new community and per-

Joseph Smith Jr

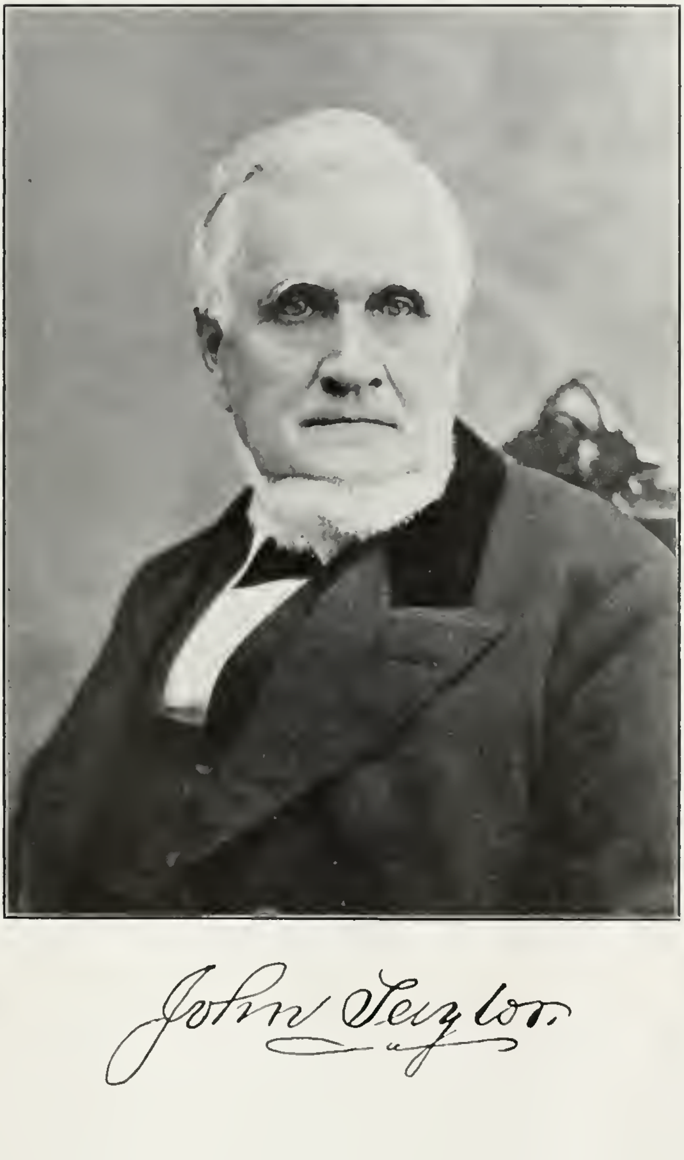
Brigham Young

sisted in misinterpreting its aims and motives. Joseph Smith, foreseeing the inevitable, had predicted, in August, 1842, the removal of his people to the Rocky Mountains, and had even organized an exploring expedition to seek out a new home for them in the solitudes of the Great West. Had he lived, he would undoubtedly have led them to the land they now inhabit. Early in 1844 the Mormon leader announced himself a candidate for the presidency of the United States, and included in his platform of political principles a proposition to abolish slavery, but upon the basis of a fair and just remuneration of the slave-holders for the property they would be called upon to relinquish. He proposed that the slaves should be purchased and set free by the general government, the purchase money to be raised from the sale of public lands. While the presidential campaign was in progress, and most of the stalwart men of the Church were absent from Nauvoo electioneering in the interest of the Prophet, certain apostate Mormons, with a view to bringing fresh trouble upon the many times despoiled and driven community, established a paper advocating the repeal of the Nauvoo charter, a very liberal instrument, granted by the state legislature, and looked upon by the Saints as the chief bulwark of their liberties. Under its provisions, the Mormon part of the militia of Illinois had been given a special organiation which enabled it to elect its own officers and by virtue of which Joseph Smith became its lieutenant general. The main object in the organization of the Nauvoo Legion—as it was styled —was protection against mob violence from which the Mormon people had suffered so severely. Indignant at the attempt to overthrow their liberties and open the way for further persecution, the civic authorities of Nauvoo decreed the abatement of the paper, "The Nauvoo Expositor," as a public nuisance, and the decree was carried into effect by the police. For this act Joseph Smith, as mayor of Nauvoo, and his associates were charged with riot; and for calling out the Legion to defend the city against armed mobs that were threatening its destruction and the massacre of its inhabitants, General Smith was further charged with treason. He and his brother Hyrum, with others, proceeded to Carthage, the county seat, and delivered themselves up for trial. Pending their examination they were placed in the visitors' apartment of Carthage Jail, ostensibly for their safety; Governor Thomas Ford pledging to them the protection of the state. In his absence a mob of disbanded militiamen from Warsaw, having blackened their faces to prevent recognition, assaulted the jail, shot to death Joseph and Hyrum Smith, and all but fatally wounded John Taylor; Willard Richards, their fellow prisoner, escaped unhurt. Such are the main facts connected with the death of the Mormon prophet. Joseph Smith was undoubtedly one of the most remarkable figures of the nineteenth century. Starting in life without education or worldly advantage, he became a recognized leader of tens of thousands of enthusiastic followers who fervently shared his conviction that he was a veritable prophet of God. The Church of which he was the founder is conceded to be one of the most perfect organizations in existence.

YOUNG, Brigham, second president of the Mormon Church, was born in Whitingham, Vt., June 1st, 1801, son of John Young, a native of Hopkinton, Mass., who was a soldier in the revolutionary war, serving under Gen. Washington. His grandfather, Joseph Young, served in the French and Indian war. His parents being in humble circumstances, Brigham Young received only a limited education. He learned the trade of carpenter and also became an expert painter and glazier. In 1824 he married Miriam Works of Aurelius, N. Y.; she died in 1832. At Mendon, N. Y., in 1830, he first saw the Book of Mormon. Later he became a convert to Mormonism under the preaching of missionaries who occasionally visited his neighborhood, and on Apr. 14, 1832, was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The same year he was ordained an elder and joined Joseph Smith at Kirtland, O., his brother, Joseph Young, accompanying him. Sent as a missionary to Canada he was successful in proselyting. At Kirtland, in 1834, he married Mary Ann Angell, and was enrolled the same year as a member of Zion's Camp, an expedition sent into Missouri to recover the lands in Jackson county from which the Saints had been driven. It involved a journey of nearly two thousand miles on foot. Brigham and Joseph Young were the main singers of the camp, enlivening by their spirited songs, and by their good nature and faith, the tedium of the long journey and sustaining the courage of their comrades in the trials encountered on the way. The mission tried the mettle of its members, and from the ranks of the survivors were chosen the first apostles and seventies of the Church. Brigham Young was ordained an apostle Feb. 14, 1835, ranking third in seniority in the council of the Twelve. Subsequently he became its president. The immediate duties of the Twelve were to preach, baptize, and gather the Saints westward, also to collect means for building the Kirtland Temple and for purchasing lands in Missouri. Brigham worked on the temple, and spent a portion of his time in study, attending the schools founded by Joseph Smith. "It is impossible to be saved in ignorance; and whatever principles of intelligence man attains to in this life, will rise with him in the resurrection, giving him that much advantage in the world to come." Such was the substance of the Prophet's teaching upon education. During the troubled times in Missouri, after Gov. Boggs had issued his decree for the expulsion of the Mormons from that state, the First Presidency being imprisoned, it devolved upon Brigham Young, as president of the Twelve, to direct the removal of the homeless people to Illinois. Nauvoo was founded in 1839. During that year Brigham Young with others of the Twelve started upon a mission to England, arriving at Liverpool in April, 1840. They were joined by other missionaries, and with untiring zeal preached the Gospel and organized branches of the Church in all the principal cities of Great Britain. They also established an emigration agency, and began the publication of the "Millennial Star." After the Prophet's martyrdom, the leadership of the Church devolved upon the Twelve Apostles. Sidney Rigdon claimed authority by virtue of having been one of the First Presidency, but the death of Joseph Smith had dissolved that presiding council, and, according to the Prophet's teaching, there was now "no First Presidency over the Twelve." Brigham Young therefore became the virtual head of the Church, being sustained as such by an overwhelming majority of the people, only small factions supporting Rigdon or other claimants. As early as 1842 Joseph Smith had predicted the migration of the Saints to the Rocky Mountains, and it soon became evident, from the continued hostility of the people surrounding them, that the fulfilment was at hand. Pending the time of removal, the work undertaken by the Church was not permitted to languish. The Nauvoo Temple was completed and dedicated, and the work of "gathering Israel" continued. Early in February, 1846, the enforced exodus began, some of the advance companies, with their heavily loaded ox-wagons, crossing the frozen Mississippi on the ice. June found them at the Missouri river, the frontier of the nation. There companies of "hundreds" "fifties" and "tens" were formed preparatory to the journey into the wilderness. While passing through Iowa the travelers established temporary settlements, such as Garden Grove and Mount Pisgah, where crops were planted for the benefit of those who were to follow. While encamped at the Missouri river, the Mormons furnished five hundred of their best men as a battalion to assist the United States in its war with Mexico. The enlistment of these volunteers deferred for one season the pioneer journey to the Rocky Mountains. After the departure of the battalion the main body of the people, who had encamped temporarily upon Indian lands east of the great river, crossed to the west side and founded Winter Quarters, now Florence, Neb. There they spent the winter of 1846–47. In April Brigham Young, at the head of a company comprising one hundred and forty-three men, three women and two children, set out for the West, and on July 24th entered the valley of the Great Salt lake. It was a barren place in the heart of a region designated upon the maps and in the school-books of the period as "The Great American Desert." Divine Providence smiled upon the pioneers and those who joined them, and under Brigham Young's masterly guidance, loyally sustained by the energy and industry of his devoted followers, the desert was soon dotted with rich orchards and fruitful fields, surrounding the home of a happy and contented people. Nearly five thousand of the Saints reached their new gathering place in the autumn of 1848, this great migration being led by Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball and Willard Richards, the newly installed First Presidency of the Church. Up to February, 1848, the lands upon which the Mormons had settled belonged to Mexico, but the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo transferred them to the United States, and the settlers then took steps to connect themselves politically with the nation out of which they had come. In March, 1849, they petitioned congress for a state government, and in the meantime organized the provisional state of Deseret. "Deseret" is a Book of Mormon word and signifies "honey-bee." Congress denied the petition for statehood, and organized, in September, 1850, the Territory of Utah, with Brigham Young as governor by appointment of Pres. Fillmore. Young had been governor of Deseret by the unanimous vote of the people. In 1854, Pres. Pierce tendered the Utah governorship to Col. Edward J. Steptoe, but he declined the honor and united with all the people of the Territory, Gentiles as well as Mormons, in petitioning for the reappointment of Gov. Young which soon followed. In 1857, a dissolute magistrate, one W. W. Drummond, sent from the East to dispense law and justice in Utah, angered by the exposure of his gross immorality, retaliated by sending to the seat of government a purported account of outrages committed by order of the Mormon leaders upon outsiders and apostates, and capped the climax of his allegations by declaring that the territory was in rebellion against the federal government. The story was credited without investigation; Brigham Young was superseded as governor; and an army was despatched to Utah to forcibly install his successor and to put down the alleged rebellion. Governor Young and his associates denied Drummond's charges, and offered to prove their falsity; but as no opportunity was given, martial law was proclaimed as a measure of protection against threatened excesses by the troops and camp followers, and the army was forbidden to cross the boundaries of the territory. No attention being paid to his proclamation, Gov. Young backed it up by calling out the militia to impede the progress of the troops and prevent them from entering Salt Lake valley. No blood was to be shed, but every possible obstruction was to be placed in the way. The program was completely carried out, with the result that the federal army, after losing many of its cattle, driven off, and some of its supply trains, burned, by the militia, wintered east of the Wasatch mountains. With the advent of spring came Col. Thomas L. Kane, a firm friend of Utah's people in the capacity of mediator between the people of the territory and Pres. Buchanan. His friendly visit had the effect of paving the way for the peaceful entrance, unaccompanied by troops, of Gov. Alfred Cumming, the newly appointed executive. He was loyally welcomed, as were all the civic officers; it was only the troops that were opposed. Gov. Cumming's first official act was to report to the secretary of state that the United States court records, said to have been destroyed by the Mormons at Salt Lake City, were intact and in a perfect state of preservation. Later came peace commissioners from Washington, and an amicable adjustment of differences followed. As early as 1852 plural marriage, commonly called polygamy, practiced by Joseph Smith and other Mormon leaders at Nauvoo, was openly proclaimed to the world as a tenet of faith with the Latter-day Saints; and in 1862 Congress enacted its first legislation against this peculiar institution. But the law was not enforced, the Mormons and many Gentiles deeming it unconstitutional, and for seventeen years it remained a dead letter upon the nation's statute book. Meanwhile, though only a small percentage of the Mormons were "in polygamy," many plural families had sprung up, and the men and women who practiced this form of marriage were among the best and most respected in the community. At the time of his death, Brigham Young had a numerous household, to whom he was devotedly attached, and whom he supported, educated and cared for in a kind and fatherly manner. Each wife had her separate home, with her own children around her, the most prominent of the Young family residences being the White House, the Lion House, and the Bee Hive House, all three standing in Salt Lake City at this day. An eminent writer says of Brigham Young: "If I were called to name three great leaders who have figured in the foremost ranks of this country's history I should feel compelled to place Brigham Young in the list. . . . As prejudice wears away, with the attrition of time and increasing intelligence, he stands out in broad clear light. His power, originality and genius as a leader are everywhere recognized . . . He would have been a great man and leader in any department of life." Under Pres. Young's leadership the savage tribes were placated and became friendly; the resources of the country were developed; agriculture was encouraged, manufactures were established, and cooperation in all branches of business was fostered. He favored the construction of telegraph and railroad lines, and helped to build the Union Pacific road, in which he was a stockholder and director. In October, 1861, when the Overland Telegraph reached Salt Lake City, he sent the first message over the wire. It read: "Utah has not seceded, but is firm for the Constitution and laws of our once happy country." In 1866, he established the Deseret telegraph line, the first home enterprise of that character. The first local railroad—the Utah Central—a purely Mormon enterprise, was built literally by the people, with Brigham Young as the principal contractor. He early conceived the possibility of a trans-continental railroad, and while crossing the plains in 1847, indicated the route over which it would pass. Salt Lake City today is one of the great railroad centers of the country, and according to the late Edward H. Harriman, is to be one of the four great American cities of the future. The Salt Lake Temple, of which Brigham Young was virtually the architect, is a splendid monument to his genius. Salt Lake City, with its hundred thousand inhabitants, and the entire state of Utah, to say nothing of Mormon activities beyond the borders, stand to the credit of him and his people as the noblest example of organic colonization in the world. Brigham Young, like Joseph Smith, was a strong advocate of education. He and his associates founded the University of Deseret (now University of Utah) less than three years after their arrival in Salt Lake valley, and in 1876 he established the Brigham Young Academy (now University), and soon afterward the Brigham Young College, as the nuclei of what has come to be a great church school system, distinct from the public schools, and maintained by the Mormon Church at an annual cost of nearly four hundred thousand dollars. Brigham Young was a wondrous combination of the able man of affairs, with the spiritual guide and instructor. He was America's greatest pioneer, and one of the ablest colonizers that the world has ever known. He died in Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 29, 1877.

TAYLOR, John, third president of the Mormon Church, was born at Milnthorp, Westmoreland county, England, Nov. 1, 1808. His father, James Taylor, was an exciseman, and his mother, whose maiden name was Agnes Taylor, descended on the maternal side from the famous Richard Whittington, who was thrice Lord Mayor of London. John Taylor attended school at Beetham, not far from his birthplace, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to a cooper in Liverpool. He afterwards learned the trade of turner in Penrith, and at the age of twenty started in business for himself, under the auspices of his father. In 1830 the family migrated to upper Canada, all but John, who followed two years later. In 1833 he married Leonora Cannon, a woman of remarkable beauty. James Taylor and his wife were members of the Episcopal church, but their son embraced Methodism, which was also his wife's religion. At Toronto he became a zealous preacher of his creed, but gradually grew dissatisfied with sectarian tenets and reached the conclusion that modern Christianity did not represent the religion taught by Jesus Christ. It was at about this time that he became acquainted with Mormonism, which was presented to him by Parley P. Pratt, and in 1836 he and his wife were baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The next year, during a visit of Joseph Smith to Toronto, John Taylor was ordained a high-priest, and soon afterwards removed to Kirtland, O. He went with the main body of the church to Missouri, and in December, 1838, was ordained an apostle by Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball at Far West. After the expulsion of the saints from that state, having established his family at Montrose, Ia., just across the Mississippi from Nauvoo, he started in August, 1839, on a mission to England, in company with Wilford Woodruff and Theodore Turley. They arrived in Liverpool Jan. 10, 1840. Elder Taylor preached in County Down, Ireland, and at various places in England, Scotland and the Isle of Man, everywhere making converts. He had several notable controversies with various Protestant clergymen, and showed himself an able debater and a stalwart champion of his faith. He helped to publish an English edition of the Book of Mormon, the "L. D. S. Hymn Book," and the magazine known as "The Millennial Star," also assisting to organize an emigration agency. Returning to Nauvoo in July, 1841, he was elected a member of the City Council, a regent of the University, and judge advocate, with the rank of colonel, in the Nauvoo Legion. He assisted Joseph Smith in editing "The Times and Seasons" and later founded "The Nauvoo Neighbor." He was a fellow prisoner with the Prophet and the Patriarch in Carthage jail, and when Joseph and Hyrum fell, riddled with bullets fired by the mob, John Taylor received three balls, a fourth striking his watch and thus failing to pierce his body. Willard Richards, the remaining prisoner, covered his wounded friend with an old mattress, thus concealing him from the assassins. A few days later he was carried to Nauvoo, where he gradually recovered from his wounds. In the exodus from Illinois he was compelled to abandon all his property, including a large two-story brick house, well furnished, a brick store and printing office, with one hundred and eighty-six acres of land. On the Missouri river he helped to raise the battalion for service against Mexico, and later in the same year went on another mission to England, returning to the Iowa frontier in the spring of 1847, just as the Pioneers were starting for the Rocky Mountains. He assisted in organizing the companies that followed immediately after the pioneers, and traveled with one of them to Salt Lake valley, arriving there on the 5th of October. He built a log house for his family, with corrals, stables and fences for his farm and garden, and sawed most of the lumber himself. In March, 1849, he became associate justice of the provisional state of Deseret. Later in that year he went on a mission to France and Germany. He published French and German translations of the Book of Mormon, and everywhere attracted attention and respect by his earnest eloquence. A Mormon publication, "Etoile du Deseret," was issued at Paris in May, 1851; meetings were held at various points, and some converts made. At Hamburg, Elder Taylor assisted in starting "Zion's Panier," a monthly periodical, and in raising up a branch of the church there. Subsequently he attended a conference of the French mission in Paris. About that time he published a book of two hundred pages, entitled "The Government of God." While in France he investigated the process of manufacturing sugar from beets, and at Liverpool purchased for the church a full equipment of sugar making machinery, which he sent to Utah. This early attempt to manufacture sugar was not entirely successful, but it helped to inspire future efforts that have been productive of remarkable results. Among Utah's most successful industries today is the manufacture of beet sugar. Elder Taylor returned to Salt Lake City in August, 1852, and was present at the laying of the corner stones of the great Temple in 1853. In 1854 he was a member of the Legislative Council. We next hear of him in New York city, where he published a weekly paper called "The Mormon," in which he defended the faith and character of the Saints. In 1856, when congress was memorialized for the admission of Utah into the Union as the state of Deseret, John Taylor was one of the delegates chosen to present the petition at the seat of government. He continued his labors in the Eastern States, organizing branches of the Church and forwarding emigrants until the latter part of 1857, when he returned to Utah. Johnston's army was then approaching the territory, and one of the interesting episodes of that period was a correspondence between Elder Taylor and Capt. Marcy, U. S. A. He was in the general move south that followed, and took an active part in the conference between Gov. Young and the peace commissioners, which resulted in an adjustment of the pending difficulties and the return of the people to their homes. John Taylor continued his service in the Territorial Legislature, and was speaker of the house for five consecutive sessions. From 1868 to 1870 he was probate judge of Utah county. In 1869 he answered, through the press, speeches and articles by Vice-Pres. Colfax, assailing the Mormon religion. The year 1872 found him serving as superintendent of public schools. He was also president of the Twelve Apostles, and in 1877, at the death of Brigham Young, he came to the front as that great man's successor at the head of the Latter-day Church. Pres. Taylor's formal installation occurred in October, 1880, when he chose as his counselors George Q. Cannon and Joseph F. Smith. In the midst of his multifarious ecclesiastical duties he continued his literary activity, producing "The Mediation and Atonement," "Items on Priesthood," and various articles for magazines, among them "A Defense of the Mormon People," which was published in the "North American Review." During Pres. Taylor's administration the antibigamy law of 1862 was declared constitutional by the United States supreme court, and this was supplemented by further legislation against plural marriage, enacted by Congress in 1882 and 1887. Believing this legislation to be unconstitutional, since it infringed upon "an establishment of religion." Pres. Taylor took a firm stand in opposition thereto, and advised his people to contend legally, inch by inch, for their constitutional rights. The advice was faithfully followed, until every question arising out of the new enactments and their severe enforcement had been passed upon by the court of last resort. During this troubled period Pres. Taylor made a tour through the Mormon settlements in Arizona, where he gave the same counsel to his people, and then, after a trip into Mexico, where he called on Gov. Torres at Hermosillo, he set out for Utah, by way of California. Dispatches met him warning him not to return, as his arrest was in contemplation; but he continued on his way to Salt Lake City, and there on Sunday, Feb. 1, 1885, he delivered at the Tabernacle his last public discourse, before retiring from public view. He and his associates maintained that they had broken no law, but were not willing to be tried while the law was oppressively and unfairly administered. For two and one-half years Pres. Taylor directed the affairs of the Church without reappearing in public, and finally died in exile, July 25, 1887, at the home of Thomas F. Rouche, near Kaysville, Utah. Pres. Taylor's residence in Salt Lake City was a handsome and stately structure known as "The Gardo House." He was the father of several families, his children aggregating thirty-four—twenty-two sons and twelve daughters. In person he was nearly six feet in height, and finely proportioned. His manners were affable and gracious, his bearing dignified. He was a very determined man, possessed of indomitable courage and fortitude; a logical thinker, an able writer, and an impressive speaker. His life was a constant fight in the cause of religious and civil liberty.

WOODRUFF, Wilford, fourth president of the Mormon Church, was born at Farmington (now Avon), Hartford county, Conn., Mar. 1, 1807, a son of Aphek and Beulah (Thompson) Woodruff. His family was among the earliest to settle in that region. Young Woodruff attended the village school, and until his twentieth year assisted his father, who was a miller. He then took charge of the mill himself and conducted it until his removal to Oswego county, N. Y., where in 1832 he engaged in farming. He had always been serious and thoughtful, and in the midst of a busy, bustling life, found time to meditate deeply on religion. Dissatisfied with existing denominations, he was filled, he tells us, with an earnest longing to discover the true Church of Christ. In December, 1833, he first heard the Gospel preached by two Mormon elders, namely, Zera Pulsipher and Elijah Cheney. Convinced of the truth of their teachings, he was baptized and confirmed on the first day of the new year, and next day received his first ordination, that of teacher. Early in April, he repaired to Kirtland, O., where he was kindly welcomed by Joseph Smith; and in May set out with Zion's Camp for Missouri. Ordained a priest in November, 1834, and thus empowered to preach the Gospel, he started Jan. 13, 1835, on a missionary tour through Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky, his companion being Elder Harry Brown. He traveled during the year 3,248 miles, absolutely "without purse or scrip," threading forests, wading through swamps, and bearing every hardship and danger with the utmost fortitude. For a distance of 125 miles they drifted down the Arkansas river in a canoe they had made from a cottonwood tree, and on this tour held 170 meetings, baptized 43 persons, and organized three new branches of the Church. At one point in the journey Wilford Woodruff encountered an apostate Mormon, one Alexander Akeman, who assailed him with abusive epithets and "fell dead as if struck by lightning" while denouncing the young missionary. On June 28, 1835, Wilford Woodruff was ordained an elder under the hands of Elder Warren Parrish, whom he met in Tennessee. From Kirtland, in May, 1837, Elder Woodruff started on a mission to Maine and the Fox Islands, and during the next two years preached and organized branches there, also in Boston, Providence and New York. Visiting his native town, he baptized many of his former neighbors and some relatives, among the latter his father, step-mother, and sister. While at North Vinal Haven, Aug. 6, 1839, he received notice of his call to the apostleship, and at the head of a company of fifty-three converts immediately started for the headquarters of the Church, which, having been expelled from Missouri, was being established in Illinois. Some time before that expulsion the apostles had been directed to start from Far West upon a mission to Europe, their departure to be on a certain date. But it was now as much as a Mormon's life was worth to be seen in Missouri, and those who had driven the Saints vowed that no such departure should take place. Before daybreak of the day appointed,



John Taylor.

Wilford Woodruff

however, Brigham Young and others of the Twelve, crossing the state line, proceeded to Far West, held a meeting on the deserted temple lot, ordained Wilford Woodruff and George A. Smith apostles, and started upon their mission "across the great waters," the mob leaders being fast asleep. The date was Apr. 26, 1839. In England, after laboring successfully in Staffordshire, Elder Woodruff went into Worcestershire, where he found a religious body known as The United Brethren, having an extensive membership and forty-five ordained preachers. Among other distinctive tenets they held that the Church of Christ did not exist in its fulness on earth, a circumstance affording an exceptional opportunity to this devoted missionary. Within eight months over eighteen hundred persons in Herefordshire, Gloucestershire, and Worcestershire, including all the United Brethren but one, and over one hundred preachers of different denominations were baptized into the Church. After visiting London and Manchester, he set out upon his return to America, sailing from Liverpool, Apr. 21, 1841, and landing at New York, May 20th. He first went to Scarborough, Me., where he had left his family two years before, and then journeyed to Nauvoo, Ill., arriving there Oct. 5th. During the same month he became a member of the City Council, and in February, 1842, was placed in charge of the business department of "The Times and Seasons." From July to October, 1842, and again from August, 1843, he was on missions in the eastern states, and was still laboring in that field when he learned of the murder of Joseph and Hyrum Smith. Two months after the martyrdom, he was sent on another mission to England, and returned in time to join his people in their exodus from Illinois. He was one of the pioneers who entered Salt Lake valley with Brigham Young, July 24, 1847, and it was in his light spring wagon that the sick leader was reclining, when he caught his first glimpse of this now famous region. From 1848, Elder Woodruff was on a two-years' mission in the east, and having returned, was elected in November, 1850, a senator of the provisional state of Deseret. Subsequently he was for twenty one years a member of the territorial legislature. When not preaching, or acting as a legislator, he passed his time farming, exploring and colonizing. He was president of the Utah Horticultural Society from its founding in 1855, and of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, which came into existence a year later. Elder Woodruff kept a daily journal, which has since served as a veritable mine of information upon church and state matters. In 1875 he was appointed Church Historian, and held that position until his accession to the presidency of the Church. On the completion of the St. George Temple, the first edifice of its kind in Utah, he was placed in charge of it, and there, with his usual zeal, devoted himself to vicarious service in Church ordinances in behalf of his deceased ancestors. Upon the death of Pres. John Taylor, Wilford Woodruff, being the senior member of the Council of the Twelve, became the presiding officer of the Church. He was formally sustained as president of the Church, with George Q. Cannon and Joseph F. Smith as counselors, at the general conference in April, 1889. It was under his direction, in 1888, that the General Church Board of Education was instituted to direct the activities of the great Church School system founded by Pres. Young and his associates. The most important event of his life, from the viewpoint of the general public, was the issuance in September, 1890, of the famous Manifesto, withdrawing Church sanction from the further solemnization of plural marriages. The event was speedily followed by the return of the Church property confiscated under the operations of the Edmunds-Tucker law, the abatement of much of the bitterness dividing Mormons and non Mormons, the dissolution of local political parties, the general alignment of the people in the great national bodies, and the admission of Utah into the Union as a state, Jan. 4, 1896. Meanwhile Pres. Woodruff, in April, 1893, had superintended the dedication of the Salt Lake Temple, which had been forty years in course of construction. In the autumn of the same year he and his counselors, with the tabernacle choir, attended the World's Fair in Chicago, stopping off en route at Independence, Jackson county, Missouri, from which place the Latter-day Saints had been ruthlessly driven sixty years before. It is an interesting fact that Wilford Woodruff, who as a young priest on his way to the southern states had to conceal his identity as a Mormon while passing through Jackson county in 1835, now, as the head of the Mormon Church, was treated with the utmost courtesy and consideration while traversing that identical section. The mayor of Independence greeted him with a speech of welcome, and the citizens in general heartily participated in the kind and hospitable ovation. During the Utah Pioneer Jubilee, in July, 1897, Pres. Woodruff unveiled the Pioneer Monument at Salt Lake City, and on July 24, 1898, delivered a speech at the dedication of Pioneer Square, one of the parks of Salt Lake City. This was his last public act. A few days later he set out for the Pacific Coast in search of change and rest, but he was there taken ill, and breathed his last in San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 2, 1898. Pres. Woodruff's character was strong and practical, and he was honored and beloved, even by those not of his religious belief, for his sterling integrity, simplicity of life, and faithful adherence to his convictions of right and truth.

SNOW, Lorenzo, fifth president of the Mormon Church, was a native of Mantua, Portage county, O., where he was born Apr. 3, 1814. His parents, Oliver and Leonora (Pettibone) Snow, were of Puritan descent. He received an academic education at Ravenna, in his native state, and at the age of twenty-one entered Oberlin College. This institution, then in its infancy, could not afford the advantages that he desired, and he left in 1836 with the intention of entering some college in the east. Before putting his purpose into effect, he visited Kirtland, O., partly to see his sister, Eliza R. Snow, who resided there, and partly to survey the advantages for education offered in the schools established by Joseph Smith the Prophet. The result was his conversion to Mormonism, which his sister had embraced some time before. He began his proselyting work almost immediately, traveling from place to place without purse or scrip, after the manner of the ancient apostles. He moved with the main body of the Church to Missouri, and was in the exodus of the Latter-day Saints from that state. In 1840, after they were established in Illinois, he was sent on a mission to Great Britain, to assist the apostles then laboring in that land. He was made president of the London Conference, and most of his missionary work was confined to that city and its environs. Subsequently he was counselor to Pres. Parley P. Pratt, in charge of the entire mission, and held the same relation to his successor. In 1841 he published a pamphlet, "The Only Way to be Saved," which appeared in numerous editions and was translated into German, French, Italian, Danish and Swedish. In charge of a company of 250 converts, on a specially chartered vessel, he returned to America, arriving at Nauvoo in the spring of 1843. There he became active and prominent in civic and ecclesiastical affairs. He had leanings toward a military life, and as early as 1832 had been commissioned a lieutenant in the Ohio militia, by the governor of that state. Later he became captain of a company in the Nauvoo Legion. Having had some experience as a pedagogue before leaving Ohio, he continued teaching at Nauvoo, where he took charge of a grammar school. During the presidential campaign of 1844, he electioneered in Ohio for Joseph Smith, one of the candidates. The Prophet's murder put an end to the activities of his friends in that direction, and then followed the exodus of the Mormon people from Illinois and their flight into the wilderness. Elder Snow was in the vanguard of those who set out upon that great pilgrimage, but was delayed by illness and did not reach Salt Lake valley until 1848, when he arrived at the head of a train of one hundred wagons. In the work of founding and building up the state of Deseret, subsequently the territory of Utah, he was a leader, one of the foremost colonizers and statesmen. Ordained to the apostleship in February, 1849, he was appointed to establish a mission in Italy and adjacent countries, and on the 25th of November, 1850, in company with three other elders, he organized the Italian Mission, on a snow-crowned peak overlooking the valley of Piedmont. His first converts were among the historic Waldenses. Thence his work spread to Switzerland and other parts. He caused the Book of Mormon and several of his pamphlets to be translated and published in Italian, and wrote home a series of letters descriptive of the country. He sent missionaries to Calcutta and Bombay, and made arrangements for a missionary to labor on the island of Malta. He returned to Utah in July, 1852. Elected that year a member of the house of representatives, he was returned to every subsequent session of the legislature until 1882—three times to the house, twenty-three to the Council—and most of the time was president of the last named body. In the intervals of other duties and occupations he continued his work as a school teacher, and in 1853 became principal of the Salt Lake High School. In 1854–55 he organized the Polysophical Society of Salt Lake City and became its president. In 1855 he led fifty families to the present site of Brigham City, where a small settlement had previously been formed. There he settled, and when Box Elder county was organized he represented it in the legislature. Elder Snow was within three days of his fiftieth anniversary when he met with an almost fatal accident. He was on a mission to the Sandwich Islands, and on Mar. 31, 1864, was attempting to land at Lahaina on the Island of Maui, when an immense breaker capsized the boat in which he and his party were approaching the shore. He and the captain were practically drowned, but were taken from the waves and after much labor resuscitated. Upon his return from the Islands he organized the Brigham City Mercantile & Manufacturing Association, a system of cooperation that was phenomenally successful. It had many industrial branches, of which the people were the owners, and a condition of thrift, comfort and general prosperity prevailed for a period of twenty years. In 1872, Lorenzo Snow was one of a party which, under the leadership of George A. Smith, made a tour of the principal countries of Europe and went as far as Palestine, the purpose, as outlined by Pres. Brigham Young, being to "dedicate and consecrate the Holy Land to the Lord, that it may be blest with fruitfulness preparatory to the return of the Jews in fulfilment of prophecy." An account of this trip, entitled "The Palestine Tourists," was published in 1875. During the controversy between the General Government and the Latter-day Saints on the question of plural or patriarchal marriage, and while the constitutionality of the anti-polygamy laws was being tested in the federal courts, Elder Snow was caught in the toils. He had several wives and acknowledged and supported them all, but was living with only one wife—out of deference to the requirements of the Edmunds Law—when the "crusade" began. His offense was designated "unlawful cohabitation." The local judiciary, in excess of zeal, held that this offense could be segregated into minute portions of any period covered by it and the accused be indicted on each subdivisional portion of time. Three indictments were returned against Elder Snow for the same offense, and the maximum penalty for each—a fine of $300.00 with costs, and imprisonment for six months—was imposed. After an experience of eleven months in prison, his case reached the court of last resort on a writ of habeas corpus, charging unlawful detention, and a decision by that high tribunal, early in 1887, shattered the illegal doctrine of segregation and set the imprisoned apostle at liberty. The same ruling released a number of others from the penitentiary. In the absence of Pres. Woodruff, Pres. Snow, as senior in the Council of the Twelve, presided at the dedication of the Manti Temple in May, 1888, and when the Salt Lake Temple was opened for work, May 23, 1893, he was chosen to preside over it. In September, 1898, Pres. Woodruff having passed away, Lorenzo Snow succeeded him at the head of the Church, choosing as his own counselors those of his predecessor. Among the early acts of the new administration were some of a financial character, designed to relieve the Church from the burden of debt that had come upon it partly through the confiscation of its property by the federal government in the latter part of the eighties, but largely the result of the falling off in the payment of tithing by the people, who objected to having their tithes go into the hands of the receiver. As Trustee-in-Trust Pres. Snow authorized two bond issues aggregating a million dollars, and with the means thus obtained—almost entirely from home subscribers—paid the most pressing obligations and materially reduced the rate of interest the Church was paying upon borrowed money. Pres. Snow, with the wholesouled cooperation of his counselors and the Twelve, set about stimulating anew the people's sense of duty in the matter of tithe-paying, the observance of which had been slowly reviving since the abolition of the receivership and the return of the confiscated property to the Church. The work of bringing the people back to their high standard as observers of the law of the tithe was continued in the succeeding administration, during the early years of which the Church was entirely cleared from debt. Pres. Snow died Oct. 10, 1901. The mentality of this remarkable man was a rare and varied combination. He was a natural financier, and at the same time spiritually-minded, of literary tastes and poetic temperament. Though not sanctimonious, he was a pattern of piety, zealous, devoted, broadminded and charitable. While spirited and independent, he was essentially a man of peace, a humanitarian. In his public discourses

Lorenzo Snow

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Joseph F. Smith

he spoke straight to the point, and his manner and diction were entirely without ostentation. In the eighty-eighth year of his age, he remained up to within a few weeks of his death in comparatively sound health, with powers of mind and body unimpaired.

SMITH, Joseph Fielding, 6th president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, was born at Far West, Caldwell co., Mo., Nov. 13, 1838, son of Hyrum and Mary (Fielding) Smith, and a descendant of Robert Smith who came from England and in 1638 settled in that part of Rowley which later became Boxford township, Mass. From him and his wife, Mary French, the line descends through their son Samuel, who married Rebecca Curtis; their son Capt. Samuel, who married Priscilla Gould; their son Asael, who married Mary Duty; and their son Joseph, who married Lucy Mack, and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Capt. Samuel Smith (3) served as representative to the general court, as town clerk, delegate to the provisional congress at Concord, 1774–75, chairman of the tea committee in 1773, and was captain of militia in the American army during the revolutionary war. Asael Smith (4) also served with distinction during the revolution. Joseph Smith (5) removed to Tunbridge, Vt., in 1771, and thence to Manchester, N. Y., in 1816. He was one of the first six members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and later was called and ordained to the office of presiding patriarch of the church. He was also one of the eight special witnesses of the Book of Mormon. After his death in 1840 his son Hyrum succeeded him as patriarch and held that office up to the day of his marytrydom, June 27, 1844. Joseph F. Smith, with his mother and her family of five small children, left Nauvoo, Ill., in 1846, actually driven from their home, with the main body of the persecuted people, and began their journey over the western plains. Although but a boy in his eighth year, Joseph drove an ox-team across the territory of Iowa to Winter Quarters, on the west bank of the Missouri river. The family were in destitute circumstances, nearly all their possessions having been taken by their persecutors, a fate common to the entire community. The Smith family remained at Winter Quarters about a year and a half. While there Joseph was employed as a herd-boy, tending the cattle with which the family expected to cross the plains. On one occasion he passed through a thrilling experience with hostile Indians, who suddenly came upon him and a companion with the object of driving off their cattle. Whipping up his horse, a fleet-footed animal, he succeeded in turning the cattle toward camp, and the rush of the Indians so frightened the animals that they literally stampeded campward. The Indians, disappointed in their venture, pulled the boy from his horse and threw him to the ground, some of them riding over him. His horse was taken, but he escaped without serious injury and reached a party of white men who happened on the scene. The widow and her family resumed their westward journey in the spring of 1848, and arrived in Salt Lake valley in September of that year. Four years later the mother died, leaving Joseph an orphan at the age of fourteen. At fifteen he received his first call to the priesthood, being ordained an elder by George A. Smith, one of the Twelve Apostles, and in May, 1854, he started upon a mission to the Sandwich Islands, crossing the desert, with others, to California, and sailing for Honolulu, where he landed in September. He labored principally in the islands of Maui, Hawaii and Molokai for about three years, and was then released to return home. It is a noteworthy fact that, without any knowledge of the native language when he landed on the islands, on the hundredth day thereafter he administered ordinances and preached in the Hawaiian tongue. He arrived at Salt Lake City in February, 1858, in time to participate in the "Echo Canyon War," an episode known in national history as the Utah Expedition, which consisted in the sending of government troops to put down an alleged rebellion in Utah, which in fact did not exist. At the session of the Utah legislature in 1858–59 he officiated as sergeant-at-arms for the council branch of the assembly. In October, 1859, after having held for sometime the office of seventy, he was ordained a high priest and became a member of the high council of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion. In 1860 he was called upon a mission to Europe. He labored in Great Britain for three years, and on his return journey narrowly escaped shipwreck amid the fogs on the banks of Newfoundland. In 1864 he started on his second mission to the Hawaiian Islands, whither he went with Ezra T. Benson, Lorenzo Snow and others, to regulate the affairs of the church in those parts. After returning home he was employed in the church historian's office and served a number of terms in the Salt Lake City council. Later he was a city councilor in Provo, where he temporarily resided. He was also elected to the Utah legislature, serving seven terms in the house and two in the council. During his second term he was president of the council, and in 1882 presided over the constitutional convention. On the 1st of July, 1866, he was ordained an apostle under the hands of Pres. Brigham Young, and on the 8th of Oct., 1867, he was set apart as a member of the Council of the Twelve to fill the vacancy occasioned by the apostasy of Amasa M. Lyman. Both before and after his ordination to the apostleship Joseph F. Smith served by appointment and setting apart as one of seven special counselors to Pres. Brigham Young. In 1874–75 he again performed service abroad, presiding over the European mission, with headquarters at Liverpool. A period of presidency over the Davis Stake of Zion was followed by another presiding mission in Europe, where he remained until the death of Pres. Young in 1877. About that time, in company with his fellow apostle, Orson Pratt, he visited the eastern states and wrote for publication an account of the journey. Later, in response to insistent requests, he lectured in many of the towns of Utah on topics relating to this missionary tour, under the general title, "Early Scenes and Incidents of Church History." Thereafter he was much in council with Pres. John Taylor, senior and therefore presiding member of the Twelve Apostles, and when in October, 1880, the first presidency of the church was again organized he was sustained as the president's second counselor. This office he held until Pres. Taylor's death, and then resumed his place in the Council of the Twelve. In April, 1889, he was chosen second counselor to Pres. Wilford Woodruff, and so served during the remainder of that administration. He was also counselor to Pres. Woodruff's successor, Lorenzo Snow, and at the death of the latter, in 1901, succeeded him as the head of the church. He selected John R. Winder and Anthon H. Lund as his counselors. At the present time (1917) his counselors are Anthon H. Lund and Charles W. Penrose. Pres. Smith is a forceful public speaker, a good writer and an able man of affairs, and for many years has been prominent as a promoter of mercantile and industrial enterprises. He assisted in organizing Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, of which great establishment he has been a director almost from the beginning, and he is now its president. He is also president of the Utah State National Bank, the Consolidated Wagon and Machine Company, the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, and several other corporations, besides being a director of the Union Pacific Railroad. He has editorial supervision of "The Improvement Era," which is the organ of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, priesthood quorums and church schools, and of "The Juvenile Instructor," a publication maintained in the interest of the young people of the church and particularly devoted to the Sunday schools. His family is patriarchal, including four living wives and a total of forty-eight children. He is a model husband and father, and his love for family and kindred is proverbial. He possesses in full degree the love and confidence of his people. Within the first four years of his presidency the bonded indebtedness assumed by the church during the preceding administration was entirely liquidated as a result of the increasing faithfulness of the people and their more thorough observance of the law of the tithe. In all the financial affairs of the church Pres. Smith has proved himself to be a conscientious economist. Pres. Joseph F. Smith is pre-eminently a builder, both of material edifices and of institutions. His administration has been marked from its inception by creative effort and achievement; it is known and will ever be remembered for its dominant character of efficiency and constructiveness. Under his presidency the "quorums" or organized bodies of men holding through ordination the priesthood have been developed to a condition of service never before attained in the modern dispensation, and likewise have been advanced with ever increasing vitality and effectiveness the several auxiliary organizations of the church, comprising the Women's Relief Society, the Sunday School Union, the Young Men's and Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Associations, the Primary Association of children, the Religion Classes, which are operated to afford ethical and religious training supplementary to the secular schools, and the great Church School system embracing all grades from kindergarten to college. Stately structures of stone and brick and steel dot the several stakes of Zion and stand as monuments to the well-directed energy and constructive genius of this, the sixth president of the church. Under his auspices hundreds of up-to-date churches and chapels, meeting-houses as they are collectively styled, and besides these many greater edifices have been erected. Among the latter should be named the Groves Latter-day Saints Hospital, with its spacious adjuncts, the Deseret Gymnasium, the extension of the massive "Deseret News" building, the far-famed Hotel Utah, the Vermont building, the Bishop's building, and the magnificent structure in native granite and marble known as the Church Office building. Beyond the organized stakes, in the several American missions and in lands over the seas commodious chapels and mission houses have been reared for evangelical service. A stately temple in Alberta, Canada, and another at Laie, Hawaiian Islands, stand as enduring accomplishments of recent years, offering the blessings of the Gospel of Christ to the living and in behalf of the dead. These and other triumphs in architecture and building construction, taken together with their positive proclamation of eternal principles and the institutions they serve, attest the virility of the administration directed by Pres. Joseph F. Smith.

CANNON, George Quayle, editor, orator and statesman, was born in Liverpool, Eng., Jan. 11, 1827, son of George and Ann (Quayle) Cannon. His parents were originally from Peel, Isle of Man. He was a lad of thirteen when the family became Latter-day Saints, converted through John Taylor, the apostle, a relative by marriage of the Cannon family. He received such schooling as the moderate means of his parents could procure, and from childhood was a close student of the Scriptures. Possessed of an unusual mentality, "he absorbed knowledge as a sponge takes in water," and what his quick apprehension encompassed, his marvelous memory retained. In September, 1842, he crossed the Atlantic with his parents, bound for Nauvoo, Ill. His mother died and was buried in mid-ocean. In the office of the "Times and Seasons" and the "Nauvoo Neighbor," of which papers his uncle, John Taylor, was editor, the future journalist learned the printing business. His father died in 1844, and with his uncle the orphan boy migrated to Salt Lake valley in the autumn of 1847. Two years of colonizing in the Rocky Mountain region were followed by a mission to the Sandwich Islands, where Elder Cannon translated the Book of Mormon into the Hawaiian language and accomplished a remarkable missionary work among the natives. In 1854 he returned to Utah. The next year, at San Francisco, he founded "The Western Standard," and also published there his Hawaiian translation of the Book of Mormon. The troubles between Utah and the General Government in 1857 broke up the Western mission and brought the Cannon family back to Utah. Commissioned as adjutant-general in the militia, he helped to organize the army of defense, and in the general move south went with the press of the "Deseret News" to Fillmore. In after years, at Salt Lake City, he became the editor of that paper. From 1858 to 1860 he presided over the Eastern States Mission, spending considerable time in the city of Washington, where he was destined to figure prominently at a later period. While fulfilling this mission he was called to the apostleship, filling the vacancy caused by the death of Parley P. Pratt. He received his ordination upon returning to Utah, Aug. 26, 1860. Almost immediately he was sent to preside over the European mission. He had charge of the Church emigration, edited the "Millennial Star" at Liverpool, and remained abroad four years, except for a trip back to the United States, when, as senator-elect for the inchoate state of Deseret, he spent some time at the American seat of government. He returned to Utah in the fall of 1864. During the next three years he was private secretary to Pres. Brigham Young and had the full benefit of the great leader's personal friendship and close intimacy. He was a careful observer, a constant reader, and a close student of men and measures, with the power of assimilating and turning to practical account whatever he saw and heard. A natural diplomat, he all but magnetized people before they were aware. He was a fluent writer and an eloquent public speaker. It was no mistaken choice that made him Utah's delegate in congress. Prior to that time he had experience in the territorial legislature, and in other political positions. A lover of little children, he took a deep interest in the Sabbath School cause, and in January, 1866, founded "The Juvenile Instructor," which became the organ of all the Sunday Schools in the Church.

In 1867 he was made general superintendent of the Deseret Sunday School Union, the most powerful organization of its kind in the west. One of the original directors of Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, latterly he was vice-president of that organization. He encouraged and promoted railroads, manufactures, and other enterprises. In August, 1872, he was elected delegate to congress, defeating his opponent, George R. Maxwell, by the overwhelming vote of 20,969 to 1,942. Upon the oft-repeated charges of Mormon disloyalty and polygamy, Maxwell contested at Washington his right to the seat, but the house committee on elections, and subsequently the house itself, saw no relevancy in the charges brought against him, and he was permitted to take his place. He held it for five consecutive terms, and until the delegateship was declared vacant under the operations of the newly enacted Edmunds law. It was on the 19th of April, 1882, that Delegate Cannon retired from congress. He had made many friends at Washington, and they parted from him with unfeigned regret. It devolved upon Delegate Cannon, while yet in office, to welcome to Utah two presidents of the United States, General Grant in October, 1875, and General Hayes in September, 1880. In October of the last-named year the First Presidency of the Church, vacant since the death of Brigham Young, was reorganized with John Taylor as president, George Q. Cannon as first counselor, and Joseph F. Smith as second counselor. Pres. Cannon held his office during this and the two succeeding administrations. For years he was chancellor of the University of Deseret, and up to the day of his death was a member of the General Church Board of Education. During the anti-polygamy crusade he went into retirement, with Pres. Taylor and others, and the most persistent efforts were put forth for his capture. The pursuit was eventually successful. Pres. Cannon, having started for Mexico, was arrested at Humboldt Wells, Nev., Feb. 13, 1886. Unwilling to be tried under the prejudiced conditions that then prevailed, he did not appear in court when his case was called, and his bonds, aggregating $45,000, were declared forfeited. Subsequently, when a degree of leniency was shown by the federal courts, he surrendered for trial and served out a sentence of several months imprisonment for "unlawful cohabitation," that is, for acknowledgement of plurality of wives. Congressional action at a later day restored the amount of the forfeited bonds. As first counselor to Pres. Woodruff he bore much of the burden of that administration, the most notable events of which were the issuance of the famous Manifesto, discontinuing plural marriage, and the completion and dedication of the Salt Lake Temple. He accompanied Pres. Woodruff to the World's Fair in 1893, visiting Independence, Mo., and other points en route. From September, 1898, he served as first counselor to Pres. Lorenzo Snow. In the fall of 1900 he took a trip to the Sandwich Islands, attending as the all but idolized guest of honor, the jubilee anniversary of the opening of that mission fifty years before. The heavy weight of care and responsibility resting upon him eventually undermined his health, and he sought relief in a sojourn on the Pacific coast. But the change did not afford benefit, and his illness almost immediately assumed a fatal form. The end came at the peaceful old town of Monterey, Cal., April 12, 1901. He was a man of varied gifts and wide experience. His eminence and influence as a counselor were well warranted. His forte was statecraft. In the field of diplomacy Utah has not seen his equal. He would have been a man of mark in any community. Had he remained in England he might have been heard of in Parliament, and it is within the bounds of calculation to mentally picture such a one as the peer of Gladstone, Disraeli, and other premiers of the British realm. Port. opp. p. 12.

RICHARDS, Franklin Dewey, was born in Richmond, Berkshire co., Mass., April 2, 1821, son of Phinehas and Wealthy (Dewey) Richards. From ten to thirteen years of age he was employed at Pittsfield, Mass., also attending school at Lenox during one winter. He then returned to his native town, and until the summer of 1836 worked with his uncles in the lumber business. His father, having been converted to Mormonism, was baptized at Kirtland, O., in April, 1837, and, returning to Richmond, preached the new gospel to his neighbors. Franklin D. Richards was baptized by him on June 3, 1838, and in the following October started for Far West, Mo. Upon his arrival he learned that the Saints were under order of banishment from Gov. Boggs, and also that his brother George had fallen in the massacre of Hann's Mill. Walking thence 300 miles to St. Louis, he was employed until May, 1839, when he returned to Quincy, Ill., to attend the conference of the church. In April, 1840, he was ordained a Seventy, and sent on a mission to northern Indiana. After building up a branch in Porter county, Ind., he returned to Nauvoo, where in April, 1841, he participated in laying the cornerstones of the Temple. Returning to his former field of labor on June 7th, he was taken ill by the way, and was cared for in the house of Isaac Snyder, whose daughter, Jane, became his wife on Dec. 18, 1842. After his marriage he settled in Nauvoo, where in May, 1844, he was ordained a high priest, also holding a position in the historian's office, and being delegated to several missions. At the time of the Mormon exodus, in 1846, he was under appointment for a mission to Great Britain. He was appointed to labor in Scotland, and later, in association with Elder Orson Spencer, president of the mission, in the Bath, Bristol, and Trowbridge conferences. Rejoining his people at Winter Quarters in February, 1848, he was made captain of the rear company, leading them into the Salt Lake valley in October. Here on Feb. 12, 1849, he was ordained one of the Twelve Apostles, becoming also a member of the Provision Government of the state of Deseret, and assisting in organizing the Perpetual Emigration Fund Company. In 1850 he started on another mission to England, and being appointed president of the British Mission witnessed the conversion of over 16,000 people in two years. He was also editor of the "The Millennial Star," and, among sundry valuable publications, first issued the "Pearl of Great Price," containing the "Book of Abraham," and other remarkable revelations, including the one which predicted the civil war of 1861-65. Returning to Salt Lake City, he attended the special conference of the church in August, 1852; resumed his seat in the legislature in December, and in the following April assisted in laying the cornerstones of the Salt Lake Temple. During 1853 he was engaged in Iron county, Utah, in protecting the southern outposts against Indian depredations, also in relocating the site of Cedar City. During the winter he was engaged in legislative duties. In 1854 he again went to England as president of the British Mission. His labors, during a stay of two years, resulted in the extension of the jurisdiction of the British Mission so as to embrace all the branches of the Church in

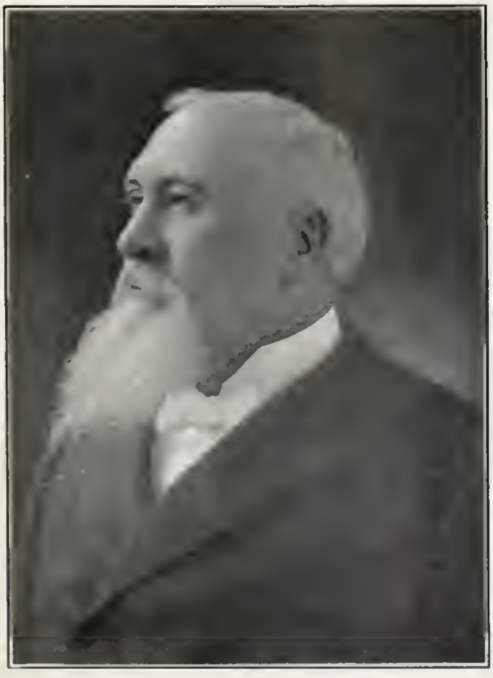
Europe, and in the emigration of over 8,000 converts to America. In 1856 he was again elected to the Utah legislature; in January, 1859, he became a regent of the University of Deseret, and in June was commissioned brigadier-general of the Nauvoo Legion. During 1859–66 he was engaged in various political, educational and ecclesiastical offices, and went on a fourth mission to England (1866-68). He was, in February, 1869, elected judge of the probate and county court of Weber county, which then exercised general, common-law and chancery jurisdiction, and served until September, 1883. Many important cases were tried before him—not one being reversed on appeal to the higher courts—until, by the Poland law, the jurisdiction of Utah probate courts was limited. In January, 1870, he founded the Ogden "Junction," of which he was the first editor, and organized several mutual improvement associations. Retiring from the bench in 1883, he devoted his entire time to his apostolic duties, and during the extreme enforcement of the Edmunds law in 1882, when many of the high church officials had gone into retirement, much of the direction of affairs devolved on him. In April, 1884, he was made assistant to the church historian, Wilford Woodruff, whom he succeeded in 1889 as historian and general church recorder, holding both offices with credit and ability until his death. On the accession of Lorenzo Snow to the presidency of the Church, Sept. 13, 1898, he became president of the Council of the Twelve Apostles, which position he occupied till his demise, thus ending a continuous service of more than fifty years as a member of that council. Among his people he was known and honored as a scholarly and able gentleman, whose wisdom, conservatism and force were of service to his church in times of need. The beginning of the end came in August, 1899, when his health failed and he was compelled to take, although too late, the rest he had all too long denied himself. A trip to California proved of only temporary benefit, and he died at Ogden, Utah, on Dec. 9th of that year.

SMITH, John Henry, was born at Carbunca Hollow, near Kanesville (now Council Bluffs), Ia., Sept. 18, 1848, son of George A. and Sarah Ann (Libbey) Smith. When he was two years old his mother died, and he was put in the care of an aunt. At Provo, Utah, to which place the family moved in 1853, John received a common education and worked as telegraph operator until 1867. In the year last named he also became counselor in the bishopric of the Fourth Ward of Provo. In 1872 he was assistant clerk in the Territorial House of Representatives. Two years later we find him on a mission in Europe, where, after visiting most of the conferences in Great Britain, he accompanied Pres. Joseph F. Smith and other elders on a tour through Denmark, Germany, Switzerland and France. Returning home in 1875, he entered the employ of the Utah Central Railroad Co. During the same year he was ordained a high-priest and bishop by Pres. Brigham Young, and was set apart to preside over the Seventeenth Ward of Salt Lake City. He was elected a member of the City Council in 1876, and by re-election served for a period of six years. In 1880, he was ordained an apostle by Wilford Woodruff, then president of the Twelve, and after the October conference of that year was sent to preside over the European mission. He remained abroad for about two and a half years, and traveled extensively through Europe. After his return he was elected to the legislature. In 1882 he went to Washington, D. C., to co-operate with George Q. Cannon, Utah's delegate in congress, in the presentation of facts pertaining to legislation then pending in relation to Utah affairs. In Utah politics Mr. Smith played a very important part, and when the local parties disbanded, the members dividing upon national party lines, John Henry Smith aligned himself with the Republicans, and thenceforth was one of the leaders of that party in Utah. When the convention met to frame the State Constitution upon which Utah was admitted into the Union, he was honored by being made chairman of that body. In addition to political activities, he was prominent and successful in business enterprises. He was president of the Co-operative Furniture Co. and of the Utah-Mexican Rubber Co., and a director in the Utah National Bank, Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, the Consolidated Wagon & Machine Co., the Home Fire Insurance Co., the Salt Lake Theatre, and the Utah-Idaho Sugar Co. For several sessions he was a delegate to, and was repeatedly elected vice-president of, the Trans-Mississippi Irrigation Congress. In 1901 he presided over the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress at Cripple Creek, Colo. Most of his time and energies, however, were devoted to ecclesiastical affairs, and he was an earnest and valuable aide to Pres. Joseph F. Smith, whose second counselor he became in the First Presidency in April, 1910, serving in that capacity during the remaining years of his life. Mr. Smith married, on Oct. 20, 1866, Sarah, daughter of Lorin Farr, of Ogden, Utah, by whom he had eleven children; and in 1877, Josephine, daughter of Nicholas Groesbeck, of Salt Lake City, by whom he had eight children. He died at Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 13, 1911. In an editorial obituary the "Deseret News" said of him: "By nature and training he was eminently qualified for public duties. He possessed a remarkable knowledge of human character and enjoyed extensive acquaintances with prominent men, not only in the State of Utah and the Church, but in the entire nation. These qualifications, and above all, his remarkable faculty for making friends, made him admirably fitted for the duties and positions that fell to his lot. His character is a study for every young man; and from it one can gain valuable lessons. In his disposition there was no element of artfulness or deceit. The motives by which he was actuated could be read in his open countenance and easy, natural and unassuming manner. He was straightforward in all his actions—never being guilty of any double dealing—and was always outspoken and candid in expressing his sentiments. He possessed courage of the highest type—a fearlessness born of the assurance that he was in the right. These qualities impressed all people with whom he came in contact that he was sincere in his convictions. He was of a happy disposition, always hopeful, taking the most cheerful view of any condition that might confront him."

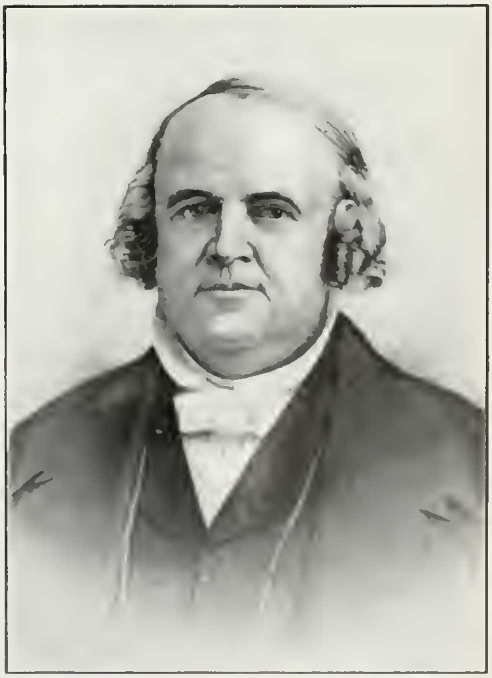
RICHARDS, Willard, journalist and historian, was born at Hopkinton, Mass., June 24, 1804, son of Joseph and Rhoda (Howe) Richards. He had a revolutionary ancestry and prior to embracing Mormonism belonged to the Congregational church. At the early age of sixteen he taught school in Columbia county, N. Y., and subsequently had charge of schools in his native state. His mind was active, penetrating, and given to scientific investigation. He also studied medicine and practiced under Dr. Samuel Thompson, founder of the Botanic or Thompsonian School. While practicing as a physician at Holliston, Mass., he read the Book of Mormon, which had been brought into

GEORGE Q. CANNON
EDITOR AND CONGRESSMAN

FRANKLIN D. RICHARDS
MORMON APOSTLE



JOHN H. SMITH
MORMON OFFICIAL



WILLARD RICHARDS
JOURNALIST AND HISTORIAN

Anthon H. Lund

his neighborhood by his cousin Brigham Young. He read it twice through, and after a thorough investigation of its claims was baptized at Kirtland, O., in December, 1836. Ordained an elder, he accompanied Heber C. Kimball and others to England in the summer of 1837, and at Preston, Bedford and other places helped to lay the foundation of the first Mormon foreign mission. While in England he met and married Miss Jenetta Richards, daughter of an Independent minister at Walker Fold, Lancashire. Willard Richards was ordained an apostle by Brigham Young, at Preston, Apr. 14, 1840. For a while he edited the "Millennial Star." He returned to America in May, 1841, and the same year took up his residence at Nauvoo, Ill. He was a member of the city council, clerk of the municipal court, and private secretary to Joseph Smith, keeping his daily journal up to the hour of the Prophet's martyrdom. He was with him in Carthage jail, June 27, 1844, when a mob broke into the prison, shot to death the Smith brothers, Joseph and Hyrum, and all but fatally wounded John Taylor. One of the murderous missiles grazed Willard's neck and ear; otherwise he was unhurt. In all subsequent movements of the Mormon church during his lifetime Willard Richards played a leading part. He was in the exodus from Illinois and in December, 1847, was chosen second counselor to President Brigham Young, having previously accompanied him as a pioneer to the Rocky Mountains. He was secretary of the provisional government of Deseret, and after the territory of Utah was organized did most of the business of the territorial secretary, besides serving as a member of the legislative assembly. During the last six years of his life he was one of the First Presidency of the Mormon Church, holding simultaneously the office of Church Historian. The first number of the "Deseret News," with Willard Richards as editor, was published June 15, 1850. He continued in that capacity as long as he lived, and his incumbency of the position of postmaster of Salt Lake City covered about the same period. In 1852 he presided over the council branch of the legislative assembly, and succeeded himself at the two following annual sessions. It was to discharge his duty as president of the council, on the closing day of the session, Jan. 20, 1854, that he left his home for the last time. He died on the 11th of March following. In view of his many gifts and general usefulness, his death in the prime of life was regarded as a public calamity.

LUND, Anthon Henrik, historian, Mormon Church, was born in Aalborg, Denmark, May 15, 1844. His father was drafted into the Danish army, and fought in the three years war against the rebels of Slesvig-Holstein, who were aided by Germany. Anthon's mother died during that period, when he was not quite four years old, and his grandmother, a woman of sterling qualities, took charge of his rearing. An apt student he studied at an early age, along with other branches of learning, the English, German and French languages. Members of his family having become converts to the Mormon Church, he himself, at the age of twelve, was admitted to membership. A year later he was teaching English to Mormon emigrants, distributing tracts and assisting the elders in holding meetings. At sixteen he was ordained an elder and appointed to preside over the Aalborg branch. He was also a traveling elder in five other branches. He came to the United States in 1862, arriving at Salt Lake City in September. Locating at Mount Pleasant, Utah, he engaged in business and became prominent in public life. The Deseret telegraph line being in prospect, Mr. Lund responded to Brigham Young's call for a number of young men to learn telegraphy, and attended at Salt Lake City a special school opened for that purpose. The line being established, he took the position of operator at Mount Pleasant. An Indian war was raging at the time, and as second lieutenant in the militia, he rendered valuable aid in guarding and repairing the telegraph line and keeping up communication between the imperiled settlements. When the Latter-day Saints started their great co-operative movement, he was chosen secretary of the first co-operative mercantile institution at Mount Pleasant. He also served as a member of the first city council of that place. Among his ecclesiastical activities were those of Stake Clerk and High Councilor. In 1870 he was married to Sarah A. Peterson, daughter of Bishop Canute Peterson, of Ephraim. Nine children blessed this happy union. Soon after his marriage he took up residence at Ephraim. During the following year he was assigned to missionary service in his native country. He was business manager of the central office in Copenhagen of the Scandinavian mission. Upon his return to Utah he became manager of the Ephraim Co-operative Store, and though stock was then selling at fifty cents on the dollar, he made the institution one of the most prosperous south of Salt Lake City. During his presidency over the mission in Scandinavia, 1883–85, he published two periodicals in Danish and one in Swedish, besides taking care of the correspondence and other work. He returned home to find that he had been elected a member of the territorial legislature. Re-elected for the session of 1888, he framed the bills, which were enacted into laws, establishing the Reform School and the Agricultural College. The same year he became assistant-president of the Manti Temple, and three years later succeeded Daniel H. Wells in the presidency of that sacred edifice. In October, 1889, Mr. Lund was ordained as one of the Council of the Twelve Apostles; during 1893–95, he presided over the European mission, and in 1898 he re-organized a mission in Palestine and Syria. He was made a director of Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution and of Zion's Savings Bank & Trust Company. In the fall of 1898 he removed to Salt Lake City, where he has since resided. A zealous friend of education, he has seen service as a teacher, both in day and Sabbath schools. Upon the organization of the General Church Board of Education he was appointed a member, and since April, 1891, has been General Superintendent of Religion Classes, an adjunct of the Church School system. In 1899 he was appointed Church Historian, and in 1902 became president of the board of trustees of the Latter-day Saints University. On the 17th of October, 1901, he became second counselor to Pres. Joseph F. Smith, and since April, 1910, has been the president's first counselor. Pres. Lund is a man of general intelligence, noted for his clear views and sound judgment. His pure life, upright character, breadth of mind, and the sweet charitableness of his nature, have made him beloved and trusted wherever known.

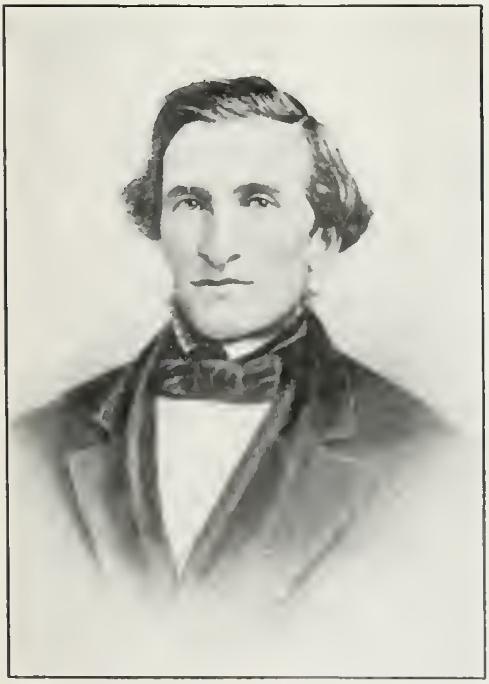
WELLS, Daniel Hanmer, was born in Trenton, Oneida county, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1814, son of Daniel and Catherine (Chapin) Wells. His descent was traced from Thomas Wells, fourth governor of Connecticut, who settled in Hartford in 1640, and died there in 1660, the line being traced through John, Robert, Joseph, Joshua and Daniel Wells, his father, who was born in Wethersfield, Conn. Catherine Chapin was a daughter of David Chapin, a revolutionary soldier who served in the 3rd and 9th Connecticut regiments through the war. The Chapin family was one of the oldest and most distinguished of New England. Daniel H. Wells was thrown on his own resources at the age of twelve by the death of his father. He worked on a farm until eighteen, when with his mother and sister he removed to Marietta, O., and soon after to Hancock county, Ill. There he acquired a farm of his own and operated it successfully and became an extensive land owner. He was active in local politics, and as "Squire Wells," justice of the peace and alderman, he became noted as a man of strict integrity and a high sense of justice. He was a warm friend of the Prophet Joseph Smith, and when the opposition to the Mormons reached its height, he espoused the cause of that people. He joined the church shortly before the people were driven from Illinois. The act involved the greatest sacrifice on his part, the loss of his property and separation from his wife and only son. He went to Utah as aide to Pres. Brigham Young on the second journey of the pioneers. He took the same interest in the affairs of Utah that he had shown in Illinois, and held many high positions. He was a member of the first legislative Council, state attorney-general and lieutenant-general of the Nauvoo Legion, the state militia. He was mayor of Salt Lake City 1866–76, during which period the city was unusually free from vice. He was a firm friend and supporter of education, and was one of the first regents of the University of Deseret, now the University of Utah, serving also as its chancellor during 1869–78. In the church he held successively the offices of elder and high priest. He was second counselor in the First Presidency from 1857 until the death of Pres. Brigham Young in 1877; after which he was counselor to the Twelve Apostles until his own death. He was president of the European Mission in 1864 and again in 1884. In 1868 he took charge of the Endowment House in Salt Lake City and in 1888 was chosen president of the Manti Temple, continuing there until he died. He had seven wives and thirty-seven children. He was a man of commanding mind and stature, but of unassuming manners, kind and hospitable, and his faith in his church was unbounded. He died at Salt Lake City, Utah, Mar. 24, 1891.

WINDER, John Rex, was born at Biddenden, Kent, Eng., Dec. 11, 1821, son of Richard and Sophia (Collins) Winder. He began his business career at the age of twenty in the employ of a boot and shoe establishment in London, and two years later took charge of a similar business in Liverpool. Here he joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, both he and his wife being baptized in 1848. He was associated with the Liverpool branch of the Church for five years, and then brought his family to the United States, landing at New Orleans early in 1853. Proceeding to St. Louis, he joined an emigrant company and journeyed across the plains to Utah. His first business experience in his new home was as a tanner and manufacturer of saddles, boots and shoes. The tannery was carried on successfully until native bark became scarce, when, unable to compete with outside importations, the business was suspended. Meanwhile Mr. Winder had purchased an extensive farm, which he operated successfully, and acquired well merited fame as a raiser of thoroughbred Jersey cattle. He was a director of the Utah Iron Manufacturing Company, of the Utah Sugar Company at Salt Lake City, and of the Ogden Sugar Company; was president of the Deseret Investment Company, vice president of the Pioneer Electric and Union Light and Power companies, and a director of Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, also of the Deseret National Bank and the Deseret Savings Bank. Mr. Winder was for many years director and president of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, now the Utah State Fair Association, and was one of the active and leading spirits in that influential organization. For many years he held the position of United States Gauger of the Internal Revenue Department. Early in his career he took an active interest in military affairs, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Utah militia. In December, 1857, he was captain of a company of fifty stationed in and guarding Echo Canyon and its approaches, after Johnston's army had gone into winter quarters. In the following March he raised a force of eighty-five men and accompanied Gen. George D. Grant in pursuit of predatory Indians. During 1865–67 he participated in the Black Hawk Indian war, serving part of the time as aide to General Daniel H. Wells. Later he became assistant adjutant general, collecting and making up the accounts of the expenses of that war, amounting to over $1,000,000. He was assessor and collector of Salt Lake City for fourteen years, and served three terms in the city council. Subsequently he was City Watermaster, and was serving in that capacity when called into the Presiding Bishopric, as second counselor to Bishop William B. Preston. To Bishop Winder was entrusted the work of hastening the completion of the Salt Lake Temple, that it might be dedicated on Apr. 6, 1893, the fortieth anniversary of the laying of the corner stones. He discharged that duty with characteristic energy and zeal, contributing generously to the building fund, and after the dedication of the Temple, was appointed first assistant to Pres. Lorenzo Snow, in charge of the edifice. In 1855 he had become one of the presidents of the 12th quorum of seventies, and in 1872 he was ordained a high-priest. Soon afterward he became a member of the High Council of Salt Lake Stake. In October, 1901, when Joseph F. Smith became president of the Mormon Church, John R. Winder was chosen his first counselor, and he held that office until his death, which occurred in Salt Lake City, Utah, Mar. 27, 1910.

GRANT, Jedediah Morgan, Mormon pioneer, was born at Windsor, Broome county, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1816, the son of Joshua and Thalia Grant. His father's paternal grandfather came from Scotland, and his later ancestors were all New Englanders, two of them figuring in the War for Independence. "Jeddy," as the boy was called, was a lad of fourteen when the Mormon church was organized in the neighboring town of Fayette. He was baptized Mar. 21, 1833. He was a member of the Zion's Camp expedition, and one of the first to hold the office of Seventy. He worked upon the Kirtland Temple, and performed various missions, the most important ones being in the southern states, where he acquired most of his missionary fame. Quick-witted and intelligent, with a thorough knowledge of the scriptures, a ready and forceful delivery, and an original and effective way of driving home an argument, he was withal perfectly fearless—just the man to please the chivalrous and fiery Southerners. In a series of discussions with other ministers, he gave great sport to the North Carolinians, and having made many friends and some converts, returned to Ohio

DANIEL H. WELLS
MORMON OFFICIAL

JOHN R. WINDER
MORMON OFFICIAL



JEDEDIAH M. GRANT
PIONEER

SIDNEY RIGDON
MORMON OFFICIAL

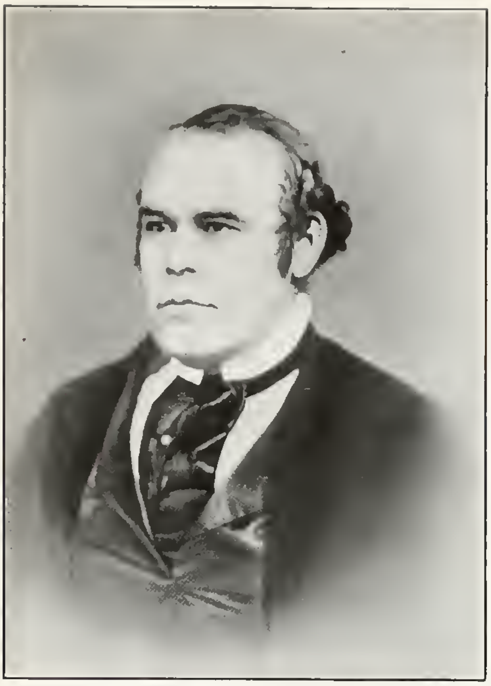
in time to participate in the general removal of the Saints. In their enforced exodus from Missouri, he accompanied his father's family to Illinois, whence he soon set out upon his second mission to the southern states. His headquarters were at Burk's Garden, Tazewell county, Va., where a branch of sixty members soon sprang up, and from that point, under his direction, the activities of a corps of efficient subordinates radiated until a wide and extensive field was occupied. Among his friends was Col. Peter Litz, a man of wealth and influence, who permitted him to hold meetings at his home. Another influential friend was Miss Floyd, sister to John B. Floyd, afterwards Secretary of War in Buchanan's cabinet. She was a Catholic in religion, well informed, broad-minded and liberal. At a meeting held in the courthouse at Jeffersonville, Elder Grant preached so powerfully to a packed audience, including John B. Floyd, Joseph Stras and other prominent men, that they voluntarily took up a collection sufficient to purchase him a suit of clothes, a horse, saddle and bridle, not one of the donors being a Latter-day Saint, though some subsequently joined the church. Much to the regret of the warm hearted Virginians, he returned to Nauvoo, Ill., in 1842, and was there when Joseph and Hyrum Smith were killed at Carthage. He was sent to carry the awful news to the apostles and elders then laboring in the eastern states. While at Philadelphia he published a series of letters against the claims put forth by Sidney Rigdon, as would-be successor to the martyred Prophet. In the exodus of 1846 he was among the first to cross the Mississippi and start for the West. After a brief mission back to the States, he returned to the Missouri River in time to lead one of the first companies that followed immediately in the wake of the Pioneers to Salt Lake valley. His wife and daughter died during the journey, which ended in October, 1847. In the first local militia organization he became brigadier-general and afterwards major-general, and was a very efficient officer, courageous, energetic and just. In difficulties with the Indians Gen. Jedediah M. Grant was not only wise and tactful, but as jealous for the rights of the red men as for the safety of the white settlers. He was the first mayor of Salt Lake City, and occupied that position as long as he lived. He was the pioneer of Morgan county, Utah, which was named for him. He was also a member of the first territorial legislature, and for three sessions speaker of the house of representatives. At the death of Willard Richards, in 1854, Jedediah M. Grant, then one of the First Council of the Seventy, succeeded him as second counselor in the First Presidency of the Church, holding that office at the time of his death, Dec. 1, 1856.

RIGDON, Sidney, an early associate with Joseph Smith, not at the inception, but in subsequent experiences of the Mormon Church, was born in Saint Clair township, Allegheny county, Pa., Feb. 19, 1793. He received his early education in the district schools, and worked on his father's farm until 1817, when he entered a printing office. Afterwards he studied for the Baptist ministry, and in 1819 was licensed to preach. His first church was at Pittsburgh, where he labored successfully for years. In 1828 he became associated with Alexander Campbell, and assisted in the organization of the Reformed Baptist or Campbellite church in Bainbridge and Mentor, O. The Campbellites were also known as Disciples. Mr. Rigdon was an able orator and debater. He is said to have conceived the notion, some time in 1829–30, that the practice of a community of goods was essential to strict obedience to scripture, but in attempting to make it a part of the Campbellite discipline he was brought into sharp debate with Mr. Campbell himself, and withdrew discomfited. He finally succeeded in achieving practical results at Kirtland, where Isaac Morley threw open his house to all comers and formed the nucleus of a communistic society. Mr. Rigdon was living at Mentor in the fall of 1830, when his former associate, Parley P. Pratt, then a Mormon elder, came that way as a missionary en route to Missouri. Elder Pratt, by permission, preached in Mr. Rigdon's church. The latter expressed interest in the Book of Mormon, which Elder Pratt had presented to him, and after thorough investigation was converted to its claims. Pratt and his companions organized a large branch of the Latter-day Saints at Kirtland, Sidney Rigdon being one of those who came into the fold. Soon after his baptism Rigdon met Joseph Smith for the first time at Fayette, New York, and became one of the most zealous and efficient of the Prophet's adherents. Opponents of the Book of Mormon have claimed that it was made over by Joseph Smith and Sidney Rigdon from the manuscript of a rejected romance written by Solomon Spaulding in 1812; but this manuscript was found in 1884 by President James H. Fairchild of Oberlin College, who says: "The theory of the origin of the Book of Mormon in the traditional manuscript of Solomon Spaulding will probably have to be relinquished. . . . Mr. Rice, myself and others compared it (the Spaulding manuscript) with the Book of Mormon and could detect no resemblance between the two, in general or detail. There seems to be no name nor incident common to the two . . . Some other explanation of the origin of the Book of Mormon must be found, if any explanation is required." (New York Observer, Feb. 5, 1885.) The Spaulding story is only a theory. As a matter of fact, Sidney Rigdon had never seen the Book of Mormon, either in manuscript or in printed form, until Parley P. Pratt presented it to him in Ohio, several months after its publication in the state of New York. At Hiram, O., in 1832, Elder Rigdon and the Prophet were assailed by a mob, "tarred and feathered," and otherwise maltreated. When the First Presidency of the Church was organized in 1833, with Joseph Smith as president, Sidney Rigdon and Frederick G. Williams became his counselors. After the failure of the Kirtland Bank, Joseph and Sidney were forced by threats of mob violence to flee, and they sought safety in Far West, Missouri, where the Church established its headquarters. President Rigdon was imprisoned with the Prophet and his brother Hyrum in Liberty jail, Clay county, Mo., but was released on a writ of habeas corpus after several months imprisonment. He resided for a short time at Nauvoo, Ill., and afterwards returned to his old home in Pennsylvania. He had suffered much from persecution, and his fortitude was not equal to the continued heavy strain. He retained his faith in Mormonism to the last, but refused to follow any farther the fortunes of the Church, and at the death of Joseph Smith, after an ineffectual attempt to secure the leadership, he retired into obscurity and was never again prominent in Mormon history. For refusing to submit to the authority of the Twelve Apostles he was excommunicated. He died in Friendship, N. Y., July 14, 1876. Portrait opposite page 14.

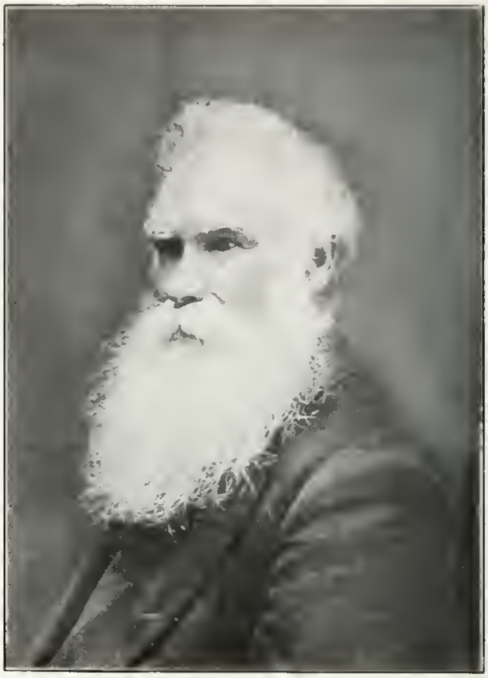
PENROSE, Charles William, was born in London, Eng., Feb. 4, 1832; son of Richard and Matilda Penrose. He gave early evidence of unusual mental powers, and being studious and quick to learn, speedily mastered at school the common rudiments of education. He read the Bible when only four years old, and became well versed in its doctrines and prophecies. Bereft of his father in childhood, he was thrown upon his own resources. At eighteen he was attracted to Mormonism, the only member of his father's household thus inclined, and much against the will of his relatives he espoused the unpopular religion and was ordained an elder January 6, 1851, and entered upon the duties of a traveling missionary. Although offered a life situation in a government office if he would remain at home, he was not swerved from his course or convictions. During the greater part of this missionary experience he traveled afoot, and literally "without purse or scrip," relying for his support upon divine provision furnished voluntarily through the people to whom he ministered. He raised up branches of the Church in Maldon, Danbury, Chelmsford, Colchester and other places, baptizing a great number of persons, many of whom emigrated to Utah. He presided successively over the London Conference and the Cheltenham and Birmingham pastorates, each of which comprised four conferences, and with eloquent tongue and ready pen ably championed the Mormon cause. After ten years of zealous and successful service in his native land, he emigrated to America, crossed the Atlantic on a sailing vessel, assisting in taking charge of 620 Mormon emigrants, and drove an ox-team on a journey of eleven weeks from the Iowa frontier to Salt Lake valley. He settled at Farmington, where he tilled the soil and, during the winters, taught school, afterwards removing to Logan, where he continued his work of teaching. From 1865 to 1868 he served again as a missionary in Great Britain, and on his return to Utah engaged in mercantile activities. In 1869 he was made a member of the High Council and a home missionary in Cache Stake. January, 1870, witnessed his removal to Ogden. There he edited "The Junction," and became a member of the City Council, continuing at the same time his ecclesiastical activities. He was also a zealous worker in political movements, and in 1876 was elected to the territorial legislature. In 1877 he took up his residence in Salt Lake City, where, later, he became editor-in-chief of the "Deseret News." He sat in the legislature of 1882, and the same year in the Constitutional Convention, his second experience of that kind. In August, 1884, he became one of the presidency of Salt Lake Stake. All the while, through the columns of the "News," and in lectures, public speeches, and private interviews, he continued to defend his faith and to disseminate correct information regarding Utah and the Mormon people. In 1884 he again went to Europe on a mission, traveling through the British Isles, Scandinavia, Germany, Switzerland and France, and throughout this period contributed interesting articles to the "Millennial Star" and the "Deseret News." Returning to America he spent considerable time at Washington, D. C., working for Utah's admission into the Union. From 1892 to 1894, during a temporary lease of the "Deseret News" to another company, Mr. Penrose did editorial work for the "Salt Lake Herald," and subsequently became one of the assistant church historians, serving in that capacity until 1899, when he resumed his former position with the "Deseret News." Under his editorial management that paper became the most influential and widely read daily in Utah. Ordained an apostle on July 7, 1904, he entered with zeal upon the duties of that calling, and from November, 1906, to June, 1910, presided over the European mission, visiting all the continental missions several times and conducting the business of the Church at its headquarters in Liverpool. He had by this time discontinued his connection with the "Deseret News," but his pen was by no means idle. He has been a voluminous writer during the whole of his career, and is a fluent and logical public speaker. In addition to newspaper and magazine articles innumerable, he has found time to produce pamphlets that have done their full share in promoting the cause to which his life has been devoted. His lectures on "Blood Atonement" and "The Mountain Meadows Massacre" refute the common stories and false notions relative to those subjects. The best known of his religious pamphlets are "Rays of Living Light," "Priesthood and Presidency," and "Mormon Doctrine Plain and Simple." Elder Penrose is a real poet. His sacred songs, many of which are found in the "L. D. S. Hymn Book," have been a comfort and an inspiration to tens of thousands. Some of these songs are of high merit, and would alone suffice to perpetuate their author's name and fame. Since Dec. 7, 1911, Charles W. Penrose has been second counselor in the First Presidency of the Mormon Church. At the advanced age of eighty-five, Pres. Penrose retains the full use of his mental faculties and continues to discharge his varied duties with unabated diligence and devotion.

PRATT, Parley Parker, preacher and writer, was born in Burlington, N. Y., April 12, 1807. He was a Campbellite minister before his conversion to Mormonism in the autumn of 1830. He was baptized by Oliver Cowdery. A talented writer and an eloquent speaker, he became one of the most stalwart advocates of the faith he then espoused. Soon after his conversion he set out with Elder Cowdery and others upon a mission to the Indians, preaching on the way to white settlers in Ohio and Missouri. Among these was his former pastor, Sidney Rigdon, to whom he was the first to present the Book of Mormon. Mr. Rigdon lived in Ohio, and was one of a hundred or more converted to Mormonism by these missionaries, at or near the town of Kirtland. Elders Cowdery and Pratt, having arrived at Independence, Mo., crossed the line into Indian Territory and preached to the Shawnees and Delawares, presenting to the aged sachem of those tribes the Book of Mormon. During their absence the Church set up its headquarters at Kirtland. Elder Pratt was one of the Mormon colonists expelled from Jackson county, Mo., in 1833, and was afterwards a member of Zion's Camp. At Kirtland, Feb. 21, 1835, he was ordained one of the Twelve Apostles, and subsequently performed missionary work in Canada and various parts of the United States. In New York city he published his famous evangelical work, "The Voice of Warning," and delivered a course of lectures in Tammany Hall. He was in the very thick of the later Missouri troubles, and was imprisoned with the Prophet and others in Richmond jail. Escaping thence, he made his way to Illinois, and almost immediately set out, with the majority of the Twelve, for Great Britain. He was the first editor and publisher of the "Millennial Star," the organ of the European Mission, over which he was left to preside when his fellow apostles returned to America. He played a prominent part in the Mormon exodus

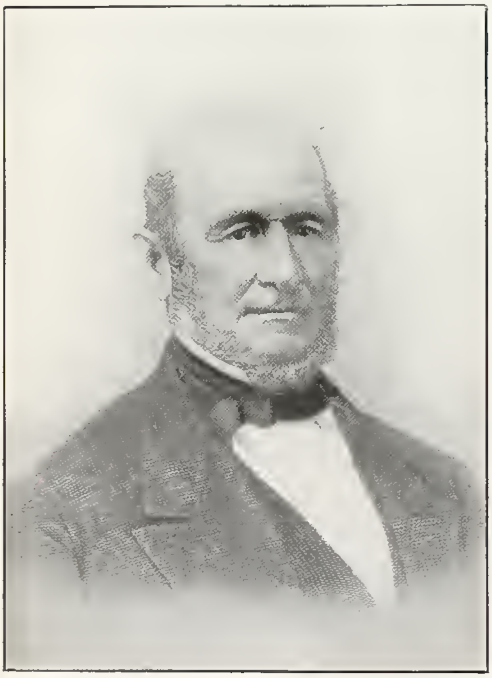
Chas. W. Penrose



PARLEY P. PRATT
MORMON LEADER



ORSON PRATT
PIONEER



HEBER C. KIMBALL
MORMON APOSTLE

GEORGE A. SMITH
MORMON OFFICIAL

from Illinois, and after reaching the Missouri river went upon another mission to the British Isles, returning to the Iowa frontier just before the Pioneers started for the West. He followed in the first emigration, which he helped to organize, arriving in Salt Lake Valley late in September, 1847. He was active in exploring and colonizing, sat in the legislature, wrote and published Gospel pamphlets and other literary works, including his masterpiece, "The Key to Theology," presided repeatedly over the California branches of the church, introduced Mormonism in South America, and in September, 1856, left Salt Lake City on his last mission, from which he never returned. He preached in New York, St. Louis, and other large eastern cities, and on May 13, 1857, stood trial before a United States court at Van Buren, Arkansas, charged with abducting the children of Hector H. McLean. Acquitted of the charge, he was liberated and allowed to proceed on his way, but was followed by McLean and slain. The assassin was never brought to justice. As a preacher and writer he was prominent in the Church. His poetic ability was of a high order, and he was the author of many beautiful hymns. He stood at the head of a patriarchal household, and a host of descendants fondly cherish his memory. He endured much for the sake of his religion, and left to posterity an imperishable name.

PRATT, Orson, Mormon philosopher and Utah pioneer, was born in Hartford, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1811. Converted and baptized by his elder brother Parley Pratt, he was destined like him to become a noted preacher and writer, and one of the first settlers in the Rocky Mountain region. He also rose to eminence as a mathematician. His parents were poor, and he was fated to plod through life in comparatively humble circumstances, but he was rich in powers of mind and accumulation of knowledge, an intellectual and a spiritual millionaire. Early in 1831, he followed the Prophet to Kirtland, O. and several months later started for Jackson county, Mo., with his brother Parley, preaching and baptizing by the way. Many other missions followed, and on the 26th of Apr., 1835, he was ordained an apostle. He presided over a large branch of the Church in New York city, and was there at the time of the Missouri expulsion. In 1840 he embarked with others of the Twelve for England. April of that year saw him in Edinburgh, Scotland, where he raised up a large branch of the Church. While upon this mission he published his noted pamphlet, "Remarkable Visions," which was republished in New York. At Nauvoo, where he was a member of the City Council, he brought out "The Prophetic Almanac," and from 1836 to 1844 occupied much of his leisure time in study, making himself thoroughly acquainted with algebra, geometry, trigonometry, conic sections, differential and integral calculus, astronomy and most of the physical sciences. These studies he pursued without the aid of a teacher. He left Nauvoo in the exodus of 1846 and was first among the pioneers to stand upon the then future site of Salt Lake City. The original survey of the town was made by him, Henry G. Sherwood assisting. From 1848 to 1851 Orson Pratt presided over the European Mission, editing the "Millennial Star" and laboring incessantly in the ministry. Returning to Utah he sat in the Legislature, delivered lectures on astronomy, and taught in the university. He was such an ardent lover of knowledge, and so anxious to disseminate it, that he offered to teach the youth of the community free, if they would but give their time to study. In 1852 he established and edited "The Seer" in Washington, D. C., and after two missions in England returned to Utah by way of California, Johnston's army being then in winter quarters east of the Wasatch mountains. Other missions followed, both at home and abroad. The month of August, 1870, was made memorable by a great public discussion in the Tabernacle at Salt Lake City, with Orson Pratt, Mormon apostle, and Dr. John P. Newman, Methodist chaplain of the United States senate, pitted against each other upon the question, "Does the Bible Sanction Polygamy?" Ten thousand people listened to the arguments. During the debate the Mormon sage astonished his learned opponent, not only by his thorough familiarity with the Scriptures, but by his incisive logic, his clear-cut demonstrations, his profound knowledge of Hebrew and the writings of the most eminent commentators on the Bible. In 1874 he became Church Historian, and held that position during the remainder of his life. He was in England publishing an edition of the Book of Mormon when he learned of the death of Pres. Brigham Young, August, 1877, and immediately set out for home. A brief trip to the eastern states was followed by another mission to Europe, his fifteenth voyage across the ocean. While in Liverpool he stereotyped and published the Book of Mormon and the Doctrine and Covenants, and brought out his astronomical work, "Key to the Universe." Prior to this time he had achieved wide fame in the field of higher mathematics. As early as 1850 he discovered a law governing planetary rotation, and subsequently made other scientific discoveries. Prof. Proctor, the renowned astronomer, while lecturing at Salt Lake City, expressed the opinion that there were but four real mathematicians in the world and that Orson Pratt was one of them. Among his numerous publications not hereinbefore mentioned are "Divine Authority," "Kingdom of God," "New Jerusalem" "Divine Authenticity of the Book of Mormon," "Absurdities of Immaterialism," "Great First Cause" and several "Discussions." He died at Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 3, 1881.

KIMBALL, Heber Chase, one of the original apostles of the Latter-day Church and one of the foremost founders of Utah, was born in Sheldon, Vt., June 14, 1801. About ten years later the family moved to West Bloomfield, N. Y., where young Heber, having quit school, was put to work in his father's blacksmith shop. Subsequently he learned the potter's trade. His connection with Mormonism dates from Apr. 15, 1832, when at Mendon he severed his connection with the Baptist church and became a follower of Joseph Smith. In company with his friends Brigham and Joseph Young, he visited Kirtland, O.; there met the Prophet; and in 1833 moved with his family to that place. He was a member of Zion's Camp, and on Feb. 14, 1835, became a member of the Council of the Twelve. In June, 1837, he was placed at the head of a mission to England—the first foreign mission of the Church—and in company with six others sailed from New York for Liverpool, landing July 20th, a month after the enthronement of Queen Victoria. Three days later, at Preston, Elder Kimball preached the first Mormon discourse ever heard in Europe. In eight months he and his associates converted and baptized about two thousand persons. He returned to America early in 1838, rejoined the main body of his people at Far West, Missouri, in the summer of that year, and passed with them through the fiery ordeal of persecution during the ensuing autumn and winter. He visited the Prophet and others in prison and helped Pres. Young to superintend the mid-winter migration of the Saints from Missouri. In April, 1840, he was again in England, with his fellow apostles, preaching, baptizing, building up branches, and organizing conferences. He returned to Nauvoo, Ill., in July, 1841. He took an active part in all leading events affecting the Church at that period, and was filling a mission in the Eastern States when Joseph and Hyrum Smith were murdered. In the trying scenes that ensued, Heber C. Kimball stood faithfully by Brigham Young, sustaining him as the Prophet's rightful successor, and assisting him in all the arduous labors of the exodus from Illinois. He was known as "Brigham Young's right-hand man." He helped to recruit the Mormon battalion, and was one of the pioneers to Salt Lake valley. At the reorganization of the First Presidency, in December, 1847, he was chosen first counselor to Brigham Young, and remained in that position to the day of his death. He was chief-justice and lieutenant-governor of the provisional state of Deseret, and president of the council or upper house of its general assembly; also presiding over the council in the first territorial legislature. When the corner stones of the Salt Lake Temple were laid, Apr. 6, 1853, he helped to lay the southeast corner stone and offered the prayer of consecration. Heber C. Kimball possessed a poetic soul, though not a maker of rhymes. His sermons and sayings abound in similes and metaphors, which came from him as naturally as sparks from a forge. He also manifested the prophetic gift to a remarkable degree. During a season of scarcity in Salt Lake valley, when the half-starved, half-clad settlers were living on rations, eked out with wild roots, scarcely knowing where to look for the next crust of bread or for rags to hide their nakedness, he declared in a public meeting that within a short time "States' goods" would be sold in Salt Lake City cheaper than in St. Louis or New York. His hearers were astonished and, of course, incredulous; but the fulfilment came. The California gold discovery (January, 1848) attracted thousands of adventurous spirits across the great plains. Many were merchants freighting their goods to the new El Dorado. These, in order to lighten their loads and expedite progress, sold at enormous sacrifice their valuable merchandise, thus making good the prediction. Pres. Kimball was a benevolent and philanthropic character. In the famine of 1856, he fed from his own bins and store-houses, filled by his foresight in anticipation of the straitness, the hungry multitude. Preaching, colonizing, traveling through the settlements, encouraging the people in their toils and sacrifices; sitting in council with the Church leaders; ministering in sacred places, and in various other ways playing the part of a public benefactor—thus did this remarkable man employ the later years of his eventful life. His name was a household word in every home in Utah. He died at his home in Salt Lake City, Utah, June 22, 1868, mourned by the whole Church and by many outside its pale.

SMITH, George Albert, was born at Pottsdam, N. Y., June 26, 1817, son of John Smith and Clarissa (Lyman) Smith, both natives of New Hampshire. His first American ancestor came from England early in the seventeenth century. John Smith was brother to Joseph Smith, Senior, the father of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, Mormon martyrs. Consequently George A. was their first cousin. Until fifteen years of age he was strictly trained in the teachings of the Congregational church, but he proved to be an independent thinker and soon broke away from creeds and churches. He valued knowledge and made every effort to obtain it, at the same time laboring constantly for the support of an invalid father and the family dependent upon him. He early showed signs of a superior intellect, and his memory, as he grew older, became phenomenal. Though genial and humorous in disposition, he shunned frivolity and sought the society of those older than himself. A great favorite with his grandfather, Asael Smith, a veteran of the revolution and of the war of 1812, he would climb upon the old man's knees and listen spell-bound to the narration of his thrilling experiences while fighting for liberty and independence. It was Joseph Smith Senior, and his son, Don Carlos, who brought to this branch of the Smith family, in 1830, the Book of Mormon, then just published. George A. read the book very carefully and accepted it as an inspired record. A wealthy Presbyterian offered to send him to college in preparation for the Christian ministry, if he would promise not to become a Mormon, but he declined the offer; and on Sept. 10, 1832, joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. During the summer of 1833 he quarried and hauled rock for the building of the Temple at Kirtland, O., and in 1834 was in Missouri as a member of Zion's Camp. When the time came to more thoroughly organize the priesthood of the church, he was ordained and set apart as a member of the First Quorum of Seventy. Three missions to various states in the Union followed, during the intervals of which he attended school at Kirtland, and subsequently taught school. During the worst of the Mormon troubles in Missouri, he was filling a mission in the southern states, and while he and his cousin Don Carlos were on their way home they were pursued by a mob and came nigh perishing in a storm on the prairie. Ordained an apostle at Far West, Mo., Apr. 26, 1839, he soon set out with other apostles for Great Britain, and there labored in various counties and assisted to build up a branch of the church in London. At Nauvoo, Ill., to which place he returned in July, 1841, he married Miss Bathsheba W. Bigler, formerly of West Virginia, whom he had met while on a mission in that state. He was a city councilor and later an alderman of Nauvoo, and successively chaplain and quartermaster-general of the Nauvoo Legion. He was in Michigan when his kinsmen Joseph and Hyrum Smith were murdered. In the exodus that followed he accompanied the migrating church across Iowa to the Missouri river, where he housed his homeless family in cabins built by himself. In the spring and summer of 1847 he accompanied Brigham Young on the pioneer journey to the West. He entered Salt Lake valley on the 22nd of July, two days before the arrival of the main body, and planted the first potato put into the soil by the founders of Utah. Returning to the Missouri river he brought his family to the Rocky Mountains in the autumn in 1849. As a member of the senate in the provisional state of Deseret, he reported the first bill printed for the consideration of the General Assembly—a bill for the organization of the judiciary. He also reported a bill relating to the construction of a transcontinental railroad. In December, 1850, at the head of a company of 118 volunteers, he established a colony on Center Creek, in southern Utah, founded the town of Parowan, and organized Iron county, which he subsequently represented in the Legislature. In 1852 he was appointed to preside over

HYRUM SMITH

church affairs in Utah county. Commissioned by Governor Young a colonel of cavalry, he was given command of the militia throughout southern Utah and took measures for the defense and safety of the inhabitants during the Indian war of 1853–54. In the midst of his many public duties he found time to study and practice law, and this from a pure love of justice and the legal science. His services were given free. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah and received his certificate as an attorney, counselor and solicitor in chancery. Appointed Church Historian in 1854 he immediately went to work compiling the documentary history of Joseph Smith, from Feb. 20, 1843, to June 27, 1844. As a respite from too close application in the Historian's office he was given in 1856 a special mission to Washington, D. C., where, with his fellow delegate, John Taylor, he presented a proposed state constitution and its accompanying memorial to congress. These documents, as a member of the Constitutional Convention, he had helped to frame. He returned to Utah in time to take part in the general preparations for defense made by the people of the territory at the approach of Johnston's army. During the Indian troubles of 1866 he served as an aide to Gen. Daniel H. Wells and was subsequently commissioned brigadier-general of militia. For many years he had charge of the colonizing work south of Salt Lake City, and was known as "The father of the southern Utah settlements," the chief of which, Saint George, was named for him. He served many years in the territorial legislature, and from 1864 to 1870 was president of the Council. In October, 1868, came his elevation to the First Presidency, in succession to Heber C. Kimball as first counselor to Pres. Brigham Young. From October, 1872, to June 1873, he was absent upon a mission to Palestine, to bless the land that it might be redeemed from sterility, and to dedicate it for the restoration of the tribes of Israel. During his absence he was appointed Trustee-in-Trust for the church, which office he held until his death. He died in Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 1, 1875. Mr. Smith possessed great qualities of mind and heart. He was a counselor in very deed, respectful to authority, but no cringing sycophant. He was noted for his good judgment, his capacious and retentive memory, and his sound common sense. He dressed plainly, lived within his means, and zealously advocated home manufactures. His acts of benevolence were many, but entirely without ostentation. He was a man of few words, but his speeches abounded in apt anecdotes and illustrations. He was a man of sterling integrity. Pres. Young said at his funeral: "I never knew of his neglecting or overdoing a duty." Portrait opposite page 17.

SMITH, Hyrum, brother to Joseph Smith, and known in Mormon history as Patriarch of the Church, was born in Tunbridge, Vermont, Feb. 9, 1800, second son of Joseph and Lucy (Mack) Smith. His early life was spent on his father's farm. When his brother Joseph Smith declared the divine revelation that he had received, Hyrum speedily became a believer in his mission, and was baptized by Joseph in Seneca lake in June, 1829. His name was prefixed to the Book of Mormon as one of the eight witnesses permitted to view the plates from which it was translated. He was one of the six men who participated in the organization of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, at Fayette, N. Y., Apr. 6, 1830, and at a conference held in Far West, Mo., Nov. 7, 1837, he was appointed second counselor in the First Presidency, a position held by him until 1841, when he was called to the patriarchal office. He was with the Church in its migrations from New York to Ohio, and thence to Missouri and Illinois. While in Missouri he was torn from his family by the mob and sentenced, with the Prophet and other Mormon leaders, to be shot on the public square at Far West, a tragedy prevented by the noble and timely intervention of Gen. Alexander W. Doniphan, who denounced it as "cold-blooded murder." Hyrum shared the imprisonment of the Prophet and his associates in Richmond and Liberty jails, and escaped with them to Illinois, where he assisted in founding Nauvoo. He was a man of exemplary habits, noted for the strict purity of his life. He held the rank of general in the Nauvoo Legion. In performing the duties of the various sacred offices placed upon him he won the affection and esteem of all his associates. He was strongly and tenderly attached to his brother Joseph, whom he never left, but voluntarily surrendered with him and was taken to Carthage, Ill., June 24, 1844, where he lost his life three days later when a mob broke into the jail and shot the brothers to death. Hyrum Smith was the father of Joseph Fielding Smith, now (1918) the head of the Mormon Church.

TALMAGE, James Edward, geologist and theologian, was born at Hungerford, Berks, England, Sept. 21, 1862, son of James Joyce and his wife Susannah (Preater) Talmage. He obtained his early training in the national and board schools and was a diocesan prize scholar in 1874. His parents having joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (commonly known as the Mormon church), he emigrated with the rest of the family in 1876 and located at Provo, Utah, the seat of the Brigham Young Academy (now University). In the institution named he completed successfully the high school and normal courses, and in his seventeenth year was a teacher of elementary science, Latin and English. His early predilection was for the sciences, and in 1882–83 he took a selected course, mainly in chemistry and geology, at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa. Though a special student and not a candidate for a degree, he passed during his single year of residence nearly all the examinations in the four-year course and was later graduated; and in 1883–84 he was engaged in advanced work at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. He returned to Utah in the fall of 1884 in response to a summons from the home institution and served as professor of geology and chemistry, with varied activities in other departments, in the Brigham Young Academy, 1884–88. While a resident of Provo, Utah, he served successively as city councilman, alderman and justice of the peace. While still of the faculty he was elected to the board of trustees of the Brigham Young Academy. He was president of and professor of chemistry in the Latter-day Saints College, Salt Lake City, 1888–93, and president of and professor of geology in the University of Utah, 1894–97. In the year last named he resigned the presidency but retained the chair of geology, which had been specially endowed; and ten years later (1907) he resigned the professorship to follow the practical work of mining geology, for which his services were in great demand. In 1891 he received the degree of B.S. and in 1912 the honorary degree of D.Sc. from his old alma mater, Lehigh University. In 1890 he was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Science and Didactics by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints;

and in 1896 was awarded the Ph.D. degree by Illinois Wesleyan University for non-resident work. Dr. Talmage has been elected to life membership in several learned societies, and for many years has been a Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society (London), Fellow of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society (Edinburgh), Fellow of the Geological Society (London), Fellow of the Geological Society of America, Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Associate of the Philosophical Society of Great Britain, or Victoria Institute, and Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Dr. Talmage has traveled extensively, having traversed most of this country and of Europe many times in the course of scientific pursuits. He was a delegate from the Royal Society of Edinburgh to the International Geological congress held at St. Petersburg (Petrograd) in 1897, and was a member of the party that crossed the Urals into Siberia. Throughout the period of his professional career as teacher and professor Dr. Talmage was particularly active and efficient in encouraging scientific study by popular lectures and writings, and for this labor his deep love for science and his exceptional command of language and ability as a public speaker particularly fitted him. Impelled by the same spirit, he took charge of the little Deseret Museum, Salt Lake City, in 1891; and under his personal direction the institution has become large and influential, comprising very valuable collections in the departments of mineralogy, geology, zoology, ethnology and pioneer history. In his teaching work he was the first to establish courses in domestic science and agricultural chemistry in the intermountain West. From his boyhood he was an active worker in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and has been ordained successively deacon, elder and high priest. In December, 1911, he was called to the exalted office of apostle in the church and was duly ordained and set apart as one of the Council of the Twelve. He promptly relinquished his profession as a mining geologist and engineer, the practise of which had grown to be extensive and lucrative. Since that time he has devoted himself entirely to ministerial duties in the church. Dr. Talmage is the author of many scientific and theological works, among which are "First Book of Nature;" "Domestic Science;" "The Great Salt Lake, Present and Past;" "Tables for the Blowpipe Determination of Minerals;" "An Account of the Origin of the Book of Mormon;" "The Articles of Faith" (a comprehensive exposition of the doctrines of the Mormon church); "The Great Apostasy;" "The House of the Lord" (a discussion of holy sanctuaries, ancient and modern); "The Story of 'Mormonism'" (lectures delivered at Michigan, Cornell and other universities); "The Philosophical Basis of 'Mormonism;'" "The Vitality of 'Mormonism,'" and his greatest work, "Jesus the Christ." Bishop Orson F. Whitney, author of the "History of Utah," says of him: "Professionally a scientist and a preceptor, with gifts and powers equalled by few, Dr. Talmage is also a writer and speaker of great ability and skill. He is an absolute master of English, both by pen and tongue, and possesses a musical eloquence of marvelous fluency and precision. His style of oratory, though not stentorian, is wonderfully impressive, and his well stored mind, capacious memory, quick recollection and remarkable readiness of speech render him a beau-ideal instructor, in public or in private." He was married in June, 1888, to Mary May, daughter of Richard Thornton Booth, of Alpine, Utah, and had eight children, seven of whom survive, all born at Salt Lake City: Sterling B., Paul B., Elsie, James K., Lucile, Helen May and John R. Talmage.

ELLINWOOD, Lyman Watson, merchant, was born at Ft. Atkinson, Wis., Jan. 5, 1874, son of Ralph Knox and Melissa Harriet (White) Ellinwood, of Scotch descent. His father was a member of Co. I, 88th Ohio Vol. Inf. in the civil war; he later re-enlisted for service on the western frontier, and was twice honorably discharged; his death resulted from disabilities contracted in the Federal service. The son was educated in the public schools of Rock Island, Ill., where the family resided for a time, and at the Davenport (Ia.) Business College. In 1891 he entered the employ of the Moline (Ill.) Wagon Co. as office boy, and served successively as stenographer, general office man and traveling salesman. As such he traveled in nearly every state in the Union, becoming one of the most widely known men in the vehicle and implement business. In 1904, he was appointed assistant manager and later general manager, secretary and treasurer of the John Deere Plow Co., Indianapolis, Ind., one of the subsidiary companies of the corporation of Deere & Co., of Moline, and thereafter made Indianapolis his home. At that time the Indianapolis concern was the most eastern branch of the Moline corporation, although it had a number of implement companies in western cities. In 1914 impaired health necessitated his relinquishing the management of the John Deere Plow Co., but later, his health returning, he was made acting manager of the John Deere Plow Co. of Baltimore, Md. Following this, for a short time he participated in the management of the John Deere Wagon Co., of Moline, Ill. In addition to his official connection with the Indianapolis corporation he was at one time or another a director of the John Deere Plow Co. of Syracuse, N. Y., the Syracuse Chilled Plow Co., the John Deere Plow Co. of Baltimore (Md.), and the John Deere Plow Co. of Atlanta, Ga. He was also one of the original tentative directors of the reorganized and consolidated Deere & Co., a $65,000,000 corporation formed in 1910. He always took a keen interest in Republican politics, and in the civic welfare of his adopted city, being an active member of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce. His chief recreation, instead of out-door sports, was found in social welfare and charitable organization activities, in which his wife was also prominent. He was a member of the Christian Church, and of the order of Elks. He was married June 30, 1896, to Henrietta Elizabeth (below), daughter of George Schneider, of Rock Island, Ill., and has one daughter, Gertrude Harriett Ellinwood.

ELLINWOOD, Henrietta Elizabeth (Schneider), philanthropist, was born in Rock Island, Ill., Dec. 10, 1876, daughter of George and Frederika (Loupsheer) Schneider. Her father was one of the pioneer merchants of Rock Island. Since her girlhood days she had taken a sympathetic interest in the philanthropies of her parents, which were practical and extensive. After her marriage in 1896 to Lyman Watson Ellinwood (above) she devoted considerable time to practical charity work, and finally gave up all her social activities to devote all of her time to administering to the wants of the unfortunate. Upon removing to Indianapolis, Ind., in 1904, she almost immediately became prominent in the work of the Mothers Aid Society, a city-wide organization established "to aid destitute widowed mothers with little children to hold their families together," and was elected its president in 1910. It has managed a colony of

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HENRIETTA E. S. ELLINWOOD
PHILANTHROPIST

FREDERICK DICKINSON
MERCHANT

O. H. Berry

cottages in the suburbs, where the city's widowed mothers with their children are housed rent free under Mrs. Ellinwood's supervision, and she also supervised the management of a nursery for the children of widows who are employed during the day. She holds membership in other charitable organizations, as well as the Young Women's Christian Association and the Women's Franchise League. She was a member of the executive committee which arranged for the National Conference of Social Workers in Indianapolis in 1915, and is a director in the Organization of Women's Clubs formed to aid the United States Government's Employment Agency for Women in Indianapolis. She is also a member of the Christian Church.

DICKINSON, Frederick, merchant and broker, was born at Guilford, Chenango co., N. Y., Aug. 22, 1835, son of Thomas and Charlotte Eliza (Thompson) Dickinson. His earliest American ancestor was Nathaniel Dickinson, who came from Ely, England, in 1630, located first at Watertown, Mass.; subsequently removed to Wethersfield, Conn., and finally settled at Hadley, Mass. From him and his wife Anna Gull, a widow, the line of descent is traced through their son Thomas and his wife Hannah Crow; their son Thomas and his wife Mehitabel Meekins; their son Thomas and his wife Ann——; their son Thomas and his wife Mary Stevens, and their son Daniel Thomas and his wife Mary Caulkins, the grandparents of our subject. His father was a land-owning farmer, who for years also served as justice of the peace. Frederick Dickinson was educated at the Guilford (N.Y.) Academy, and at sixteen years of age went to Binghamton, N. Y., where he secured employment with a merchant named De Pue. He removed to Chicago, Ill., in 1856, and from that time until 1902, when he retired from active business cares, he took a strenuous part in the commercial, financial, civic, municipal and social life of the city. A few years, as a young man, were spent in the employ of others but he soon formed a partnership with John D. Best, in the wholesale grocery and ship supply business, which continued until the establishment was destroyed in the great fire of 1871. He became a member of the Chicago Board of Trade as early as 1860, retaining his membership in this organization until his retirement. He was fond of out-of-doors life; was an excellent shot, a splendid swimmer and oarsman, a keen fisherman and a nature lover in the broadest sense. He was deeply interested in the genealogy of his own family, and in 1897 published the "Descendants of Thomas Dickinson of Wethersfield, Conn." conceded be one of the most systematically and lucidly arranged works of this description extant. He was a member of the Illinois Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, having served as its registrar, president, secretary and life honorary secretary, an office created for him. He was also a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, and of the Union League Club, Chicago, and a communicant of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church. He was a broad minded, kindly, Christian gentleman, intensely interested in and loyal to his family, his country and his friends. He displayed that courage which no danger could daunt, an intellectual power which commanded respect and achieved distinction, and a high sense of duty which made him universally beloved. He was married Jan. 24, 1861, to Julia, daughter of Willis Booth, a lumber merchant of Pittsburgh, Pa.; she survives him, with three sons: Henry Pusey, a mining engineer; John Ralph, of the law department of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., and Frederick Booth Dickinson, lawyer. He died in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 3, 1916. Portrait opposite page 20.

HERRIG, Peter, capitalist, was born at Bingen-on-Rhine, Germany, Oct. 22, 1848, son of Nicholas and Anna (Rice) Herrig, and came with them to America in 1849, settling in the Saginaw valley of Michigan. His father was a dealer in fine china and was an active participant in the German revolution of 1848. In Michigan, however, he engaged in agricultural pursuits, but subsequently returned to merchandising, at Saginaw. Peter Herrig received his education in the public schools of Saginaw. At an early age he learned the trade of millwright, and followed that occupation for thirty-three years, chiefly in the employ of the Harding Green Lumber Co., later the Green Ring Co. In 1884 he became manager and superintendent of the mills of this company, and subsequently became a partner in a modest hardware establishment from which evolved the extensive Saginaw Hardware Co. The annual sales of the company, of which he was vice-president, approximated $500,000. This plant, together with the Saginaw Specialty Co., of which he was likewise vice-president, occupied an entire block. He was also organizer and president of the Saginaw Ice & Coal Co.; charter member and president of the Saginaw Building & Loan Association; vice-president of the Fordney Hotel Co. and the Riverside Coal Mining Co., and was interested in various other commercial, industrial or financial institutions, including the Bank of Saginaw, National Grocery Co., and the Koenitzer Tanning Co. Although his business activities were of an absorbing nature, yet he found time for public affairs, and was active in Republican politics, participating in campaign work as a stump speaker. He served in the Michigan house of representatives during 1893–96, and during that time was chairman of the important committee on corporations, and was author of some notable railroad legislation. He served on the staff of Gov. Pingree; was chairman of the board of review; member of the board of supervisors and of the West Side Business association, and was an advocate of good roads. He was married May 2, 1875, to Anna, daughter of Charles Ganschow, of Saginaw; she died in 1905. There is one surviving child: Bertha, wife of Landon E. Swan, Saginaw. He died at Saginaw, Mich., Sept. 29, 1915.

THOMPSON, Richard Edward, soldier, was born in Union, Me., Jan. 18, 1848, son of Robert and Nancy Ann (Gilmore) Thompson, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was reared in Providence, R. I., and when fourteen years of age enlisted and served six weeks with the Providence marine light artillery. In 1864 he entered West Point Military Academy from Rhode Island by competitive examination, graduating in 1868 when he was assigned to the 6th U. S. infantry which he joined at Charleston, S. C. Then followed several years of campaigning in the west against hostile Indians, where he distinguished himself in action against Kiowas and Cheyennes at Bear Creek, Indian Territory, in 1872. He was topographer of the expedition under Col. Ludlow which explored and mapped the Yellowstone National Park. After a tour of duty at West Point as tactical officer he was again ordered west and was made chief commissary to Gen. Alfred Terry in his expedition against Sitting Bull in 1876. On reaching his first lieutenantcy in 1880 Gen.

Hazen appointed him regimental adjutant. He served with his regiment in Dakotah Territory, Colorado, and Utah, and in 1886 was assigned to the school of instruction at Fort Myer, Va., from whence he was soon ordered to Washington, D. C., to make weather predictions in the U. S. signal office in addition to regular military duties. In 1891 he became captain in the newly organized signal corps. He served at the World's Fair in Chicago, 1892-93: Texas, 1893-95 and St. Paul, Minn., 1892-98. At the outbreak of the Spanish war he was ordered to Tampa and Key West, Fla., as military censor and acting chief of the signal corps forces. Subsequently he was sent to the Philippines on General Wesley Merritt's staff as chief signal officer of the Eighth Army Corps. He distinguished himself at the capture of Manila and was recommended for the brevet rank of colonel of volunteers "for gallantry at Manila Bay, August 13, 1898." Maj.-Gen. T. M. Anderson in a report to the adjutant general of the army refers to Maj. Thompson's "effective work" and more especially to "a task of great difficulty and danger when Major Thompson on the evening of August 12 came through the surf in a small native boat during a raging storm to bring orders and instructions of extreme importance to General Anderson from General Merritt on the Newport, i. e., the definite orders for the attack of Manila the following day and also orders to request the Insurgent Chief Aguinaldo to prevent his soldiers joining in the attack and entering the city." He was in action against the insurgents in Manila and near Caloocan in February, 1899, and in the capture of Malolos in March, 1899, and the following month he was appointed major in the regular army; he was military censor during his entire tour in the Philippines. In 1900 he returned to the United States with impaired health, and for two years thereafter was stationed in Washington, D. C. Later he was in command of the signal corps post at Fort Myer, Va., 1902-03 (while there he reached his lieutenant coloncley), Vancouver barracks, Washington, 1903-04, and Seattle, 1904. In the fall of 1904 he was again ordered to the Philippines as chief signal officer of the division. In February, 1906, he was promoted to be colonel and returned home in October of that year. He was at the Presidio of San Francisco, 1906-07, and Seattle, 1907-11, where he was in charge of the cable and telegraph system of Alaska. He retired from active service while on duty in Chicago, Jan. 18, 1912. He was married in St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 12, 1877, to Margaret Holt, daughter of the Hon. Henry M. Rice, first U. S. senator from Minnesota, and had four children: Rachel Newbold, Henry Rice, Richard Edwin, and Margaret Matilda Rice. He died in Seattle, Wash., Sept. 11, 1914.

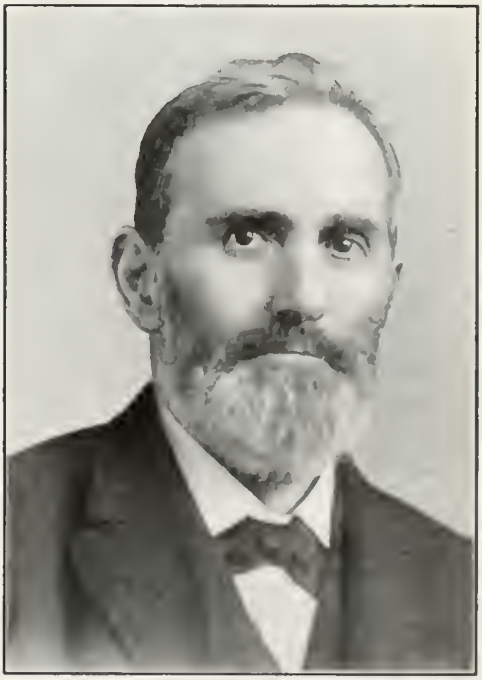
NORRIS, Matthew Tyson, merchant, was born in Wake co., N. C., Dec. 19, 1849, son of William H. and Mary (Yates) Norris, and a descendant of the Norris family favored in England in the time of Queen Elizabeth. His earliest paternal American ancestor came to Virginia soon after the settlement of that colony, the line of descent being through one of his descendants who in 1744 removed from Virginia to North Carolina, having extensive land grants from the Earl of Granville. On the maternal side his ancestors included the Booth and Yates families, who purchased lands from the crown and from the state as early as 1742. All were staunch supporters of American independence, and with patriotic zeal served in the colonial and revolutionary wars. William H. Norris, father of the subject, was a planter. The son received his education in private schools in Wake county. He early entered upon a business career, and until his death was a cotton factor and wholesale grocery merchant of Raleigh. He was well rewarded in his commercial ambitions, and his was a record of undaunted, persistent effort and stainless, unimpeachable integrity. Associated from his youth with the leading business men of the city, his innate abilities expanded in an atmosphere which fostered their rapid development, and he quickly advanced to a commanding position in the commercial life of the city. He was ever an indulgent husband and father. No one could meet him without having the highest appreciation for his sterling qualities of manhood or without being attracted by his genial nature. Self-reliant, buoyant in disposition, strictly upright in all his transactions, he compelled the unquestioning confidence of men of affairs and won and held the esteem of a large circle of friends. He was married Sept. 3, 1876, to Cornelia A., daughter of Jesse A. Norris, of Wake county, N. C. She survives him, with four children: Mary, wife of Henry A. Coles, Atlanta, Ga.; Ethel, wife of Joel King Marshall, Raleigh; Willa, wife of James McKimmon, Raleigh, and Ruby, wife of Jacob Crawford, Martinsburg, W. Va. He died at Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 16, 1915.

PAXTON, William McClung, lawyer and author, was born at Washington, Mason co., Ky., Mar. 2, 1819, son of James Alexander and Maria (Marshall) Paxton. His earliest paternal American ancestor came from the north of Ireland at the beginning of the 18th century and settled in southern Pennsylvania, the line of descent being traced through his son John, and his wife Martha Blair; their son John and his wife Phoebe Alexander, and their son James and his wife Phoebe McClung, who were the grandparents of William McClung Paxton. His father, a prominent lawyer, removed to Columbus, O., in 1822, where his wide knowledge and brilliant oratory introduced him into an extensive practice. He served in the Indian wars as aide to Gens. Shelby and Harrison. The son was educated at Augusta College, Ky., the Catholic Athenaeum, Cincinnati, now St. Xavier's College and Center College, Danville, Ky. In 1838 he began the study of law in the office of McClung & Taylor, Washington, Ky.; was admitted to the bar in 1839, and after practicing his profession for a few months removed to Martinsville, Platte co., Mo., where for nine years he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1853 he settled at Platte City, which he had helped survey and lay out, and there became a general merchant. That same year he and his partner purchased the Platte City Water Mills, but at the close of the civil war resumed his law practice, in which he met with unique success, and for a period was the partner of Joseph E. Merryman, under the firm style of Merryman & Paxton. He was also cashier of the private bank of Merryman, Paxton & Cockrill, and he made an abstract of titles of Platte county, a business he carried on for some years. He found compensation for the loss of his hearing in literary composition, writing "A Century Hence and Other Poems" (1880); "The Marshall Family," a genealogical work (1885); "Poems" (1887); "Annals of Platte County" (1897); "The Paxton Family," an historical and genealogical work (1903); "Baptism is by Affusion" (1907), and, in 1907, another volume of poems. In recognition

RICHARD E. THOMPSON
SOLDIER

MATTHEW T. NORRIS
MERCHANT

WILLIAM M. PAXTON
LAWYER AND AUTHOR



NELSON A. DRAKE
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

of his literary ability Park College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D., in 1913. Notwithstanding rapidly failing vision he wrote almost to the day of his death, using a magnifying glass to aid him. He was a Mason, an ardent Prohibitionist, an elder in the Presbyterian church for nearly half a century, and one of the best known Sunday school workers in Missouri. He was a man of most generous and unselfish impulses in whose nature warm and noble humanity prevailed above all other characteristics. He was married Oct. 1, 1840, to Mary, daughter of Ezekiel Forman, a farmer of Washington, Ky. She died in 1903, leaving one child, Phoebe M. Paxton. He died at Platte City, Mo., July 21, 1916.

DRAKE, Nelson Asaph, physician and surgeon, was born at Hinckley, Medina co., O., June 14, 1842, son of Ransom and Electa Eason (Severance) Drake. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Thomas Drake, who came from Colyton, Devonshire, England, in 1653, settled at Weymouth, Mass., and was a soldier in King Philip's war. His wife was Jane Holbrook, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife Sarah King; their son Joseph and his wife Mercy Smith; their son Thomas and his wife Mary Manley, and their son Solomon and his wife Cylinda Scott, who were the grandparents of Nelson Asaph Drake. Joseph Drake (III) served in the French and Indian wars. The family was represented at the Lexington Alarm (1775) by eighteen minute men, including Thomas Drake (IV), who subsequently served as sergeant in the revolutionary war. Capt. Solomon Drake, grandfather of the subject, was in command of a company at the battle of Plattsburg (1812); he removed from Massachusetts to Vermont in 1805, there founding the town of Bristol. Ransom Drake, father of the subject, was farmer and mill owner. Upon the removal of the family to Wisconsin, Nelson Asaph Drake became a student at Evansville (Wis.) Seminary. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the 22nd Wis. Vol. Inf., and was attached to the field hospital corps. He was captured and held for four months in Libby prison and when his regiment was exchanged he resumed his duties in the field, being advanced to the post of hospital steward of the 3d division, 20th army corps. After the war he studied for two years at Hillsdale (Mich.) College, when he entered the medical and chemical departments of the University of Michigan, and was graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1868, with the degree M.D. In that year he began the practice of his profession at Ossian, Winneshiek co., Ia., and built up a large general practice. There was little opportunity for him, however, in the department of surgery, for which he was preëminently fitted, and after postgraduate courses at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, he settled in Kansas City, Mo., in 1881, where his exceptional talents met an immediate and merited success. His services were particularly sought by railroad companies. For twenty-eight years he was surgeon for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co., and for a long period served the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Co. He was U. S. examining surgeon (for pensions) during 1885–89; was a member of the surgical staff of All Saints and German hospitals, and was frequently called in consultation by private practitioners. He was a charter member and past president (1884–85) of the Jackson County Medical Society; member of the District, Missouri, Iowa and Kansas Medical societies; American and British Medical associations, and the International Association of Railway Surgeons; was a 32d degree Mason, and when in Iowa served as district grand master for that state. He was founder and editor of the "Medical Index," Kansas City, and a frequent contributor to the "Journal of Railway Surgeons" and to "Corpuscle," the organ of Rush Medical College. He was married at Evansville, Wis., Oct. 22, 1868, to Anna C., daughter of John Jones, of Lima, O., and had three children: May A., wife of William R. James; Della E., and Nina A. Drake. He died in Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 9, 1913. Portrait opposite page 22.

CARROLL, Patrick John, capitalist, was born at Urbana, O., Jan. 20, 1861, son of Patrick Berry and Mary (Coomy) Carroll, who came from Cork, Ireland, about 1848. In 1864 his parents removed to Fort Wayne, Ind. He attended the Brothers School until he was fourteen. Upon leaving school he became a moulder's helper at the Bass Foundry & Machine Co. In 1882 he obtained a position at his trade with the Bucyrus (O.) Steam Shovel & Dredge Works, and subsequently worked as moulder at Oil City, Pa., and Shelby, O., but after two years returned to Bucyrus and made that place his permanent home. Resuming his former position he soon proved his worth and was foreman when the company removed to Milwaukee. He remained at Bucyrus, however, and in 1892 purchased the foundry and machine works of the Campbell Frog & Crossing Co., changing the name to the Carroll Foundry & Machine Works. He developed the Grey Iron Foundry and made the plant one of the best equipped in the state, and the chief industry of Bucyrus. Its chief product is the "Ohio" locomotive crane used in most of the railway shop yards and great industrial plants of the country. He secured the cast iron contracts from the Toledo & Ohio Central Railway Co. (New York Central lines), and his company prospered to such an extent that the business outgrew the capacity of the plant within a few years. In 1898 he purchased the plant of the Gibbony Radiator Co., North Bucyrus, and there the larger operations of the Carroll company were centered. As business increased he gradually expanded his interests until his activities in the industrial world were scattered over a large area of the state of Ohio. From the beginning of his career as a manufacturer there were in evidence his extraordinary acumen, keen and quick perception, dominating will, tireless energy, and irreproachable honesty, all of which lent a splendid success to any enterprise he touched. His interests were many but his pride was ever concentrated in the foundry and machine works which he considered the foundation of his wealth. He was president of the Carroll Foundry & Machine Co., Bucyrus Steel Casting Co., Ohio Locomotive Crane Co., Bucyrus Rubber Co., and Brokensword Stone Co.; vice-president of the Bucyrus Lumber Co., Bucyrus Light & Power Co., and the First National Bank of Bucyrus, and a director in the Bucyrus City Bank. He had extensive real estate holdings at Bucyrus, O., Fort Wayne, Ind., and other places. He was a conspicuous figure in the life of Bucyrus. A workman himself he knew workers. He was kind to his employees who in turn were loyal to him, and he never experienced any strikes or labor difficulties. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Columbus. His religious affiliations were with the Roman Catholic church. He found his chief recreation in fishing. He was married Feb. 18, 1896, to Phoebe, daughter of John Strawbridge, an engineer, of Bucyrus, O.; she survives him, with three children: Robert, Eleanor and John Carroll. He died at Bucyrus, O., Jan. 20, 1916.

MUELLER, George Wilheim, merchant, was born at Huntington, Ind., Oct. 2, 1863, son of Franz and Eugenia (Röeder) Mueller. George William Röder, the maternal grandfather of the subject and a native of Caub, on the Middle Rhine, was a distinguished educator; he fought in the chief battles of the Napoleonic wars, and at Waterloo saved the honor of the regiment of Nassau. After the charge the Duke of Nassau dismounted, called Röder to him, removed his highest order of Nassau and placed it on Röder's breast. Prof. Franz Mueller, our subject's father, was born near Berlin, Germany, and came to this country early in the nineteenth century, locating first at Newark, O., where he conducted a music store and finally settled at Bloomington, Ill.; he was a celebrated music master and a composer of note. George W. Mueller was educated in the public and high schools of Bloomington, and at Illinois Wesleyan University. He left the latter institution two months before graduating, and for eleven years thereafter was associated with the wholesale grocery house of J. S. Roush & Sons, Bloomington. In 1886 he removed to Chicago where he was employed by various wholesale firms as bookkeeper or salesman, including Nelson Morris & Co., and W. F. McLaughlin & Co. He then became traveling salesman for Franklin McVeagh & Co. During 1891–92 he was part owner and manager of the Elkhorn (Mont.) Trading Co., and in 1893 he assumed the management of the cigar department of Franklin McVeagh & Co., Chicago, resigning in 1899 because of impaired health. Meanwhile, he organized a mail order and advertising business under the firm style of George W. Mueller & Co., Chicago. In 1898, with Cyrus E. Wheeland and F. M. Young, he bought the wholesale grocery business of Young Brothers & Maris Co., at Decatur, Ill., the new firm name being Mueller, Young & Wheeland Co. It had a capital stock of $20,000, which the following year was increased to $40,000. In 1901 the business was entirely destroyed by fire. Later Mr. Young's interest was purchased by E. M. Platt and C. M. Luling, and the firm name was changed to Mueller, Platt & Wheeland Co. The interests of Messrs. Platt and Luling later being sold, C. I. Will came into the firm, and in 1912 C. J. Tucker was likewise admitted to partnership. At the time of the death of the subject the capital stock was $100,000, with individual surplus of $53,000; the house carried a stock valued at $100,000, covered a territory within a radius of one hundred and fifty miles of Decatur, employed a dozen traveling salesmen, and enjoyed an annual business of three quarters of a million dollars. Much of this phenomenal success was due entirely to the extraordinary acumen, keen and quick perception, indomitable will and exact method of George W. Mueller. His manifold energy and almost ceaseless activity would have assured the success of any enterprise. Every progressive commercial movement in central Illinois had his support, and he was an organizer and director of the Decatur Chamber of Commerce. During 1902–04 he was the dominant factor in the successful campaign made by the Decatur Manufacturers' and Jobbers' Association for a reduction of freight rates in that territory, the association spending thousands of dollars in pressing the case. After four years of heroic effort the state board reduced these rates twenty per cent. He was likewise a member of the Illinois State Manufacturers' and Merchants' Association, which was similarly interested in this campaign. He was an initial director and member of the executive committee of the Illinois Commercial Federation, organized in 1911; was especially active in bringing together all the commercial clubs of the state under one head, and he was interested in legislation affecting wholesalers and manufacturers in general. He was a member of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, and in 1914, as a member of its travel committee, practically organized the trip to South America. He possessed a fine sense of civic duty and was active in every movement for better government. In 1908 he joined the Legislative Voters' League of Illinois, which had for its object the suppression of objectionable men in politics. He was a strenuous worker in the cause of temperance, and was appointed by Gov. Deneen delegate to the convention of the anti-saloon league, Washington, 1912. He was delegate to the national convention of the Progressive party, Chicago, 1912. In 1902 he organized and became president of the Decatur Chautauqua Association. He was a member of the National Geographic Society, Travelers' Protective Association, Tribe of Ben Hur, Modern Woodmen of America, Masonic lodge, Phi Delta Theta fraternity, University Club and the Decatur Club. He was married Nov. 26, 1891, to Irene L., daughter of Almaron J. Moon, a merchant of Lexington, Ill.; she survives him. He died on the steamship Imperator, enroute from Hamburg, Germany, to New York, June 1, 1914.

WOLCOTT, Erastus Bradley, surgeon, was born in Benton, Yates co., N. Y., Oct. 18, 1804, son of Elisha and Anna (Hull) Wolcott. His first American ancestor was Henry Wolcott who came from England in 1630, settling at Dorchester, Mass., and later in Windsor, Conn., and was an early magistrate in the Connecticut colony. His wife was Elizabeth Saunders, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Simon, who married Martha Pitkin; their son Henry, who married Jane Allyn; their son Thomas, who married ——————————; their son Gideon, who married Hannah Woodworth, and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Erastus B. Wolcott attended the public schools of his native county and Fairfield Medical College, Fairfield, N. Y. He studied medicine and surgery under Dr. Joshua Lee, an eminent surgeon of New York, received a diploma from the Yates County Medical Society in 1825 and a degree in medicine and surgery from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Western New York in 1833. On Jan. 1, 1836, he was appointed surgeon in the U. S. army and was then stationed at Ft. Mackinaw, Wis. Resigning in 1838 he went to Milwaukee, where he practised his profession for over forty years. He was the first surgeon to remove a human kidney, and his successful operations were cited in German text-books. Dr. Wolcott was connected with some of the earliest enterprises of the state. He built the first mills at West Bend, Washington co., Wis., and, with others, the first mill at Humboldt. He was one of the prime movers in building the first railroad in the state from Milwaukee to the Mississippi. For many years he was a trustee of the Northwestern Life Insurance Co. and of the Wisconsin Hospital for the Insane. He was appointed surgeon of the state militia in 1842; was commissioned colonel of a regiment of militia in 1846, and in the same year major-general of the 1st di-

Geo. W. Mueller

Geo Peck

vision of Wisconsin militia, and held throughout the civil war the position of surgeon-general of Wisconsin with the rank of brigadier-general. In 1866 he was appointed by congress manager of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, which he had been instrumental in having located in Milwaukee. Dr. Wolcott was appointed by Gov. Fairchild to represent Wisconsin at the Universal exposition in Paris in 1867. He was twice married (1) Apr. 14, 1836, to Elizabeth Jane, daughter of Michael Dousman, a founder of Ft. Mackinaw, Wis.; she died in 1860 and he was married (2) Oct. 12, 1869, to Laura J., daughter of James Ross of York, Me. She was one of the pioneer women in the study of natural sciences, and one of the first women who graduated in medicine and received hospital instruction in this country. He had five children: Catharine Jane; Arthur W.; Marian Jane, who married Col. Theodore Yates; Douglas D. and Herro Wolcott. Dr. Wolcott died in Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 5, 1880.

PECK, George, capitalist and philanthropist, was born at Old Lyme, Conn., Nov. 5, 1834, son of George R. and Elizabeth (Lee) Peck. His first paternal American ancestor was William Peck, a native of London, England, who came to this country in 1637, settled at Saybrook, Conn., and two years later became one of the founders of the colony of New Haven; from him the line of descent is traced through his son Joseph; his son Joseph; his son Nathaniel and his wife Lucy Mather; their son Mather and his wife Esther Colt, and their son Joseph and his wife Anna Reed, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. His father was a farmer. George Peck received his education in the public schools of his native town and at Essex (Conn.) Academy. At the age of fourteen he went to Utica, N. Y., and entered the dry goods house of his uncle, James B. Wells. In 1857 he removed to Detroit, Mich., and in association with James Frisbie established the firm of James Frisbie & Co., dry goods merchants. This partnership was dissolved in 1870 and he started in business on his own account. In 1871 Joseph and Walter Sparling, and William H. Elliott, were admitted into partnership, and the firm became known as George Peck & Co., one of the leading enterprises of Detroit. Mr. Peck was president of this concern and later of the George Peck Dry Goods Co., of Kansas City. In 1888 he sold his interest in the business to his partners so that he might devote his entire attention to the Michigan Savings Bank. This institution being subjected to a run by the depositors, the directors held a meeting and elected Mr. Peck president in 1890, which office he held until his death. He was also president of the Detroit Edison Illuminating Co. from the time of its organization; vice president and organizer of the Detroit Trust Co.; vice-president of the Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Co.; director of the Michigan Life Insurance Co.; Michigan Sugar Beet Co., the Candler Radiator Co., the White Star Line, was prominently identified with the firm of Nelson, Baker & Co., and was also an active member of the Detroit board of commerce. Many general philanthropic and educational activities profited during his life time by his lavish generosity, and at his death he bequeathed $5,000 to the Protestant Orphan Asylum. He was a member of the board of counsel of that institution since 1893; was financial agent, with care of the endowment fund, and the donor of the boys' dormitory. Each year he gave to the children new clothing, and his gifts to all the inmates of the asylum were numerous. He also gave liberally to the Young Men's Christian Association. He was married Oct. 28, 1858, to Sarah Frisbie, daughter of Samuel Butler, a manufacturer and real estate dealer of Grand Rapids, Mich. Mrs. Peck died in 1872. They had seven children, three of whom survive: Minnie, wife of Horace J. Caulkins; Julia and Barton Lee Peck. He died in Detroit, Mich., Jan. 11, 1913.

ATKINSON, Henry Aaron, lawyer and statesman, was born in Richmond, Va., May 2, 1845, son of Henry Allen and Grace Elizabeth (Belvin) Atkinson, grandson of James and Anna (Hayes) Atkinson, and great grandson of Sir William Atkinson, who came from Northumberlandshire, England, and settled in New Kent county, Va. He served in the revolutionary war and was collector of customs at the port of entry on York river; his wife was Susan Meredith. Our subject's father was a furniture manufacturer. The son received his preliminary education in the private schools of Richmond and at Richmond College, and was graduated at the law school of the University of Virginia in 1866. In that year he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession as an associate of B. H. Berry under the firm name of Berry & Atkinson. Meanwhile, at the age of sixteen, he had enlisted for the civil war in Parker's celebrated battery, and was afterward transferred to Co. F, 3d Va. cavalry, of Gen. William C. Wickham's brigade of Fitzhugh Lee's division. He was twice wounded, and after being shot at the second battle of Spottsylvania Court House was captured and taken to Old Capital prison, Washington, and subsequently to the Federal prison, Elmira, N. Y., and was not paroled until shortly before the close of the war. His law partnership was dissolved in 1868, after which he practiced independently until 1884 when in association with S. D. Davies he established the firm of Atkinson & Davies. For a time he practiced with Marmaduke Johnson, a celebrated criminal lawyer, and with him participated in the defense of Jeter Phillips. He was admitted to the New York city bar in 1887. In 1870 he was elected commonwealth's attorney of Henrico county, serving three years in that capacity, and in 1874 became county superintendent for the conservative party. He was a co-worker with Sen. John W. Daniel in the so-called reconstruction battles of the democratic party, and served two terms in the state senate, in which body he fathered many valuable measures during the memorable six years of his service. With William Mayo, of Westmoreland county, he was appointed to represent Virginia in determining the dividing line of the Potomac river between Virginia and Maryland. He took a conspicuous part in the deliberation of all of the sessions and was the leader of the senate by virtue of his position as chairman of the judiciary committee. He was also chairman of the Yorktown Centennial Committee of the Virginia legislature, and grand marshal of the parade. He was president of the London Mining Co. Formerly a thirty-third degree Mason he relinquished all Masonic connections that he might embrace the Roman Catholic religion, and he was an organizer of the Richmond lodges of the Royal Arcanum and Knights of Pythias, in which latter he was past grand chancellor. He was also a member of the United Confederate Veterans, and of the American and Richmond Bar associations. While at the University of Virginia he was president of the Jefferson Society and a leading orator in the debating club. He early recognized the increasing importance of corporation law; specialized in it in connection with chancery practice, and numbered among his clients various railroads. Regarded as one of the ablest and most successful advocates at the Richmond bar he inscribed his name high upon the roster of Virginia's distinguished lawyers. He was married at "Waterview," Gloucester co., Va., Nov. 4, 1868, to Belle Virginia, daughter of William Dobson, a planter. She survives him, with four children: Marmaduke, a physician; Lucy Clair, wife of Sidney J. Dudley; Ethel Walker and Mary L. Virginia Atkinson. He died in Richmond, Va., May 29, 1914.

HAY, Charles Edward, merchant, was born at Salem, Ind., Mar. 23, 1841, son of Charles and Helen (Leonard) Hay, and brother of John Hay (q.v., for family genealogy), secretary of state of the United States. While still a child he moved with his parents to Warsaw, Ill., where he attended the grammar and high schools and subsequently became a student at the University of Missouri. In the early part of the civil war he so distinguished himself that he was promoted lieutenant and subsequently commissioned captain in the 3rd U. S. cavalry, but he was obliged to leave the military service before the close of the war because of impaired health. After the war he engaged in the wholesale grocery business at Springfield, where the firm of Smith & Hay became of great prominence, with a trade extending throughout central Illinois. For years and until his death he was a director in the Ridgely National Bank. He was always active, not only in the commercial and financial life of Springfield, but in all civic and municipal affairs, and participated in many of the city's reform movements. He was mayor of Springfield in 1873, 1875, 1887 and 1889, and for years was president of the school board. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; held the Knight Templar degree in Masonry; was senior warden of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and his political affiliation was with the Republican party. As mayor he was known as a man who did things. His manifold energy and almost ceaseless activity brought success to every enterprise he touched. His life was an admirable example to every citizen because of his patriotic labors for the welfare of the city and country, for his breadth of interests, and for his disinterested devotion to worthy causes. The many traits that distinguished his business and public life were supplemented by a simplicity of character that gave a charm to his personality. He was fond of flowers, being particularly interested in the study and raising of orchids. He was married at Springfield, Ill., May 10, 1865, to Mary, daughter of Nicholas Ridgely, a banker of Springfield; she survives him, with two sons: Arthur and William Hay. He died in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 15, 1916.

McKENNEY, William Robertson, lawyer, was born at Petersburg, Va., Dec. 2, 1851, son of Robert Armstrong and Virginia Bland (Robertson) McKenney. His father, a native of Westmoreland county, Va., and youngest son of Armstrong McKenney of Maryland, was a leading merchant at Petersburg, and his mother was a granddaughter of John Spotswood, of Virginia, a colonel in the revolutionary war and a grandson of Alexander Spotswood, a colonial governor of Virginia. The son attended McCabe's University school and was graduated at the University of Virginia with the degree of B.L. in 1876. He was admitted to the bar that same year, and entered the practice of law as a partner of the late Judge R. H. Jones, under the firm name of Jones & McKenney, and later practiced law alone, rising rapidly to a distinguished place among the lawyers of his city. His practice became large and varied, and he was recognized as one of the ablest practitioners of the Virginia bar. Among his noted clients he numbered the Richmond, Petersburg & Carolina Railroad Co., later a part of the Seaboard Air Line railway. From the beginning of his career he was active in politics, and during 1880–94 was president of the city council of Petersburg; was a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1892; was for several years a member of the Democratic state executive committee of Virginia, and was the presidential elector from his district in 1896. In 1895 he was elected to represent the fourth congressional district of Virginia in the House of Representatives. At the time of his death Mr. McKenney represented the second ward in the common council of Petersburg; was vice-chairman of the council finance committee and was counsel for the Seaboard Air Line railway. A number of years prior to his death he purchased "Spotswood Farm" in Brunswick county, which he largely improved, and in which he took a great pride. He was a kind and loving husband and father and a staunch friend. Always true to his convictions, inflexible in his integrity and fearless in the maintenance of his principles, his character was high, his motives were clean and his actions were just. He was married Dec. 2, 1878, to Clara Justine, daughter of Addison Pickrell, of Georgetown, D. C., who survives him with three children, namely: Anne, wife of Howard S. Harrington of New York; Virginia S. and Robert A. McKenney. Mr. McKenney died in Petersburg, Va., Jan. 3, 1916.

MURPHY, Thomas Dowler, editor, author and manufacturer, was born on a farm near Monroe, Ia., July 10, 1866, son of Hugh M. and Caroline (Dowler) Murphy, grandson of William and Sarah (Johnson) Murphy and great grandson of William and Elizabeth (Montgomery) Murphy. Hugh M. Murphy, father of the subject, enlisted in the 13th Iowa Inf. (Crocker's Brigade) in 1861, and received an honorable discharge on account of disability in 1863, after having participated in the battle of Shiloh and the campaigns about Corinth, Miss. The son was graduated at Simpson College, Indianola, Ia., in 1888, with the degree of M.A. In that year he purchased a half interest in the Red Oak (Ia.) "Independent," which did not prove very remunerative at the start and to help matters along he and his associate planned an advertising calendar illustrated with a woodcut of the proposed new county courthouse. The success of this venture led to the art calendar idea. Photographs of old paintings reproduced by half-tone process were used as designs and the calendars sold to individual advertisers. In 1895 he sold his interest in the business, save for the newspaper part of the enterprise, and purchased "The Express," merging his two newspapers and continuing the name of the latter publication, which had been established as the organ of the Republican party in 1868. In 1900 he organized and became president of the Thos. D. Murphy Co., for the manufacture and sale of art calendars exclusively. The company purchased an entire block in 1904, and built a model manufacturing plant which soon proved inadequate for the rapidly growing business and in 1906 another extensive addition was completed, the present establishment comprising in all two acres of floor space, and employs from 200 to 300 hands. The Thos. D. Murphy Co., Ltd.,

HENRY A. ATKINSON
LAWYER

CHARLES E. HAY
MERCHANT

WILLIAM R. McKENNEY
LAWYER

THOMAS D. MURPHY
EDITOR AND AUTHOR

H. L. Pittock

was opened in London, England, in 1904, of which Mr. Murphy is chairman. The several Murphy companies are leaders in this line of work and are known to the trade everywhere. He has personally devised many improvements and instituted new processes of manufacture and has organized in the mechanical departments a force of workmen who are experts in their particular field. He has established relations with many of the best-known artists of Europe and America whose paintings are reproduced by the company, which also employs a staff of artist-designers at its plant. Mr. Murphy still retains the chief ownership of "The Express," and since 1912 has been vice president of the Red Oak National Bank. His political affiliation is with the Republican party, and he is a communicant of the Methodist church. He is a member of the Automobile Club of America, New York City; Automobile Club of Southern California, Los Angeles; Iowa Press and Authors' Club, Des Moines; National Geographic Society, New York. He finds his chief recreation in automobiling, and as a result of his tours has produced several successful travel volumes. He is the author of "British Highways and Byways from a Motor Car" (1908; 3d ed., 1909); "In Unfamiliar England" (1910); "Three Wonderlands of the American West" (1912; 3d ed., 1916); "On Old-World Highways" (1914); "On Sunset Highways" (1915) and "Oregon, The Picturesque" (1917). He was married at Phœnix, Ariz., Mar. 28, 1894, to Ina, daughter of Thomas Culbertson, formerly of Indianola, Ia. They have one child: Thomas C. Murphy.

PITTOCK, Henry Lewis, journalist, was born in London, England, Mar. 1, 1835, son of Frederick and Susanna (Bonner) Pittock. His father and his grandfather, Ralph Pittock, came to the United States in 1825, settling in Pittsburgh, Pa., where the latter engaged in the shoe trade; his father became a printer. After a brief period as a student at the Western University of Pennsylvania, Henry L. Pittock entered his father's printing office. At the age of eighteen he went west with his brother Robert Pittock, where he secured employment in the office of the "Weekly Oregonian," of Portland. Thomas J. Dryer, the proprietor, neglected his newspaper work because of his interest in political affairs, and in 1860 he turned the business over to young Pittock, who succeeded in stemming the tide of its ebbing fortunes. In February, 1861, he started the "Morning Oregonian" as a daily, and in a short time it had so far excelled its rival papers in Portland that they gave way one by one, and the "Oregonian" became the leading newspaper of the Pacific Northwest and one of the best known metropolitan dailies in the United States. It was incorporated in 1873. In 1892 a special office building was erected in Portland, which is one of the best equipped newspaper offices in the country. Its circulation in 1917 was daily 62,210, Sunday 83,228, copies. Various efforts were made to supplant "The Oregonian," notably the establishment of the morning and evening "Bulletin" in the early '70's by Ben. Holladay; but they all failed. The paper is published by The Oregonian Publishing Co., of which Mr. Pittock is publisher and principal proprietor. For over sixty years he has devoted his personal attention to its affairs, and through it be has taken an important part in the leading events that have marked the progress of the Pacific Northwest. In addition to his journalistic career, Mr. Pittock has been identified with a number of industrial enterprises. As early as 1866 he was one of the organizers of a paper company, whose mill at Oregon City was the first built in the Pacific Northwest. The enterprise was not a success; but, not discouraged, Mr. Pittock built a second mill on the Clackamas river (Oregon) and later a third mill at Camas (Wash.), under the name of the Columbia River Paper Co. A consolidation was effected with the Crown Paper Co. (Oregon City). This organization was in turn combined with the Willamette Paper Co., under the present title, Crown-Willamette Paper Co. Mr. Pittock is interested also in the Willamette Valley Lumber Co., of Dallas, and the Charles K. Spaulding Logging Co., of Salem and Newberg, Ore. He was vice-president of the company which built a railroad from Lyle to Goldendale in 1902, now a part of the Spokane, Portland and Seattle system was vice-president of the Salem Falls City & Western Railroad, and in 1911 was elected president of the Portland Trust Co. He has been president of the Northwestern National Bank since its organization in 1912. Excepting the position of state printer in 1864 he has never held public office. Mr. Pittock is a thirty-third degree Mason and a member of the Portland Chamber of Commerce and of the Arlington and Multnomah clubs. He was married June 20, 1860, to Georgina Martin, daughter of Elwood M. Burton of Portland Ore., and has five children: Frederick F.; Susan A., wife of Ebenezer F. Emery; Caroline T., wife of Frederick W. Leadbetter; Kate T., wife of Lockwood Hebard, and Helen L., wife of J. Edward Gantenbein.

JONES, Spencer Cone, lawyer and banker, was born at Rockville, Montgomery co., Md., July 3, 1836, son of Joseph Hawkins and Elizabeth (Clagett) Jones, and grandson of Maj. Charles Jones, a native of Drogheda, County Louth, Ireland, who came to America during the O'Connor rebellion, in 1793, located in Virginia, and subsequently settled in Washington, D. C. In 1807 Pres. Jefferson appointed him captain of light infantry in the First Legion of the Militia of the District of Columbia; his wife was Prudence Hawkins. The father of our subject was a Baptist clergyman. Spencer C. Jones was educated in the public schools and at Frederick College. He read law under the preceptorship of William J. Ross, at Frederick; was admitted to the bar in 1860, and at once began the practice of his profession. Shortly after the outbreak of the civil war he was arrested as a Confederate sympathizer and imprisoned for eight months, being confined in the city jail of Baltimore, and in Forts McHenry and Delaware. After his release he ran the blockade into Virginia, and enlisted in co. D., 1st Maryland cavalry, C. S. A., and with it participated in the chief battles and engagements of the Army of Northern Virginia until the close of the war. He then went to Huntsville, Tex., where for two years he taught school. After the adoption of the Maryland state constitution of 1867, which enabled him to return to his native state, he established a law office at Rockville. In 1871 he was elected state's attorney of Montgomery county, being reëlected in 1875. During 1879–91 he was clerk of the court of appeals, and state treasurer of Maryland in 1892–94, meanwhile serving several terms as member of town council at Rockville; was elected mayor in 1898 and reelected in 1900. In 1901 he resigned that office and was chosen to represent Montgomery county in the Maryland senate; he was chairman of the finance committee in 1902, and in 1904 became president of the senate. He also served several times as delegate from Maryland to the National Democratic convention. In 1883 he interested himself in the organization of the Montgomery County National Bank, the first regular banking institution in the county, which he served as president from 1892 until his death. For years he was vice-president of the board of visitors of the Maryland School for the Deaf and Dumb, at Frederick. He was also a trustee of Rockville Academy, and a director in the Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Maryland. He was married at Rockville, Md., Dec. 21, 1871, to Ellen, daughter of John Brewer, a lawyer of Rockville, and is survived by one daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Richard Falvy, of New Orleans. He died in New Orleans, La., Apr. 1, 1915.

HIGGINS, Arthur M., lawyer, was born at Ellsworth, Me., June 18, 1867, son of Charles H. and Sarah J. (Young) Higgins. His father had commanded a brigantine; served throughout the civil war with the 11th Maine Vol. Inf.; subsequently became a nurseryman at Flushing, L. I., N. Y.; removed to Minneapolis in 1884 and was treasurer of the Congregational Society of that city, but eventually returned to Maine. Arthur M. Higgins received his preliminary education in the schools of Flushing. He was awarded a scholarship at Cornell University, but impaired health prevented him entering that institution. In 1889 he matriculated at the college of law of the University of Minnesota, where ill health again interrupted his studies, but he was graduated at that institution in 1893 with the degree of LL.B. In that year he was admitted to the bar of Minnesota and began the practice of his profession as a member of the firm of Bartlett, Robinson & Higgins, with Wm. W. Bartlett and John R. Robinson. Since 1894, however, he has practised independently. He is a member of the Minneapolis Bar Association; Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Minneapolis Athletic Club, Minneapolis. He is a communicant of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church. His political affiliation is with the Republican party. He finds his chief recreation in baseball, and in general out-of-doors sports, particularly at his country seat at Lake Minnetonka. He was married May 16, 1893, to Virginia, daughter of Adolphus Bradford, of Minneapolis and Lake Minnetonka, Minn., and founder of the Bradford Rainwater Hat Co., St. Louis, and has two children: Virginia and Josephine Higgins.

NORTON, George Chester, merchant, was born at Lawrenceville, Ga., Sept. 15, 1836, son of Reuben S. and Ruth Maria (Smith) Norton. At an early age he removed with his parents to Rome, Ga., where he attended the public schools. He began his business career as a member of his father's mercantile firm under the style of R. S. Norton & Son. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the 8th Georgia infantry and he participated in the principal engagements and battles of the army of northern Virginia, including Bull Run, first and second Manassas, Shiloh, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Cumberland Gap, Winchester, Seven Pines, and the seven days' fight around Richmond. He also served on the staff of Gen. James Longstreet. In 1865 he removed to Louisville, Ky., where he became traveling salesman for the wholesale dry goods house of J. M. Robinson & Co. In 1875 he was taken into the firm as a partner, and the style was changed to J. M. Robinson, Norton & Co., of which he became manager. Upon the death of the founder, in 1896, the firm was incorporated under the former title, and he became president, which post he retained until his death. Earnest, skillful direction and the display of unusual business acumen and foresight on his part bore fruit in the growth, progress and prosperity of the house, which has become one of the largest concerns of its kind in the South. At the time of his death the firm conducted five manufactories aside from those that handle the jobbing trade of the house. For years he was an important factor in the commercial life of Louisville. He was always to be depended upon; he seemed a fixed quantity in whom no change was expected, and his humor and gay spirits made him also a social favorite. He was a member of the Louisville board of trade, chamber of commerce, and of the Louisville Commercial, Louisville Country and Pendennis clubs, also of the United Confederate Veterans and the Masonic fraternity. Gov. McCreary appointed him commissioner of the Confederate Home, Pewee Valley, and it pleased him to devote much time to the affairs of that institution and the welfare of his old comrades. He was an elder in the Second Presbyterian Church. He enjoyed a wide personal popularity among his employes, and his kindness of heart and quiet generosity endeared him to all who knew him. He was twice married: (1) in 1865, to Mary Billups, of Rome, Ga.; she died in 1876, and he was married (2) in Louisville, Ky., Nov. 13, 1879 to Jessie, daughter of Benjamin L. Swope, of J. M. Robinson, Norton & Co. She survives him with one child by the first union, Charles B. Norton, treasurer of J. M. Robinson, Norton & Co., and five children by the second union: Jessie, wife of Kenneth Castleman, New York city; Edith, who married Richard H. Menefee; Chester H., New York city; Laura, wife of Shelby Bonnie, and Mildred Lee, wife of Huntley Gibson. He died in Louisville, Ky., Dec. 22, 1915.

HILL, Nicholas Snowden, Jr., consulting engineer, was born in Baltimore co., Md., June 18, 1869, son of Maj. Nicholas Snowden and Mary Watkins (Coke) Hill. The first of the family in America was Clement Hill, Sr., a native of Shropshire, Eng., who settled on St. Clement's bay, in what is now St. Mary's county, Md., in 1662; he was judge of the probate court of the province of Maryland and a member of the privy council of the Lord Proprietor; he left no children, and made his nephew, Clement Hill, Jr., his heir; the latter was surveyor-general on the west shore of Maryland under the Lord Proprietor. From Clement Hill, Jr., and his wife, Ann Darnall, the line descends through their son Clement and his wife, Mary Digges; their son Clement and his wife, Eleanor Brent; and their son Charles and his wife, Ann Elizabeth Snowden, who were the grandparents of our subject. Nicholas Snowden Hill, Jr., was educated at private schools in Baltimore and at Georgetown University. He entered the shops of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., in order to obtain practical experience for the engineering profession, subsequently entering Stevens Institute of Technology, where he was graduated with the degree of M.E. in 1892. During 1892–93 he served as mechanical engineer for the South Side Elevated Railroad Co., of Chicago. He returned to Baltimore late in 1893, and for a year was engineer-secretary of the sewage commission, later being appointed chief engineer of the electrical commission, and as such had charge of constructing an underground conduit system and removing all of the overhead wires then in the city of Baltimore. This is the first and only municipally owned conduit system in the United

SPENCER C. JONES
LAWYER AND BANKER

ARTHUR M. HIGGINS
LAWYER

GEORGE C. NORTON
MERCHANT

NICHOLAS S. HILL, JR.
CONSULTING ENGINEER

John L. Bogert

States, and was conceived and planned by Mr. Hill. In 1896 he was appointed chief engineer of the water department and had charge of the extensive improvements, costing about $2,000,000. He went to Charleston, S. C., in 1898 and served for two years as chief engineer and general manager of the Consolidated Railway, Gas & Electric Co. In 1901 he opened an office in New York city as consulting engineer, but in 1902–04 was chief engineer of the water department, having charge of the water supplies of the boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, Richmond and Queens. Since 1904 he has been actively engaged as a consulting engineer in New York, specializing in water supply, sewage disposal, general sanitation and hydraulic developments, and has been connected with the water supplies of over 100 municipalities. He also maintains a complete biological, chemical and physical laboratory and a staff of trained laboratory assistants. He makes a specialty of reporting upon, not only the engineering side of water supply and sewage disposal problems, but also upon the sanitary questions involved, and provides facilities for testing materials employed in the construction of water power, water supply and sewage projects. In 1915 he was elected president of the American Water Works Association, and is now (1918) chairman of the board of water commissioners of East Orange, N. J., where he resides. During the European war he was appointed supervising engineer in charge of all construction at Camp Merritt, Tenafly, N. J., and also had charge of the army transport terminal at Port Newark. He was at one time a director of the American Street Railway Association, and has also served on a number of committees connected with the technical organizations to which he belongs. Among his published writings are: "Bleaching Powder as an Agent in the Purification of Water;" "Sanitary Conditions in Their Relation to the Water Supply in the Vicinity of New York;" "Sewage Purification;" "Sewage Disposal, Its Principles and Economic Value;" "Economic Value of Good Sanitation to the Factory and Mill Owner;" "The Relation of Water to Chronic Intestinal Tract Infection;" "Modern Filter Practice;" "The Valuation of Public Utilities;" "Sanitary Protection of Public Water Supplies;" "Tuberculation and the Flow of Water in Pipes." Mr. Hill is a fellow of the American Geographical Society; member of the American Institute of Consulting Engineers; American Society of Mechanical Engineers; American Society for Testing Materials; American Electrochemical Society; American Public Health Association; American Water Works Association; New England Water Works Association; Municipal Engineers of the City of New York; Railroad Club of New York; an associate member of the American Society of Electrical Engineers, and a director of the Alumni Association of the Stevens Institute of Technology. He is also a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the Southern Maryland Society, and is a vestryman of Christ Church, East Orange, N. J. He was married Apr. 17, 1895, to Isabelle, daughter of John C. Berry, of Baltimore, Md., and has two children: Isabelle Berry and Nicholas Snowden Hill, 3rd.

BOGERT, John Lawrence, engineer and inventor, was born in Flushing, Long Island, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1858, son of Henry Augustine and Mary Bowne (Lawrence) Bogert, and brother of Marston T. Bogert (q.v.), the chemist. His earliest American ancestor was Jan Louwe (Laurens) Bogert, a native of Schoonrewoerd, near Leerdam, Holland, who came to this country in 1663, settling first in Bedford (Brooklyn), L. I., and later in Harlem, which was called Bogert's Point, where he served as magistrate in 1675–76. Jan Bogert's first wife was Cornelia Everts, and the line of descent is traced through their son Claes (Nicholas), who married Bellitje Van Schaick; their son John, who married Hannah (Anna) Peeck; their son John, who married Abigail Quick; their son Peter, who married Mary Lawrence, and their son Henry Kneeland, who married Mary Elizabeth Bogert, and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Henry Kneeland Bogert was a well-known merchant, and his son, the father of our subject, was a noted lawyer of New York; he was general counsel of the Queens County Savings Bank, and for more than twenty-five years attorney to the New York Life Insurance Co. John Lawrence Bogert was educated at Flushing Institute, and was graduated at Columbia University in 1878. He immediately entered the employ of the Rogers Locomotive Works at Paterson, N. J., to learn the machinery business, later transferring his services to the Morgan Iron Works in New York. At the same time he was devoting considerable attention to experimental work on machine tools and construction. In 1881 he formed a partnership with John J. Grant, under the name of Grant & Bogert, to manufacture machine tools. Three years later he embarked in a similar business of his own in Flushing. He designed and manufactured machine tools of the highest grade, including turret machines and lathes and crank shaft lathes for automobile manufacturers which are used in Europe as well as in America. He invented a number of devices in these lines, including the Bogert exhaust heater and silencer, having received forty patents from the United States government. Mr. Bogert was one of the pioneers in the development of the gas engine, and has acquired a national reputation as a leading authority on internal combustion engines. Since 1908 he has been consulting engineer of the New York Engine Co., originally organized by John R. Dos Passos and Charles A. Starbuck. He was chiefly instrumental in acquiring for the company the rights for the manufacture in the United States of the famous Krupp-Diesel engines, after which, in July, 1913, his company was reincorporated as the American System Krupp-Diesel Engine Co. When the United States entered the European war with Germany, he began to direct his attention to solving the problem of the U-boat menace, and in the spring of 1917 designed a cargo vessel and submarine destroyer combined. According to Mr. Bogert: "The aeroplane is the master of the submarine, and when to its vertical attack is added the horizontal rain of projectiles from the guns of its 'Mother Ship,' the submarine is beaten before it can begin to fight, and must seek safety in flight to low levels of the sea. If today it were possible to 'spot' an object 200 feet under the surface, the submarine would have to be abandoned as an important arm of the service. All that today saves the submarine when attacked by airplanes and 'Mother Ship' is instant and rapid submerging to depths exceeding 100 feet. No faintest shadow of outline must show up to the watchers aloft, no line of bubbles, no white water, no phosphorescent glow, nothing to indicate the path or position of the submarine, or certain destruction is bound to follow. Bomb can follow bomb, set to explode ten, twenty, forty, eighty, 100 feet under the surface, to be continued until a little smear of fuel oil interspersed with frag ments of a lighter-than-water nature shows that one less submarine needs to be reckoned with. The submarine fears the airplane only, because only an observer in an airplane or balloon can detect it below the surface, and detection means probable destruction. The problem of the submarine destroyer is the problem of the 'Mother Ship.'" Such a "Mother Ship" is the Bogert Unsinkable Freight-ship and Submarine Destroyer. It is a large-capacity cargo-ship operated by Diesel engines, carrying three bomb-dropping hydroplanes on its upper deck, which is free from obstructions of all kinds, so that the flying machines may rise and alight without danger. The low-lying hull and the absence of masts, rigging and funnels materially reduce the range of visibility. All deck furnishings are either permanently stowed on the main deck or lowered from a vertical to a horizontal position by gearing, the only protuberance on the whole sweep of the upper deck being the pilot house, which is situated well towards the bow, with its upper surface inclined aft to make a "take-off" for a departing aeroplane. The first vessel of the Bogert type projected is called "Democracy"; it is 560 feet long, with an eighty-foot beam, and her engines develop 7,500 horse-power. Mr. Bogert was married Oct. 5, 1881, to Helen, daughter of Gorham Boardman, a lumber merchant of Brooklyn, N. Y. There are four children: Gladys, wife of Conover Fitch, vice-president and general manager of the Waltham Watch Co.; Muriel, wife of J. Holdsworth Gordon, Jr.; Madeleine and John Lyman Bogert.

CAMPBELL, Charles, capitalist and philanthropist, was born in Wyoming county, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1846, son of Ambrose and Calista (Manley) Campbell. He received a public school education, and began his business career as a clerk in a grocery store in Iowa City, Ia. In 1861, he enlisted in the 22d Iowa volunteer infantry, with which he served until the end of the war. For a brief period thereafter he served a clerkship in a hardware store at Elgin, Ill., after which he became traveling salesman for the French & Todd Glass & Paint Co., Chicago, subsequently associating himself in a similar capacity with C. T. Reynolds & Co., that city. In 1879 he settled in Kansas City, Mo., and in association with H. D. Cutler of Chicago, he formed the Campbell-Cutler Paint & Glass Co. with a capital of $10,000. Dissolving partnership in 1890 he founded the Campbell Glass & Paint Co., of which he was the president until his death. This company was organized with a capital stock of $100,000, which in 1906 was increased to $250,000. From mere jobbers of glass and paint the firm became independent manufacturers, and in 1910 built a factory in St. Louis for the manufacture of their own line of paints and sundries. With its extensive jobbing and retail houses in Kansas City the business of the firm at the present time is one of the largest in the West, and it is the pioneer in its field. Under cover of the protective tariff the plate glass trust presented a situation ominous to jobbers, and for the protection of his interests he was forced to enter the coal field. Accordingly, in 1892 he financed the Central Coal & Coke Co., capital stock $700,000,000, of which he was vice-president and financial manager until his death, becoming chairman of the board of directors in 1907. During 1891–94 he was vice-president of the National Bank of Kansas city. He was one of the founders and vice-president of the Fidelity Trust Co., and of the Title Savings & Trust Company. The former was organized with a capital of $500,000, which in 1902 was increased to $1,000,000, and at that time had an earned surplus of $1,000,000. The bank not only enjoys the reputation of being one of the most conservative in the West, but is considered one of the soundest financial institutions in the country. The Title company likewise had a capital stock of $500,000, and it took over the savings department of the Fidelity. In 1899 he became one of the organizers, and secretary and treasurer, of the Louisiana and Texas Lumber Co., the owners of 120,000 acres of virgin yellow pine timber land in Texas, and which controlled approximately 100,000 acres more. He became vice-president and treasurer of this company in 1903, and two years later was made president and treasurer, joint positions which he retained until his death. In 1895–99 he was a member of the board of park commissioners, and it was he who in 1897 started the movement for the erection of the celebrated convention hall which was completed and dedicated to the city in 1899. He gave largely to various charitable institutions, irrespective of their religious control, and he was instrumental in raising the funds, and was treasurer of the preliminary body, which erected the Young Men's Christian Association building, and was likewise active in behalf of the Young Women's Christian Association, and the Provident Association. He was a past president of the Kansas City Commercial, and Kansas City clubs, and member of the Kansas City Country, Elm Ridge Country, Blue Hills Country, Mid-Day, and Athol Shooting clubs. He found his chief recreation in shooting, fishing and boating. He was one of the leading business men of his adopted city, having made his way through his own intelligent industry and perseverance. He had the imagination to foresee great business possibilities. and the well-balanced judgment and ability to make those possibilities come true. He was a true and loyal citizen, and there was an integrity in his friendship, and an earnestness in his recognition of friends combined with a modesty, cordiality and unselfishness which endeared him to those who knew him intimately. He was married at Warren, Ill., Oct. 21, 1874, to Cynthia, daughter of Halstead S. Townsend, of Jo Davis county, Ill., a retired farmer, member of the Illinois legislature, and veteran of the Black Hawk war. She survives him, with five children: Robert John, vice-president and treasurer of the Campbell Glass & Paint Co., in charge of the St. Louis division; H. Charles, president of the Campbell Glass & Paint Co.; Paul Townsend, Phillip De Paw, and Keith Townsend Campbell. He died at his residence, White Gables, Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 23, 1913.

PASTOR, Antonio [Tony], actor and theatrical manager, was born in New York city, May 28, 1840, son of Antonio and Cornelia Pastor. His father, a celebrated violinist and member of various metropolitan orchestras, was averse to his son Antonio following a stage career. But the child was an actor by instinct; he is said to have sung in public when only six years of age and won a prize for oratory in the public school. He made his first professional appearance as an "infant prodigy" at Barnum's museum, New York, in 1846, and later played the tambourine with a minstrel company attached to the Raymond & Waring menagerie. He followed a circus life for several years, being successively ringmaster, clown and actor. While with Levi P. North's circus in Chicago, Ill., he created a Yankee part in a horse drama called "Putnam, or the Days of '76," after

Chas Campbell

C. J. Langdon

which he made his appearance at the old Bowery theatre as a stage clown. During the civil war he sang war songs at Butler's American theatre, New York, and created much excitement over his dramatic singing of "The Star Spangled Banner." About this time it occurred to him to reform the variety show, eliminating the cigar-smoking and beer-drinking custom, and securing the cooperation of Samuel Sharpley, a minstrel manager, they opened "the first variety house this country ever saw" at Paterson, N. J., Mar. 22, 1865, making a bid for the patronage of women, and advertising freely that there was nothing in their entertainment to offend the most fastidious. This was the germ of the vaudeville form of entertainment. On July 31, 1865, Pastor and Sharpley reopened the old Volks' garden at 201 The Bowery, New York, as Tony Pastor's opera house (subsequently the People's theatre), but after a single season Mr. Sharpley withdrew, leaving Tony Pastor to develop the idea alone. In 1875 he removed to 585–87 Broadway, and in 1881 he leased the Playhouse on Fourteenth street, which he made the most famous vaudeville house in the country. Pastor had many ups and downs during his long career as a manager; but he rode all storms easily, and when funds ran short, it is said he could command the best talent in New York at reduced rates,—or even for nothing,—for he was accounted the most generous of men, and few among the entertainers had not been assisted by him some time in their careers. He was known as much for his powers of finding young talent wasting in obscurity as for his ready sympathies. Lillian Russell, Annie Yeamans, Helen Dauvray, May Irwin, Francis Wilson, Nat Goodwin, Neil Burgess, Ed. Harrigan, Tony Hart, Gus Williams, Evans and Hoey, Harry and John Kernell, Dan Daly, Denman Thompson, William J. Scanlon, Joe Weber, Lou Fields and many others who became theatrical stars, had been liberally encouraged by him in their early careers. In March, 1908, the forty-third anniversary of his career as a manager was publicly celebrated. He was long a vice-president of the Actors' Fund, and was trustee of various charitable organizations. He was twice married, and died at Elmhurst, Long Island, Aug. 26, 1908.

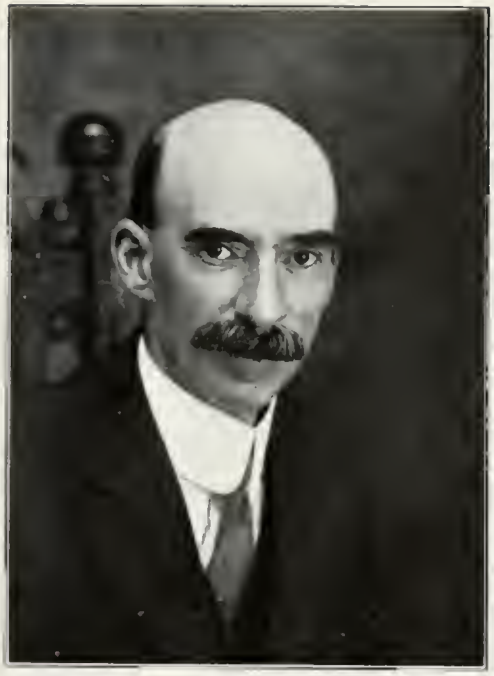
LANGDON, Charles Jervis, capitalist, was born in Elmira, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1849, son of Jervis and Olivia (Lewis) Langdon. His father moved in 1838 from Oneida to Millport, Chemung co., N. Y., then a very busy mart occupied with the activities of the Chemung canal; engaged there in the lumber industry, and subsequently settled in Elmira where he became a dominant influence in business, social and civic affairs. Under the firm name J. Langdon & Co., he operated anthracite mines and held important coal contracts with mining and railroad companies. He was known as an ardent abolitionist and a conductor of the "underground railroad." Upon his death in 1870 his only son Charles Jervis Langdon assumed the management of the large business left him, and notwithstanding his extreme youth successfully conducted its affairs and largely added to the family fortunes. Because of the changed commercial conditions, the contracts which J. Langdon & Co. had with coal mines and railways were not renewed after 1905. Mr. Langdon therefore devoted himself to the management of other holdings which were sufficiently large to require the conducting of an active office, and for more than half a century the sign of J. Langdon & Co., over the Baldwin street office, has remained unchanged. Mr. Langdon possessed so fine a sense of civic duty that he served in the common council of Elmira and for many terms as police commissioner. He was long a recognized force in the Republican party. As a delegate to the National Republican convention of 1880, in Chicago, he was one of the 306 who steadfastly held out for the renomination of Pres. Grant against the successful candidate, Mr. Hayes. In 1880 Gov. Cornell appointed him commissary general, whence his title. He was also a major in the old 110th battalion, New York militia, and he had served as a member of the old volunteer fire department of Elmira. In 1867 Gen. Langdon was in the party of tourists visiting Europe and Africa on the side wheel steamer Quaker City, of which a young journalist, Samuel L. Clemens (q.v.) was a fellow member. The journey was made historic in Clemens' celebrated "Innocents Abroad" and the friendship of the two men led to the meeting and marriage of Mr. Clemens and Gen. Langdon's sister Olivia. It was said of Gen. Langdon in Elmira at the time of his death, that he was "a man whose integrity of character, unselfish spirit, broad sympathies and unstinted generosity made him a citizen beloved by all." His secret charities were as wide as his knowledge of need. He possessed that sense of honor which is the vital essence of the gentleman. He was married Oct. 12, 1870, to Ida, daughter of Jefferson Burr Clark, a business man of Elmira, who survives him with three children: Jervis, who succeeded to his father's interests; Julia Olivia, wife of Edward E. Loomis, president of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., and Ida Langdon, an educator. He died at Elmira, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1916.

ANDERSON, Jefferson, Randoph, lawyer, was born in Savannah, Ga., Sept. 4, 1861, son of Edward Clifford, Jr., and Jane Margaret (Randolph) Anderson, grandson of George Wayne and Eliza Clifford (Stites) Anderson, great grandson of George and Eliza Clifford (Wayne) Anderson and great great grandson of Capt. George Anderson, who came from Berwick-on-Tweed, England, in 1761, and settled in Savannah, Ga., about 1763; his wife was Deborah Grant. On the maternal side he is a descendant of Thomas Jefferson, third president of the United States. Edward Clifford Anderson, father of the subject, was a banker; he succeeded to the coloneley of the 7th Ga. cavalry at the battle of Trevillians Station, in Virginia. The son attended the public schools of Savannah, Chatham County High School, Hanover Academy, Hanover county, Va., and was graduated at the law school of the University of Virginia in 1885 with the degree of LL.B. Meanwhile, in 1882–83, he studied history, literature and civil law under the preceptorship of the celebrated jurist, Prof. von Ihring, at the University of Göttingen, Germany. He was admitted to the bar of Virginia in 1885, and in that year began the practice of his profession in Savannah, Ga., in association with Judge Walter Scott Chisholm (q. v.), one of the most distinguished corporation lawyers of Georgia. In 1887 he took a course at the Eastman Commercial College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., after which he opened his own office in Savannah. In 1890 he entered the law firm of Charlton & Mackall as junior partner, and in 1891 the firm became Charlton, Mackall & Anderson, and so continued until the retirement of the senior partner in 1900. In 1895 this firm became general counsel for the Georgia & Alabama Railway Co., and it represented many other large corporate as well as private interests. The firm of Mackall & Anderson was dissolved in 1902, and after six years of independent practice he formed a copartnership with Judge George T. Cann, who resigned from the bench of the eastern judicial circuit of Georgia for that purpose. In 1911 the firm of Anderson & Cann became Anderson, Cann & Cann through the acquisition of J. Ferris Cann. This firm is counsel for the portions in Georgia of the fourth and fifth divisions of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Co., and also represents a large and influential clientele, its practice being general, although largely in the departments of corporation law and admiralty. Aside from his legal activities he is president of the Savannah & Statesboro Railway Co., whose management and affairs he personally directs; president of the Georgia & Alabama Terminal Co., which owns the great export terminals of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Co., at Savannah, and director in the Chatham Bank & Trust Co., Savannah Electric Co., Savannah Union Station Co., Chatham Real Estate & Improvement Co., and officer or director in various other commercial, industrial and financial institutions. He represented Chatham county in the Georgia house of representatives during 1905–06, 1909–10 and 1911–12, serving also as vice-chairman of the committee on rules in the session of 1909–10. In 1912 he was delegate at large to the National Democratic Convention, Baltimore. He represented the first district in the Georgia state senate during 1913–14; was chosen president of that body in 1913, and thereby became ex-officio successor to the governor, retaining that position until June, 1915. In the session of 1906 he was vice-chairman of the house committee which created eight new counties in Georgia. He energetically supported the measure creating a juvenile reformatory, and he was floor leader in the house for the movement which enacted the first child labor law in Georgia. In 1906 he actively assisted in the passage of the law which created the system of congressional agricultural schools in the state, and since its establishment he has been chairman of the board of trustees of the Agricultural School of the First Congressional District; he is also chairman of the Savannah Public Library board. He was chairman of the Oglethorpe Monument Commission; was active in the creation of a state bureau of labor, and in all measures for the improvement of the state's taxing system and financial methods. He was formerly a member of the Georgia Hussars, and second lieutenant in the Savannah volunteer guards. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, Georgia Historical Society, Masonic fraternity, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Pythias, and of the Savannah Golf, Savannah Yacht, and Oglethorpe clubs, Savannah, former vice-president of the latter, and he is a member also of the Capital City and University clubs, Atlanta, Ga. While at college he was elected president of the Jefferson Literary Society; was a member of the Eli Banana and Alpha Tau Omega fraternities, and in 1884 was bow oar on the 'varsity crew. He is a vestryman of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, the oldest in Georgia. He finds his chief recreation in golf and fishing. He was married Nov. 27, 1895, to Anne Page, daughter of Joseph J. Wilder, of Savannah, Ga., and has two children: Page Randolph and Joseph Wilder Anderson.

SCOTT, Joseph, lawyer, was born at Penrith, Cumberland co., England, July 16, 1867, son of Joseph and Mary (Donnelly) Scott. He received his preliminary education at St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, Durham, during 1880–88, matriculating in honors at London University in 1887. He came to America in 1889, and in 1890 was appointed senior professor of rhetoric and English literature at St. Bonaventure's College, Allegany, N. Y., which chair he filled until 1893, when he removed to Los Angeles, Cal. Having studied law, in 1894 he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of California, and has since practiced independently in Los Angeles, specializing in trial work in various parts of California and Arizona, before courts or juries. He has been five times elected to the Los Angeles city board of education, and was president of the board during 1906–11. In 1910 he was president of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and has served on its board for nine years; was vice-president of the board of freeholders of Los Angeles city in 1912; has been vice-president of the South West Museum since 1910, and was an honorary vice-president of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, 1915. He is much in demand as a public speaker, and presided as toast-master, at the banquet to the officers of the U. S. battleship fleet in Los Angeles in 1908, on the memorable trip of sixteen battleships that cruised around the world. Upon the occasion of the visit of Pres. Taft in 1909, he was selected to make one of the addresses of welcome. He is a member of the American Bar Association, California State Bar Association, Los Angeles Bar Association, and has been president and director of the Newman Club; director California Club, and a member of the Sunset, Celtic and Los Angeles Athletic clubs. He finds his chief recreation in swimming, hiking and romping with his sons. In 1907 he received the degree of Ph.D., from Santa Clara University; the honorary degree of LL.D. from St. Bonaventure's College in 1914 and that of LL.D from Notre Dame University in 1915. He was married in Los Angeles, Cal., June 6, 1898, to Bertha, daughter of A. B. Roth, of San Francisco. They have seven children: Mary, Alfonso, George, Cuthbert, John Patrick, Helen and Josephine Scott.

EICHER, Henry Martin, lawyer, was born in Washington co., Ia., May 29, 1859, son of Benjamin and Lydia (Sommer) Eicher. His father was a native of Alsace, then part of France. He was educated at the Eastern Iowa Normal school, and after his admission to the bar began the practise of his profession with A. R. Dewey at Washington, Ia., in 1883. He was assistant United States attorney for the southern district of Iowa during 1894–98 and since 1912 he has been a member of the Iowa state board of education. Mr. Eicher was married at Washington, Ia., June 26, 1888, to Frances, daughter of S. E. McKee, and has three children: Hanna, wife of H. L. Stifel; Lydia Sommer, and Heinrich Martin Eicher.

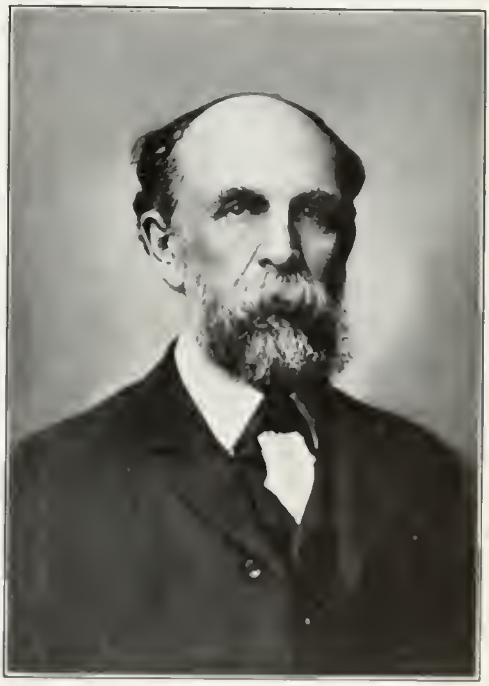
SCOVELL, Josiah Thomas, physician, educator and scientist, was born at Vermontville, Mich., July 29, 1841, son of Stephen Decatur and Caroline Miranda (Parker) Scovell. His earliest American ancestor was William Scovil, who came from Dorset, England, and settled in Connecticut in 1660. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Stephen and his wife Sarah Champion; their son Thomas and his wife Jerusha Scovil; their son Thomas and his wife Rachel Boardman, and their son Josiah Boardman and his wife Anna Saxe, who were the grandparents of Josiah Thomas Scovell. He received his preliminary education at Olivet (Mich.) College, and was graduated at Oberlin (O.) College in 1866 with the degree of A.B., receiving the degree of M.A. in 1875.



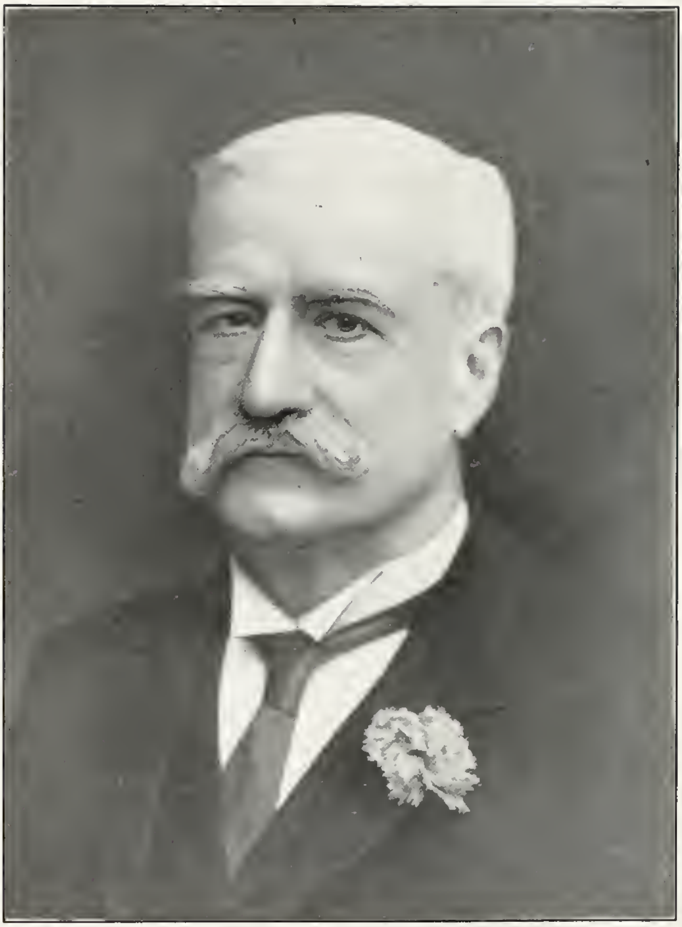
JEFFERSON R. ANDERSON
LAWYER

JOSEPH SCOTT
LAWYER

HENRY M. EICHER
LAWYER



JOSIAH T. SCOVELL
SCIENTIST



Henry W. Bon

In 1867 he specialized in chemistry and mineralogy at the University of Michigan, and was graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1868, with the degree of M.D. In 1864 he enlisted in company K, 150th regiment, O. N. G., which later became a part of the 150th Ohio volunteer infantry. In 1868 he began the practice of medicine at Central City, Colo., but the next year opened an office in Vermontville, continuing in practice until 1870. He then became instructor in chemistry at Olivet College, and in 1872 was called to the head of the science department of Indiana State Normal School, Terre Haute. In 1881 he resigned to enter the abstract business, in which he continued until 1895. From the latter year until his death he was head of the science department in Terre Haute High School. He had field work in geology at Oberlin, and in 1867 was one of a party which explored the mines of Marquette, Houghton and Hancock. He secured and superintended the shipment of the famous boulder of Jasper conglomerate from Marquette to the campus of the University of Michigan. In 1873 he was a volunteer assistant with the U. S. Fish Commission in Maine, visiting Nova Scotia to study the tides, and during the summers of 1891–1913 he was officially associated with the commission. While working on the Texas coast in 1891 he discovered several new species of fish, one of which, a pipe fish, was named Siphostona Scovelli, by his co-worker, Dr. Barton Everman. In 1879–80 he made several trips to Cuba and Mexico to familiarize himself with tropical nature, corals, and Aztec civilization; explored the interiors of those countries, and secured a fine collection of Aztec relics and stone images. At the suggestion of the U. S. Coast Survey, in 1892 he ascended Mount Orizaba or Citlaltepetl, Mexico, and measured the elevation, which he found to be 18,314 feet. He made a second ascent in 1893 and verified this measurement, which the government accepted as correct, and it was thereafter recognized as "The Summit of the Continent" a distinction which had previously been accorded to Mount St. Elias, in Alaska. Upon the organization of the Terre Haute board of health he was elected president, and his articles on sanitation received wide publicity. He was a charter member of the Terre Haute Science Club, and had held all of the prominent offices; was historical secretary and past president of the Terre Haute Men's Literary Club; charter member and in 1894 became a fellow of the Indiana Academy of Science, serving as treasurer for several years; honorary member of the Vigo County Medical Association, and was active in the affairs of the American Academy of Applied Sciences. He was the organizer and leader of the Men's Fellowship Club, Terre Haute, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was the author of "Lessons in Geography" (1878); "Lessons in Physiology" (1880); "Practical Lessons in Science" (1894); "Geology of Vigo County, Indiana" (1896), and "Revised Lessons in Geography" (1910). The Smithsonian Institution Bureau of American Ethnology included in the work "Aboriginal Remains of America" "Mounds and Mound Builders of the Middle West." As a teacher he was original and progressive in his methods, and was a guide post in the education of thousands. His mind was essentially analytic and judicial. He was married at Lafayette, Ind., Dec. 25 1876, to Joanna, daughter of James Christie Jameson, and had three children: Zayda Marion, Ralph Saxe and Robert Jameson Scovill. He died at Terre Haute, Ind., May 8, 1915.

POOR, Henry William, financier and publisher, was born in Bangor, Me., June 16, 1844, son of Henry Varnum and Mary Wild (Pierce) Poor. The first of the family in America was Daniel Poor, who came from Salisbury, England, and settled at Newburyport, Mass., in 1638; from him the line of descent is traced through his son Daniel and the latter's wife, Mary Farnum; their son, Daniel, and his wife, Mehitable Osgood; their son, Samuel, and his wife, Deborah Kimball; their son, Ebenezer, and his wife, Susannah Varnum, and their son, Dr. Sylvanus, and his wife, Mary Merrill, who were the grandparents of Henry W. Poor. His father was a lawyer in Bangor, Me., until he moved to New York in 1839, where he became editor of the "American Railroad Journal;" he was a recognized authority on railroad and financial matters and wrote many books on those subjects; he was also one of the founders of the New York Geological Society and was the oldest graduate of Bowdoin College at the time of his death. On his mother's side our subject was related to Benjamin Franklin and was a grandson of Rev. John Pierce, a clergyman prominently identified with Harvard University. When seven years of age he moved with his parents to New York city, where he attended the public schools. He prepared for college at the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute and the Boston Latin School and was graduated at Harvard University in 1865 with the degree of A.B., receiving that of A.M. in 1872. He began his business career as a clerk in a stock brokerage firm, and in 1868, in association with his father, organized the firm of H. V. & H. W. Poor, dealing in railroad securities. Soon he became interested in the importation of railroad iron, a business which made desirable a careful record of all railroad companies and the extension work they were doing, in order that he might be the first in the field to negotiate for the sale of rails. This resulted in the creation of "Poor's Railroad Manual" in 1868, an exhaustive compilation of railroad statistics which has continued to the present time (1918). Mr. Poor devoted close study to all railroad matters, and not only was his "Manual" a recognized authority on all matters relating to American railroads, but he himself acquired a reputation as one of the foremost railroad authorities of the day. In 1880, his former firm having been dissolved, he become associated with the firm of Anthony, Poor & Oliphant, handling largely securities on railroads which Mr. Poor had helped organize. A year later this firm was succeeded by Poor, Oliphant & Co., which subsequently became Poor & Greenough. This partnership was dissolved in 1899, and he continued under the name of H. W. Poor & Co. until 1908, when the firm made an assignment. Thereafter Mr. Poor confined his activities to the publishing business as president of Poor's Railroad Manual Co., Inc., publishers of "Poor's Manual of Railroads," "Poor's Manual of Public Utilities," "Poor's Manual of Industrials" and "Poor's Handbook of Investors' Holdings." Mr. Poor was a man of scholarly tastes and prominent in the social life of the city. He was noted as a lover of art, music and literature. He was an ardent student, and throughout his life kept up his reading in Greek and Latin and his studies in Sanskrit, Hebrew, Icelandic and Russian. His private library was the accumulation of several thousand volumes, and among the special treasures were a first edition of Thomas A. Kempis' "Imitatio Christi," Higden's "Polychronicon," many rare first editions and a collection of Americana. For years he was a member of the New York Stock

Exchange and also held membership in the Hakluyt Society, New York Zoological Society, Museum of Natural History, Sons of the American Revolution, New York Historical Society, New England Society, American Institute of Fine Arts, New York Geographical Society, Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Harvard, Union, University, Racquet and Tennis, Players, Lambs, Downtown, Manhattan, Brook, Tuxedo, Grolier, City Midday and New York Yacht clubs of New York. He was married Feb. 4, 1880, to Constance Evelyn, daughter of Abraham R. Brandon, of New York, by whom he is survived with their five children: Henry Varnum, Edith Brandon, wife of Lieut.-Col. James K. Cochrane, of the British army; Roger Merrill, Pamela and Constance Mary Evelyn Poor. Mr. Poor died in New York city, Apr. 13, 1915.

KAMM, Jacob, capitalist, was born in Canton Glarus, Switzerland, Dec. 12, 1823, son of Jacob and (Barbara) Menzie Kamm. His father, an officer in the Swiss army, resigned his commission and came to America with his family in 1832, first settling in St. Louis, Mo., and later in New Orleans, La. Jacob Kamm returned to St. Louis and became cabin boy on an Illinois river steamer, attending a private school during the winter months. Having mastered the details of marine engineering, he became part owner and master of the steamboat Belle of Hatchie, which he later sold, and for several years was chief engineer on packet boats plying between Keokuk, St. Louis and New Orleans. He received his diploma from the Engineers' Association of Missouri, and in 1849 removed to California, where he served as engineer on a steamboat in the Sacramento and Feather river service. He was there engaged to install the machinery on the Lot Whitcomb, the first craft of the kind equipped in Oregon waters, and from that time forward was closely identified with navigation interests in Oregon and Washington. He built and was half owner of the first stern wheel steamer, the Jennie Clark, and was active in the construction of the Carrie Ladd. He was one of the organizers, in 1860, and chief engineer of the Oregon Steam Navigation Co., but later sold his interest to a syndicate, which in turn transferred the stock to the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co. He was also an organizer and first president of the Willamette Steam Navigation Co., which likewise sold out to the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co. With the settlement of Oregon and the northwest he developed his business to meet the growing demands, and became owner of vessels in the coast trade between Portland, Victoria, and Sitka. In 1874 he established the Vancouver Transportation Co., of which he continued as president practically until his death, although he retired from active business cares years prior to his demise. He was associated in the construction of the Ocean Wave also the Norma for the Snake River Transportation Co., the only boat that passed through the famous Box canyon on Snake river without being wrecked. He was president of the First National Bank of Astoria; vice-president of the United States National Bank, Portland; a factor in the affairs of the Ilwaco Railway & Transportation Co., and had large realty holdings in Portland and San Francisco. For years he was president of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian church. He was married on board the steamer Eliza Anderson, in the Gulf of Georgia, Sept. 13, 1859, to Caroline Augusta, daughter of William H. Gray, a physician, also prominent in the educational and religious development of the northwest. Mr. Kamm died in Portland, Ore., Dec. 14, 1912.

BUSHNELL, Nehemiah, lawyer, was born at Westbrook, Conn., Oct. 9, 1813. He was prepared for college at Amherst Academy, and was graduated A.M. at Yale College in 1835 at the head of his class. Deciding upon the law as his profession, he spent a year in the law school at Cambridge, Mass., and studied in the office of Samuel Ingham, of Westbrook, then a prominent Connecticut lawyer. He was admitted to the bar at Middletown the following year. In 1837, the year when Chicago was first incorporated and Illinois was experiencing great growth, Mr. Bushnell was among those attracted to that state and he settled at Quincy, on the Mississippi river. It is related that on entering Quincy he called upon the best known lawyer there, Orville H. Browning (q. v.), and each was so well impressed with the other that, within an hour, a partnership was formed, which proved to be an ideal one and which ceased only with the death of Mr. Bushnell. The superior education of the new arrival led to his invitation to become an associate editor of the "Quincy Whig" with Andrew Johnson for a short time, but as he was single-minded in his devotion to the law, he soon gave up the position. Litigation over delinquent-tax land sales led to the acts of 1835 and 1839 to protect buyers in their titles, and as it often sprung from non-resident title holders, who vigorously contested, Mr. Bushnell became one of the ablest and best known defenders of those acts and probably did most to establish them. His unusual education and brilliance as an advocate began to give him place among the leaders of the Illinois bar as early as 1839. He was probably one of the best cultivated lawyers of his day. Because of his scholarly ability; his unusual grasp of the law historically; his keen analytical powers, and the great need in those two fields, he became distinguished in matters of equity and real estate law, in which lines he had no superior probably in the West. The bearing of transportation upon the development of the new country was about the only thing that ever drew his attention beyond the business of law, and in 1851 he became president of the Northern Cross railway, from Quincy to Galesburg, a supervision which he held until it was absorbed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad in 1861. He was also president of the Quincy Bridge Company. He was sent to the state house of representatives in the twenty-eighth assembly, where as chairman of the judiciary committee and a number of others, he was doing an excellent work in January, 1873, when he succumbed to a fatal illness. Mr. Bushnell was not only profoundly read in law and history, but was a lover of the poets and dramatists of almost every age. He died in Quincy, Ill., Jan. 31, 1873.

BOUVIER, John, jurist and author, was born at Codognan, du Gard, France, in 1787, son of John and Marie (Benezet) Bouvier, both ardent members of the Society of Friends. In 1802 the family emigrated to this country, settling in Philadelphia, Pa. In 1812 he became a citizen of the United States. While conducting a weekly newspaper, "The American Telegraph," he studied law, and made a complete analysis of Blackstone's Commentaries. Before completing his studies, he disposed of his business and removing to Uniontown, Fayette co., purchased "The Genius of Liberty," with which he later incorporated "The American Telegraph", and in association with J. M. Austen, published the newspaper under the

Jacob Kamm

name of "The Genius of Liberty and the American Telegraph" until 1820. He was admitted to the bar of the court of common pleas in 1818, and of the supreme court of Pennsylvania in 1822, and opened an office in Philadelphia. He was recorder of the city of Philadelphia in 1836–38, when Gov. Ritner appointed him associate judge of the court of criminal sessions. It was an established rule of his never to permit a client to go into court if by any means he could prevent it. He compiled a dictionary adapted to the constitution and laws of the United States of America and of several states of the American Union (1839) which has been republished three times; he prepared for the press a new edition of Bacon's Abridgment in ten volumes, making the first index it ever had for each volume, and a general index for the whole, and published in four volumes "Institutes of American Law" (1851). He was an able lawyer and judge, and a brilliant scholar, being as proficient in the Latin, Spanish, French and Provençal languages, as the English. He possessed perhaps one of the finest private libraries in the country, containing not only writers on the common law with the English and American reports, but the Pandects, Digests and Institutes of the Roman laws with Treatises of Domat, Savigny and Pothier upon the civil laws, and the works of Pothier, Toullier and d'Aguesseau, published by Pardessus and many other foreign writers. He was distinguished for his urbanity and kindness to the younger members of the bar, his manners blended dignity with courtesy, and he was an interesting conversationalist. Judge Bouvier was an ardent supporter of the temperance cause and for many years was president and director of the Apprentices Library of Philadelphia. For several years before his death he declined practice, though he often gave advice to his friends and to the poor, saying that while he lived the poor should never want an adviser. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 18, 1851.

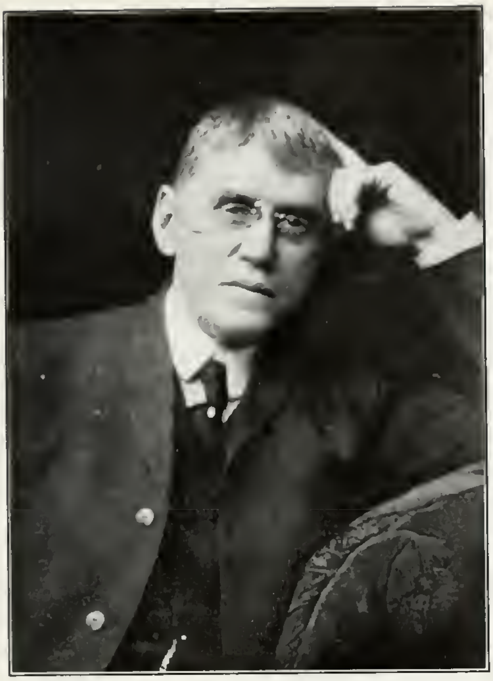
HEWITT, Charles Morgan, manufacturer and financier, was born in Detroit, Mich., Aug. 7, 1857, son of Elias and Elizabeth Griselda (Wheatley) Hewitt. His father was a banker. After a public school education, he entered the employ of the Michigan Central Railroad. He was manager of one of the large departments of the Pullman Palace Car Co.'s works, which were then in the course of construction at Pullman, Ill., during 1881–86, and then became general manager of the Lafayette (Ind.) Car Works, and later of the St. Charles (Mo.) Car Co. Removing to Chicago, Ill., in 1889 he established the Hewitt Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of railroad supplies, of which he later became president. To his energy and constructive ability is also attributed the rapid development and progress of the Featherstone Foundry and Machine Co., National Brake Shoe Co. and the Hewitt Supply Co. In 1913, because of ill health, he practically retired from active business, although at the time of his death he was chairman of the board of the Magnus Co., which had taken over the Hewitt companies and his other interests in the West. Mr. Hewitt was a member of the Illinois Manufacturers Association, the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Citizens' Association of Chicago, the American Economic Association, the Chicago Peace Society, the Chicago Band Association, the Illinois Humane Society, the Western Economic Society, Michigan Society, Art Institute of Chicago, and the Chicago Historical Society, as well as of the Chicago Athletic Association, the Bankers Club of America, the National Golf Links of America; the Country Club, of Lakewood, N. J.; Seaview Golf Club, Absecon, N. J.; Railroad Club of New York, and the Chicago, Union League, Hamilton, Mid-Day, South Shore Country, Exmoor, Chicago Golf, Glen View, Chicago Automobile, Pullman, New York, New York Athletic, Oakland Golf, Tedesco County and the Eastern and Corinthian Yacht clubs. He was a man of charming personality, and was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him. Mr. Hewitt was married July 27, 1879, to Pauline C., daughter of John Duback, of Detroit, Mich., and died at Palm Beach, Fla., Mar. 16, 1916.

HAMILL, Howard M., clergyman, was born in Lowndesboro, Ala., Aug. 10, 1847, son of Edward Joseph and Anne J. (Simmons) Hamill. His father was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The son spent his earliest school days under Prof. William Slaton, and at fourteen years of age had read more Latin than is required in the usual college course. In 1868 he was graduated A.B. at the East Alabama College (Alabama Polytechnic Institute), receiving the degree of A.M. two years later. For several years he taught in Mexico, Mo., a select Latin school for boys, later becoming principal of the high school at Louisiana, Mo. In 1881 he was appointed superintendent of the public schools of Jacksonville, Ill., which position he held until 1885, when he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. His career in the pastorate lasted but three years. In 1889 he organized and became the first superintendent of the normal department of the Illinois State Sunday School Association, which was the first normal department of state Sunday school work in the world, continuing until 1896, when he was made field secretary of the International Sunday School Association. He was elected a member of the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, held in Chicago in 1899, and was made chairman of the committee on Sunday schools. In 1901 he organized and became the first superintendent of the teacher-training department of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. For the realization of his ideal of a trained teaching force for the Sunday school he labored unremittingly until his death. He prepared the forms of the "Administration of Baptism to Children and Youth" and of the "Reception and Recognition of Children as Members of the Church," which in 1914 were adopted by the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for introduction into the discipline. In addition to being field secretary in 1896–1901, he filled the following offices: Trustee, 1911–15; member of executive committee, 1902–15; chairman of the committee on education, 1902–14; member of the lesson committee, 1914–15; president, 1914–15. In 1907–08 he and his wife made a six months' tour to Japan as representatives of the Sunday school work of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. In 1910 they attended the Edinburgh ecumenical conference, whither he had been sent as special commissioner from the World's Sunday School Association. Included among his more important publications are: "Legion of Honor: Textbook for Sunday School Teachers," which has been translated into five languages; "The Bible and Its Books;" "The Sunday School Teacher;" "Outline Studies of the Four Gospels and the Life of Christ;" "History of the International Lesson Committee;" "Sunday School Teacher Training," and "The Bible and the Common People." He was also the author of a number of poems and of other writings, including a monograph of "The Old South." Dr. Hamill's career is a record of the achievements of an intense nature. For many years he was chaplain of the Army of the Tennessee, and in 1913 was elected chaplain-general of the United Confederate Veterans. He was also president of the Alumni Association of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Illinois College in 1890. He was twice married: (1) in 1870 to Gertrude Dillon, of Alabama, by whom he had one son, Frank Scott Hamill; she died in 1876, and he was married (2) July 7, 1885, to Ada L., daughter of Joseph C. Tuman, of Jacksonville, Ill. He died at Tate Springs, Tenn., Jan. 21, 1915.

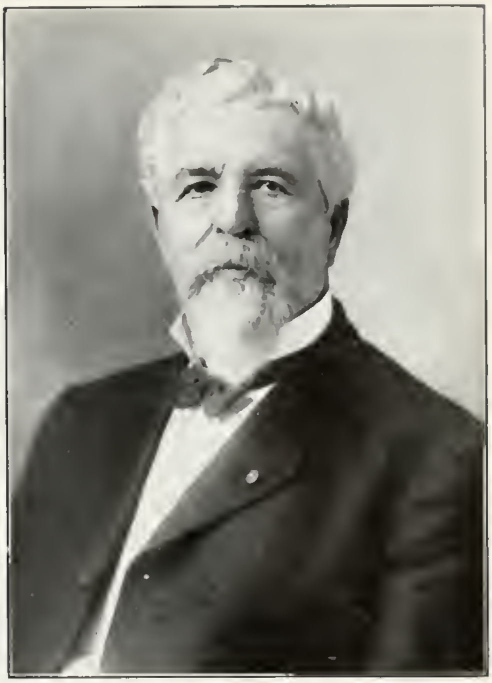
STEVENS, Greenlief Thurlow, soldier and jurist, was born at Belgrade, Kennebec co., Me., Aug. 20, 1831, son of Daniel and Mahala (Smith) Stevens; grandson of William and Molly (Ricker) Stevens, and great-grandson of Abijah Stevens, one of the early settlers at Lebanon, York co., Me. He received his preliminary education in the public schools, at Belgrade Academy and at Litchfield (Me.) Liberal Institute. He taught school for several years and having read law under the preceptorship of Samuel Titcomb, of Augusta, Me., was admitted to the Cumberland county bar, in 1860. Subsequently he entered the senior class of Harvard law school, graduating in 1861 with the degree of LL.B. That same year he was commissioned 1st lieutenant in the 5th battery mounted artillery, Maine volunteers, serving successively under Gens. McDowell, Pope, McClellan, Burnside, Hooker, Meade, Grant and Sheridan. He commanded the battery at Fredericksburg; also at the battle of Chancellorsville, where he was wounded. Shortly thereafter he was promoted captain. At the close of the fighting on the first day at Gettysburg, Capt. Stevens took his battery over to Culp's hill, where he stopped the advance of the Confederates. On that ground, in the afternoon of the second day, he was again wounded. The government has named that spot "Stevens' Knoll" (a spur on Culp's hill), and has placed a bronze tablet there lettered to that effect. The following year he served under Gen. Grant in the battle of the Wilderness, at Spottsylvania Courthouse, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. With his battery he also participated in the campaign in the Shenandoah valley under Sheridan. At Cedar Creek his battery again won merited recognition. Early in 1865 he was commissioned major by brevet "for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battles of Cold Harbor, Winchester and Cedar Creek." After the war he turned to his profession, in which he was eminently successful, being engaged in nearly every case in his vicinity. In 1875 he was a member of the Maine house of representatives, and during 1877–78 served as a member of the state senate, being chairman of the committee on judiciary during his latter term. He was elected sheriff of Kennebec county in 1888, and was re-elected in 1890. During 1892–1908 he served as judge of the probate court of Kennebec county. He was a member of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association; is a life member of the Harvard Law School Association, and a member of the National Geographic Society, Military order of the Loyal Legion, Grand Army of the Republic, Maine State Bar Association, Kennebec County Bar Association, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Masonic fraternity. He is also a trustee of the State Trust Co., Augusta, Me., though he has practically retired from all professional and business cares. He was married at Augusta, Mar. 25, 1856, to Mary Ann, daughter of Richard Yeaton, 2d, of Belgrade, Me.; she died in 1904, leaving one child, Don Carlos Stevens.

STALLCUP, John Calhoun, jurist, was born in Columbiana county, O., Feb. 26, 1841, son of Moses and Mary (Chamberlain) Stallcup. He was educated at Mount Union College, Alliance, O., and having studied law was admitted to the bar in New Lisbon, O., in 1864. He practised his profession in Ohio, then went to Texas, where he remained for two years, returned to Ohio and finally settled in Colorado, where in 1881–85 he served as city attorney of Denver. The docket of the supreme court being greatly congested, the Colorado legislature passed an act providing for the appointment of three extra justices for three years. Judge Stallcup was appointed one of the three, serving in 1887, 1888 and 1889. He then removed to Tacoma, Wash., where he became active at the bar and in political affairs. In 1892 he was chosen superior judge, in which capacity he served until 1896. The following year he was appointed by Gov. John R. Rogers a member of the state board of audit and control, serving until 1900. He was also a member of the board of trustees of the Tacoma Public Library, his term of five years ending in 1915. The title of his law firm was Stallcup & Stallcup, his son, Evan Shelby Stallcup, being the junior member. He was the author of the volume, "A Refutation of the Darwinian Conception of the Origin of Mankind" (1913). He was a member of the Pierce County Bar Association, the Commercial Club, and formerly of the Masonic order. In politics he was a Democrat and in religion was identified with St. Luke's Episcopal church. He was a man of scholarly attainments, great force of will and an interesting character, with an utter disregard for public opinion. He was married at Kirkwood, Mo., Nov. 2, 1880, to Mary Prindell, daughter of Evan Shelby, formerly of Kentucky, and their children were: Evan S.; John C., and Margery B. Stallcup. He died at Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 21, 1915.

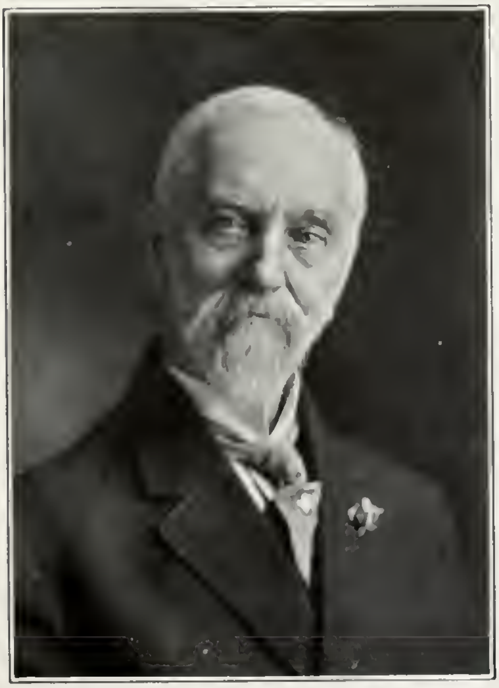
BARTHOLOMEW, George Kellam, educator, was born at Hartford, Vt., July 4, 1835, son of Noah and Mary (Freeman) Bartholomew. He was brought up on his father's farm and completed his education at Dartmouth College, where he was graduated in 1858, delivering the class oration at commencement. He at once became principal of Thetford (Vt.) Academy, and a year later went to Peoria, Ill., as principal of public schools. During 1860-75 he was head of the classical department of Chickering Institute, Cincinnati, O. In 1875 he founded what was destined to become the widely known Bartholomew School, a private institution attended by the children of many of Cincinnati's leading families. He was noted for his classical scholarship and for his mastery of English, Greek and Latin and his textbooks on those subjects were extensively used by the schools of the United States for many years. Dartmouth College conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D. in 1888. Mr. Bartholomew was a member of the American Philological Society, the Philological Society of Ohio, the Society of Colonial Wars, Archaeological and Historical Society of Cincinnati, Delta Kappa Epsilon and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities, and the Cincinnati Literary Club. Kindness and friendship such as his life exemplified could not further go. He was critical yet just; fearless yet considerate of others; honest to a fault; a hard worker, and to a degree nowadays unusual an accomplished and cultured gentleman. As an educator he had few equals. He was



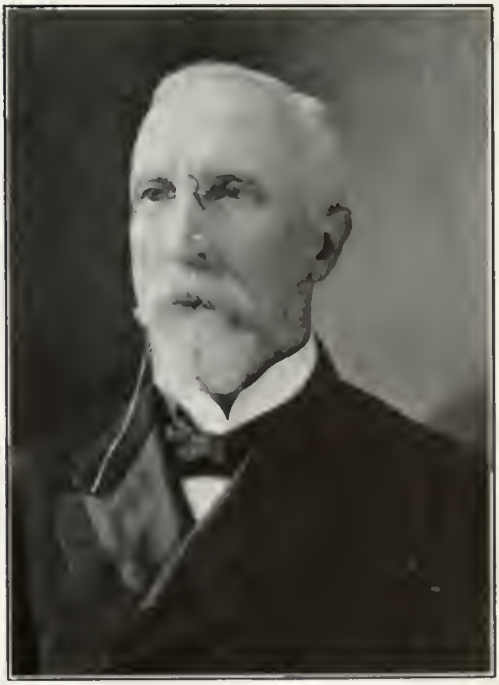
HOWARD M. HAMILL
CLERGYMAN



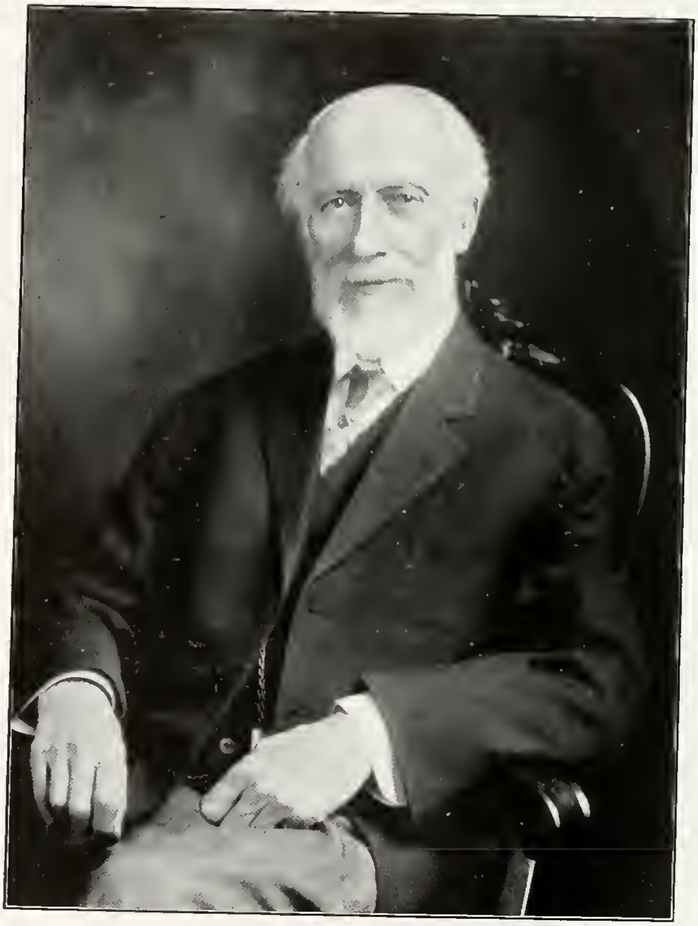
GREENLIEF T. STEVENS
SOLDIER AND JUDGE



JOHN C. STALLCUP
JURIST



GEORGE K. BARTHOLOMEW
EDUCATOR



Job Williams.

a genuine lover of learning for its own sake and for its elevating influence on character. The impression he left upon students in the class room was always that of a master mind, devoutly seeking after truth, and ready to follow where it might lead. Himself a teacher of great power, he was ever interested in whatever served to enhance the teacher's vocation. He was married (1) at Wellsburg, W. Va., Aug. 9, 1860, to Elizabeth J., daughter of James Briggs; she died in 1862, leaving one daughter, Mary, who became the wife of Dr. George B Ehrmann of Cincinnati, O.; (2) in 1864, to Helen, daughter of Benjamin R. Hoyt. Mrs. Ehrmann is known musically as a composer of songs for children. Selecting from the English classics a number of poems and songs appropriate for the child mind, she has set them to original music that is characteristically simple and full of charm. They are published in the following collections: "The Child's Song Garden" (1908); "The Child's Song Treasury" (1909); "Sleepy Songs for Sleepy Eyes" (1910); "Little Songs for Little Folks" (1911); "Fairy Songs from Fairyland" (1912); "Songs of Happiness" (1913). While simple in melody, her compositions are musically well made. They ring true in emphasis and rhythm, and always express perfectly the sentiment of the words. Her work includes a number of more ambitious songs, compositions for the piano, a "Legende" for violin and piano, and a nocturne, "Twilight." Dr. Bartholomew died in Cincinnati, O., Oct. 3, 1917.

WILLIAMS, Job, educator, was born at Pomfret, Conn., Mar. 1, 1842, son of Giles and Fanny Maria (Gallup) Williams. His first American ancestor was Richard Williams who came from Gloucester, England, in 1636, and settled at Dorchester, Mass.; he was a relative of Oliver Cromwell and a brother-in-law of Thomas Dudley. He was one of the oldest settlers and first purchasers of Taunton, Mass.; represented that town in the general court at Plymouth in 1646, 1648, 1650 and 1651; served in the Colonial court during 1640–60, was town clerk and selectman for twelve years, and in 1648 was chosen at the town meeting for the following year "to be one of the seven men to order town affairs." He was the oldest original shareholder of the first iron works in America; was colonel of the 3d regiment, Bristol county brigade, and was known as the "peacemaker" on account of his skill in treating with the Indians. From him and his wife, Frances Dighton, the line of descent is traced through their son Nathaniel and his wife, Elizabeth Rogers; their son Nathaniel and his wife Lydia King; their son Nathaniel and his wife Mary Atherton; their son Seth and his wife Mary Snow and their son Zephaniah and his wife Olive Howe who were the grandparents of Job Williams. Seth Williams was a lieutenant in the revolutionary war, and his son Zephaniah served in the war of 1812, retiring with the rank of colonel. When Job Williams was about four years old his parents moved to Worcester, Mass., where he attended the public schools. He was graduated with honors at Yale College in 1864, receiving the degree of A.M. three years later. For two years following his graduation he taught at Sigler's School at Newburgh on the Hudson, after which he became a teacher in the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, later known as the American School for the Deaf, at Hartford. This school, founded in 1817, was the pioneer school in America for the education of the deaf, and until 1867 it was the only institution of its kind in New England. Mr. Williams brought to the school a peculiar capacity for the difficult work of teaching the deaf, and his fame as an educator soon grew beyond the confines of New England. Upon the death of Edward Collins Stone, in 1879, Mr. Williams succeeded him as principal of the school and he held that office with notable success until his death. Perhaps the best summing up of his great work for the deaf is contained in the following editorial from the Hartford "Post." "In the death yesterday in this city of Job Williams, for thirty four years principal of the American School for the Deaf, and for thirteen years before that a member of its teaching staff, one of the pioneers in a great educational movement that had its inception in the early part of the nineteenth century, has gone to his reward. One of the early disciples of Dr. Gallaudet, who began the work of the intellectual training of the deaf, a work that had not before been attempted in this country, and who opened up a new world to the sorely afflicted and gave them opportunities for high attainment that otherwise had been denied. Among the gentle and highly attuned souls who had early gathered around him for this work was Job Williams, then at the very beginning of his manhood, but who had already accomplished much as a teacher in institutions of learning where the pupils were in possession of all the natural faculties. To the work of teaching and training the deaf Job Williams assiduously and earnestly bent his energies, giving freely of his talents and abilities, and for more than a generation was known as a foremost teacher of the afflicted. No greater work is being done today than that of educating and training for useful lives the deaf, dumb and blind. To have been one of the pioneers in that great work and to have lived until the efforts had passed beyond the experimental stages to successful practice was indeed a great thing. To have participated through almost a half century in the great work and to have been a leader therein is a mark of unusual distinction. To have kept the love and sympathy of all who have been members of the school over which he presided through all the years, is a distinction as unusual as it must have been gratifying. And that is the reward the teacher in any line of endeavor most cares for but which is granted to but few. And that was Job Williams' particular reward." Mr. Williams received the degree of L.H.D. from Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C., in 1889. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Yale. For many years he was an active member of the Asylum Hill Congregational Church, and served more than one term as deacon during the pastorate of Rev. Joseph H. Twichell, D.D. He was married at Hartford, Conn., Aug. 25, 1868, to Catherine, daughter of Rev. Collins Stone, and is survived by four children: Henry Lane, a physician of Minneapolis, Minn.; Alice Stone, of Hartford, Conn.; Arthur Collins, of New Haven, Conn., and Charles Gallup Williams, of Bridgeport, Conn. He died at Hartford, Conn., Mar. 15, 1914.

STRATEMEYER, Edward, author, was born at Elizabeth, N. J., Oct. 4, 1862, son of Henry J. and Anna (Siegel) Stratemeyer. He was educated in the public schools and under private tutors. He began his professional career in the employ of Street & Smith, publishers, as editor of "Good News," a juvenile publication, and associate editor of "Young People of America." Thereafter he made rapid strides, and to him was due the establishment of "Bright Boys," a journal for young people. He is an earnest and industrious worker, and in addition to caring for these publications, he also contributed to "Golden Days," of Philadelphia, and "The Argosy," of New York. Subsequently he turned his attention to book work, and "Richard Dare's Venture," his first juvenile volume, was followed by a number of similar works in rapid succession. Aside from their literary excellence, his books appealed strongly to the young, and exercised a great moral influence, while in no way descending to the puerile inanities that marked the juvenile literature of a preceding generation. His "Under Dewey at Manila" (1899) ran through twenty editions and is still in demand. He is the author of "Old Glory Series" (1898-1902); "Soldiers of Fortune Series" (1900-04); "Colonial Series" (1901-06); "Pan-American Series" (1902-09); "Dave Porter Series" (1905-17), and the "Flag of Freedom Series" (1899-1905); "American Boys' Life of William McKinley" (1901); "American Boys' Life of Theodore Roosevelt" (1904); "Rover Boys Series" (1899-1917); "Frontier Series" (1903-07), and "Boy Hunters Series" (1906-10). Of these the "Rover Boys Series" has reached a circulation of two and one-half millions. Some of them were issued under the noms-de-plume of "Capt. Ralph Bonehill" and "Arthur M. Winfield." Mr. Stratemeyer also completed a story of "Oliver Optic," under the title of "The Undivided Union," and various works of Horatio Alger, Jr. He founded the Stratemeyer Literary Syndicate in 1906, which handles the works of certain authors of juvenile literature, furnishing employment to writers and supplying publishers with serial and book matter. He is a member of the New Jersey Historical Society, National Geographic Society, Roseville Athletic Club and the Woodcraft Association. He was married March 25, 1891, to Magdeline B., daughter of Silas Van Camp, of Newark, N. J., and has two daughters: Harriet, wife of Russell V. Adams, and Edna Camilla Stratemeyer.

TUCK, Edward, financier and philanthropist, was born at Exeter, N. H., Aug. 25, 1842, son of Amos and Sarah Ann (Nudd) Tuck, and a descendant of Robert Tuck, who came from Gorleton, Suffolk co., England, in 1636, and settled successively in Watertown and Salem, Mass., and in 1638 at Winnacunnett (Hampton), N. H. From Robert Tuck and his wife Joanna ——— the line is traced through their son Edward and his wife Mary Philbrick; their son Deacon John and his wife Bethia Hobbs; their son Deacon Jonathan and his wife Tabitha Towle; their son Jonathan and his wife Huldah Moulton; and their son John and his wife Betsey Towle, who were the grandparents of Edward Tuck. Amos Tuck (q.v.), his father, was thrice elected to congress, was deeply interested in educational affairs, and was one of the first to advocate the equal education of the sexes. The son received his preliminary education at Phillips Exeter Academy and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1862. He began the study of law in his father's office in Exeter, but was obliged to abandon it because of trouble with his eyes. In 1863 he went to Europe and after remaining in Switzerland for six months was appointed U. S. consular clerk at Paris. While serving as vice-consul in 1864-66 he was offered a position in the banking house of John Munroe & Co., of New York and Paris. He was a partner in that firm for ten years (1871-81), when he retired. Later he was a director of the Chase National Bank, New York, and was interested with James J. Hill in the construction and development of the Great Northern railway. Since his retirement from business his activities have taken the form of liberal benefaction to philanthropic and educational institutions. These include the Fresh Air Fund and the Society for Promoting the Welfare of Young Women and Girls in Paris; the Hospital Stell, named after Mrs. Tuck's parents, which was built in 1902 by Mr. and Mrs. Tuck for the benefit of the town of Rueil, France, and the adjacent Chateau de la Malmaison; the New York Diet Kitchen; the French Hospital of New York; the Cottage Hospital in Exeter, N. H., and various gifts to Dartmouth College. The Amos Tuck Endowment Fund of $1,000,000 was given to Dartmouth College as a memorial to his father. When the Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance, the first graduate school of business administration in America, was founded by Dartmouth in 1900 Mr. Tuck gave a handsome and imposing building for the school, and in 1902 he built Tuck Hall, a recitation hall, costing $135,000. In 1913 he established a fund at Dartmouth, the income of which is to be used in developing the French department of the college, and he contributed the funds for Tuck Drive, a new highway connecting the college with the Connecticut river. In 1905 he purchased Stratham Hill, near Exeter, N. H., and presented it to Stratham, to be used as a public park. Not least among the splendid monuments to the munificence of this noble donor stands the library building of the New Hampshire Historical Society, in Concord, unsurpassed in beauty and elegance, and a very gem of classical architecture. He has also given liberally to Phillips Exeter Academy. Mr. Tuck has become well known as an art connoisseur and possesses very rich and carefully chosen collections of tapestry and of Sevres and Oriental porcelain. Through his long residence in Paris, his home has become one of the social and official centers in the American colony. The European war, beginning in 1914, presented a most unusual opportunity for service to humanity, and Mr. Tuck, who always has the assistance of his wife in his philanthropic enterprises, has met the situation in his princely manner. He has equipped and supported hospitals for the wounded and aided in the maintenance of the American Ambulance Hospital. His own employees called to their regiments he equipped fully at his own expense, continued their wages while in service and provided pensions for their widows in case of fatality. In 1906 he was made a chevalier, later officier, of the French Legion of Honor. Mr. Tuck has written articles on economic, political and social subjects, contributed chiefly to the London "Economist," the "Statist" and the "Nineteenth Century." He is a member of the Metropolitan and the Union League clubs of New York. He was married in London, England, in 1872, to Julia, daughter of William S. Stell, an American established in business in Manchester, England. In 1917 the French government honored Mrs. Tuck with the decoration of the Legion of Honor in recognition of her services during the war.

ROGERS, Molton Cropper, jurist, was born at South Milford, Del., Mar. 11, 1786, son of Gov. Daniel Rogers. After his preliminary education, he entered Princeton College, being graduated in 1806. He was then sent to the Litchfield Law School, Connecticut, and in 1811 removed to Lancaster, Pa., where he was admitted to the bar and began practice. Here he married Eliza,

Edward Tuck.

R M Stevenson

daughter of Cyrus Jacobs, an iron-master of that county. He was a man of social qualities and much cultivation, and soon became a political power as well as a lawyer of ability. In 1818–20 he was recorder of the Mayor's Court of Lancaster, but resigned on his election to the state senate in 1819. With the election of Gov. Shulse in 1823 he was made secretary of the commonwealth and after serving for three years, the governor chose him and the well-known authority on land law, Charles Huston, as the two new justices of the supreme court of the state, increasing that body from three justices to five. Justice Rogers' wife died during their first year of marriage, and on his elevation to the supreme bench he removed to Philadelphia. In his long service he witnessed the growing sentiment for an elective judiciary which culminated in the amendment of the constitution of 1851, making all judicial officers elective. In the latter year he retired from the bench, being one of the last of the appointed justices of the highest state court. His scholarly cultivation was recognized in 1847 by Princeton College with the degree of M.A. He was a war Democrat and worked hard for the cause. A discriminating notice of his death on Sept. 27, 1863, says that "no one can understand the judicial history of Pennsylvania without familiarity with Justice Rogers' decisions while on the supreme bench."

STEVENSON, Robert McCague, banker, was born at Ripley, Adams co., O., Feb. 26, 1850, son of Joseph and Mary (Patton) Stevenson, and of noted Scotch and Irish ancestry. His father, who removed to Illinois in 1852, was a farmer and banker. He was educated in the public schools of Monmouth, Ill., and at Monmouth College. In 1873 he entered the service of the First National Bank of Monmouth, in which his father was interested, which marked the beginning of a distinguished career in banking lasting for nearly half a century. In 1881, in association with David Rankin, he went into the new country of northwest Missouri, bought land, laid out the present city of Tarkio, Mo., named from the Tarkio river. As land agent for the Burlington railroad he also founded several other small towns and established banks in each of them, over which he had control for many years. With David Rankin he organized the Rankin-Stevenson Banking Co., of which he became sole proprietor in 1882. From this beginning evolved the Tarkio Valley Bank, which he organized, had three-quarter controlling interest and was vice-president until his death. In connection with this bank he conducted a farm loan business, which was incorporated in 1910 as the Stevenson Farm Loan Co., with Mr. Stevenson as its president. At the time of his death it was the largest farm loan company in northwestern Missouri, carrying on extensive farm loan business throughout the state, as well as Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. Mr. Stevenson became one of the large land owners in Atchison county, Mo. For forty years he was connected with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co. as land agent. Much of his business was of such character that it required expert legal knowledge, and, although a busy man, he nevertheless found time to study law and was admitted to the bar in 1905. Subsequently he was local attorney for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co. Aside from the Tarkio bank and Stevenson Farm Loan Co., he was president of the First National Bank of Little York, Ill.; vice-president Bank of Alexis, Ill.; director Burnes National Bank, St. Joseph, Mo., and of the St. Joseph Life Insurance Co. He was interested also in the First National Bank of Monmouth, Ill., and the Commonwealth National, Southwest National and National Reserve banks of Kansas City, Mo. He was essentially a man of action and circumspection, and he was at all times ready to lend his influence and tangible co-operation in the furtherance of measures and enterprises meeting the approval of his judgment. He had even been interested in a wholesale drug-house at Lincoln, Neb. He was a member of the Benton Club, St. Joseph. With David Rankin he was a founder and liberal supporter of Tarkio College, and he was also a founder of the United Presbyterian church, Tarkio, and gave liberally to religious welfare and charitable work. Politically he was a Republican and active in the councils of his party in city, county and state, while he was alternate delegate to the Republican national convention in Minneapolis, 1892, and delegate to the Republican national convention, Chicago, 1912. In his business relations he had an enviable reputation. He was a friend of every good movement and an enemy of everything which would be disastrous to the community or nation. He was a Christian business man. His counsel and advice were always appreciated, springing as it did not alone from a keen and analytic mind, but tempered always by a heart full of quick and warm response. His generosity and faith in mankind, together with the quality of untiring industry, laborious, self-initiated, self guided, self-improving industry, explains at once his splendid achievement and his enduring place in the hearts of all who came within his sphere of influence. He was a ceaseless worker, but never too busy to give counsel, sympathy and presence to those in distress, in his community or among his customers. He was married (1) Sept. 23, 1874, to Ninabel, daughter of James A. Bower, of Monmouth, Ill.; she died in 1905, and he was married (2) July 11, 1907, to Helen S., daughter of John J. Campbell, of Riverside, Ill., who survives him, with three children by the first union: Charlotte, wife of William F. Rankin, and James M., of Tarkio, and Susan, wife of Early S. Nesbit, of Pawnee City, Neb. He died in Chicago, Ill., Mar. 29, 1916.

COWPLAND, Caleb, jurist, was born in Yorkshire, England, about 1690, the son of William and Agnes Cowpland. He was "carefully educated," it is said, and at the age of twenty-three came to America and settled in Chester, Pa. Those were the days when most men of education and wealth had popular law books at their hand, and especially in Pennsylvania, carried on litigation with much simplicity. Mr Cowpland was made president judge of the Chester county court of common pleas on Jan. 27, 1745, and served with such satisfaction that on Sept. 20, 1750, he received a commission as associate judge of the supreme court, with Judge Lawrence Growdon and Chief Justice William Allen. Judge Cowpland was one of a committee of six, with Israel Pemberton as chairman, appointed by the Pennsylvania-New Jersey Yearly Meeting of Friends, who, on Sept. 18, 1751 made a report, which adopted the Gregorian calendar for Quakers under their jurisdiction, indicating that Jan. 1, 1752 should be the first of the year, instead of Mar. 25, and that Sept. 3, 1852, should be Sept. 14. Judge Cowpland gave great satisfaction as a judge in both the lower and the higher courts. He was married Mar. 14, 1717, to Mary Lidmarsh of Chester, and after her death, in 1719, to Sarah Edge in 1722. He died Dec. 10, 1757.

WALKER, Frank Banghart, physician and surgeon, was born at Hunter's Creek, Lapeer co., Mich., Apr. 25, 1867, son of Roger Thomas and Harriet Lucinda (Banghart) Walker, and grandson of Thomas Walker, who came from Yorkshire, England, in 1832, settled at Hunter's Creek, Mich., and married Mary Green. His father was a lumber merchant of Michigan and Arkansas. Frank Banghart Walker was graduated, Ph.B., at the University of Michigan in 1890, and M.D., at Detroit College of Medicine in 1892. He at once began the practice of his profession in Detroit, and since 1910 has made a specialty of general surgery, being associated with Dr. H. O. Walker until 1912. He was interne at St. Mary's Hospital during 1891-92; assistant demonstrator of anatomy, Detroit College of Medicine, 1892-96; demonstrator of operative surgery, 1896-1905; adjunct professor of operative surgery, 1905-07, and professor of operative and clinical surgery, in the same institution, 1907-13. He was assistant surgeon at St. Mary's Hospital, 1892-1907, and has since been attending surgeon of that institution, and attending surgeon to Providence Hospital since 1910. He served as registrar of Detroit College of Medicine, 1892-1912, and is now its secretary and professor of surgery. He was active in the reorganization of the Detroit College of Medicine in 1913. During 1889-1903 he was editor of "Physician and Surgeon," Ann Arbor. In 1913 he became a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and he is a member of the American Medical Association; Mississippi Valley Medical Society; Tri-State Medical Society; Michigan State Medical Society; Wayne County Medical Society; Fine Arts Society; Masonic lodge; and of the University, Detroit Boat, and Detroit Athletic clubs. He finds his chief recreation in reading and out-of-door diversions. He was married, first, Sept. 4, 1894, to Hattie Belle, daughter of Rev. James Venning, of Monroe, Mich.; she died in 1902, and he was married, second, June 26, 1905, to Kate Huntington, daughter of the late A. P. Jacobs of Detroit. There were two children by the first union: Roger V. and Margaret Alice Walker.

BROWNE, Charles Francis, artist, was born at Natick, Mass., May 21, 1859, son of George Warren and Emmeline (Wetherbee) Browne. His first American ancestor was John Brown, a native of England, who landed in Boston, Mass., in 1632 and married Hester Makepeace, of Boston; the line descends through their son, Deacon Joseph, who married Ruhamah Wellington; their son William, who was a member of the continental congress and who married Elizabeth Conant; their son Ebenezer, who married Keziah Nixon, and their son Joseph, who married Sally Wood, and was the grandfather of our subject. In 1866 George Warren Browne, who added the final "e" to his name, removed to Waltham, and there his son attended public school. He soon showed proficiency in drawing and he secured a position as designer in the Forbes Lithograph Manufacturing Co. of Boston. Meanwhile he entered the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and later continued his art studies under Thomas Eakens and Thomas P. Añchutz in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, at the same time working at designing to support himself. In 1887 he went abroad and for four years studied under Gérôme at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, at Auvers-sur-Oise and under Schenck, the sheep painter, of Ecouen. His pictures, "Looking Westward" and "Sand Dunes of Drummadoon," were exhibited in the Salon of 1890; his "November," painted while at Ecouen, was at the Paris exposition of 1889, and "Reflection" at the exposition of 1900. He has contributed to most of the regular exhibitions in America since his return, and exhibited at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. His work is represented in Providence, R. I.; at the Union League and other clubs of Chicago, at the Chicago Art Institute and in private collections. He has won many local prizes, and in 1911 won the Fine Arts Building corporation prize. In 1891 he took up his residence permanently in Chicago, where he has won a conspicuous position as an artist, lecturer and critic. He has lectured in many states on art subjects, has edited "Brush and Pencil" and was art editor of the Chicago "Tribune" in 1898. He became instructor in drawing from the antique in the Art Institute in 1895 and continued in various positions until 1911, when he resigned. He also served as instructor in art in Beloit College in 1894. Mr. Browne was assistant commissioner of fine arts to the expositions at Buenos Ayres and Santiago in 1910, and was assistant director of fine arts for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition of 1915. He is a member of the Cliff Dwellers, City Club and Water Color Club of Chicago, Society of Western Artists (president, 1913-14), Society of Chicago Artists (president, 1913), Artists' Guild of Chicago (president, 1913-14), Municipal Art League (charter member), Little Room, American Civic Federation (life) and an associate of the National Academy of Design. He is independent in politics, and his religious affiliations are with the Swedenborgian church. Mr. Browne is of an optimistic temperament. Possessed of a happy disposition, his cheerful outlook upon the world is reflected in his art. He was married in Chicago, May 21, 1898, to Turbie, daughter of Prof. Don Carlos Taft, of the University of Michigan, and sister of the sculptor, Lorado Taft (q. v.). They have one son, Charles Francis Browne, Jr.

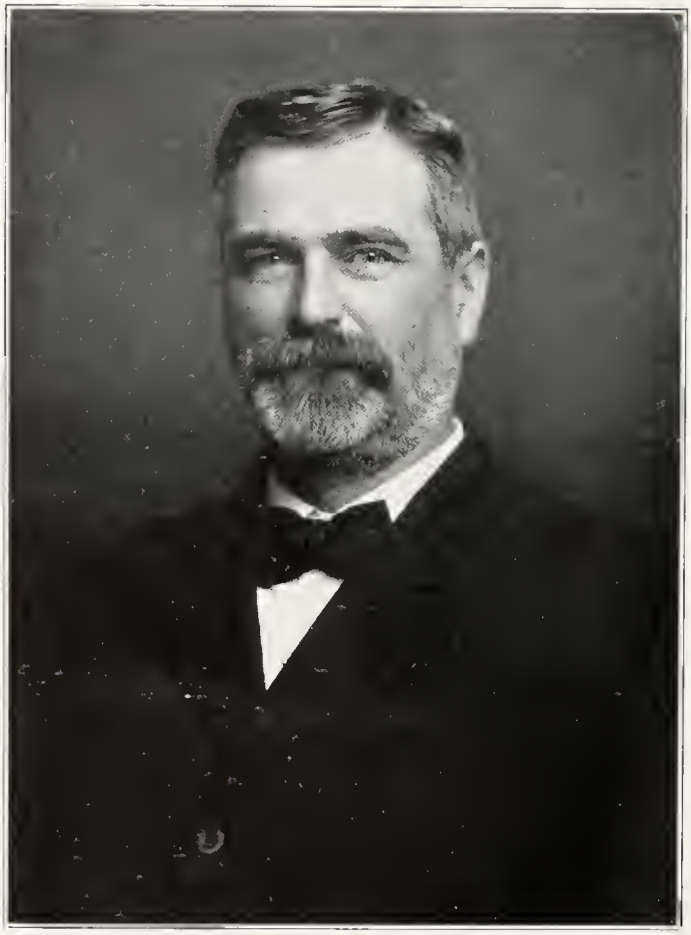
SWIFT, Henry Walton, lawyer, was born at New Bedford, Mass., Dec. 17, 1849, son of William Cole Nye and Eliza Nye (Perry) Swift. His first American ancestor was William Swift (also spelled Syfte), who came from England in 1630 and was one of the proprietors of Watertown (Mass.) in 1634. The line of descent is traced through his son William; his son William; his son William; his son William who married Lydia Weeks; their son William who married Dorcas Hatch; their son William who married Martha Eldred and their son Reuben Swift who married Jane Nye. Henry W. Swift attended the Friends' Academy at New Bedford, Mass., Phillip's Exeter Academy, where he was graduated in 1867, and Harvard University, where he received the A.B. degree in 1871 and the LL.B. degree, cum laude in 1874. The same year he was admitted to the bar and immediately engaged in the practice of law in Boston. In politics he is an independent democrat. He was a member of the state legislature during 1882; was chairman of the Massachusetts Harbor and Land Commissions for two and a half years and in 1901 was made reporter of decisions of the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts. In December, 1894, Cleveland appointed him U. S. marshal for the district of Massachusetts and he held that office for more than four years. He was one of the compilers of the Bennett, Gray and Swift Massachusetts Digest published in 1881. He is a member of the Somerset and Union clubs of Bos-

FRANK B. WALKER
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

CHARLES F. BROWNE
ARTIST

HENRY W. SWIFT
LAWYER

CATHOLINA LAMBERT
MERCHANT



A. J. Jacobs

ton, Country Club of Brookline, the Boston Athenæum, the Boston Library Society, and the Bar Association of Boston; ex-secretary of the Alumni Association, Harvard College, and ex-member of the St. Botolph, Tavern and the Eastern Yacht clubs. He is unmarried.

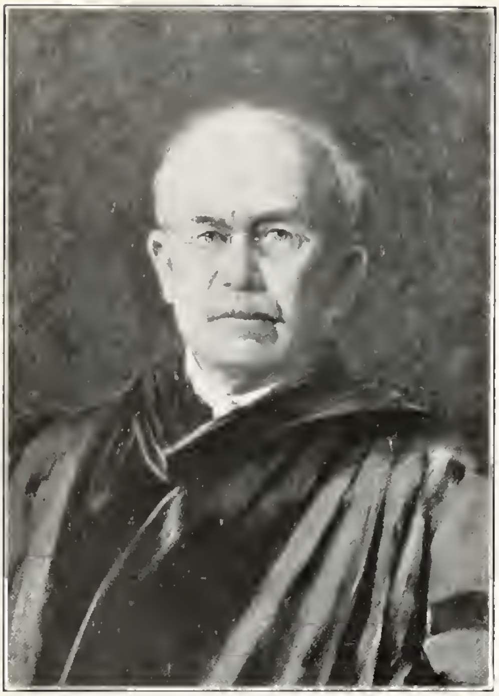
LAMBERT, Catholina, silk manufacturer, was born at Kiethley, Yorkshire, England, Mar. 28, 1834, son of Samuel and Ann (Nichols) Lambert. He was educated in the common school of Kiethley, and at the age of ten became an errand boy in the employ of Walter Evans & Co., proprietors of the Boar's Head cotton mills of Derbyshire, England. Although he won rapid promotion, the possibilities of advancement did not approximate his ambition, and he decided to come to America. Arriving in Boston in 1851 he became a bookkeeper in the firm of Tilt & Dexter, manufacturers of silk goods and dress trimmings, in Boston, at $4.00 a week. When four years later Mr. Tilt retired from the firm, Mr. Dexter made young Lambert a member of the firm, which thereafter was Dexter, Lambert & Co., offering him the opportunity to become a partner in the business. Mr. Dexter placed to his credit $5,000 as capital, and put him in charge of the firm's New York store. Three years later he bought out Mr. Dexter's share in the business and became head of the concern. It was one of the stipulations in the agreement of sale that the firm name, Dexter, Lambert & Co., should be perpetuated and the high standard of manufacture already associated with it maintained. The growth of the business from the time that Mr. Lambert became connected with it was rapid and steady. In 1854 the factory was located at Roxbury, Mass., and the annual value of its output amounted to about $100,000. A new factory was erected in Boston in 1859, but three years later a move was made to a three-story factory, 200x50 feet, in Paterson, N. J. The number of the firm's employees at that time was from seventy-five to 100. This factory was enlarged in 1870 by additions which doubled its floor space and manufacturing capacity, and in 1879 an entirely new building, 275x85 feet, was added, which provided a floor space of one and one-half acres, and two more factories were acquired at Hawley, Pa. In connection with these two factories at Hawley the firm established at Honesdale what was then the largest water power plant in Pennsylvania. Later it added still another factory, 300x75 feet and two stories high. Such steady and persistent growth, covering so brief a period of time, is eloquent testimony to the energy, skill, perseverance and executive ability of Catholina Lambert, the head and dominating force of this industry. The firm's specialties are silk goods, broad and dress goods, ribbons and silk for millinery purposes, and fabrics for the manufacture of men's neckwear, and for many years their products enjoyed a reputation almost unequaled by those of any other firm. Associated with the textile industry since 1844, Mr. Lambert has become the doyen of the silk manufacturing business in this country, and he is probably the doyen of the whole textile industry in this or any other country. He is a man of cultivated tastes and accomplishments. He has a particular penchant toward sacred music and is quite an authority on that branch of musical art; he has a library which is a comprehensive private collection in New Jersey, and possesses an art gallery, said to be one of the finest in the state of New Jersey and one of the best-balanced collections in the whole country. His gallery of 600 or more canvases is a real boon to the city of Paterson, and his home is its chief ornament. His residential estate covers 100 acres, and is beautifully located on the mountainside. Mr. Lambert is a member of the Lotos, Union League, Merchants', Hamilton and Republican clubs, the American Arts Association and many other organizations, and was the founder, in 1892, of the Merchants' Central Club. He was married Sept. 9, 1857, to Isabel Eldredge, daughter of David R. Shattuck, of Pepperill, Mass. There were eight children of this union, of whom only one son, Walter Stanley, survives. He was married a second time in 1902, in Paterson, N. J., to his first wife's sister, Hattie Estelle, who was the widow of Dr. James L. Bibbey, of Paterson, N. J. Portrait opposite page 40.

JACOBS, Arthur Irving, inventor and manufacturer, was born at Hebron, Tolland co., Conn., Aug. 13, 1858, son of Zalmon Luman and Mary Elizabeth (Babcock) Jacobs. The first of the family in America was Nicholas Jacobs, who came over from Hanover, county of Suffolk, England, and settled in Hingham, Mass., in 1633. His immediate descendants settled in Windham county, Conn., in 1708. From Nicholas Jacobs the line of descent is traced through Joseph, Joseph 2d, Samuel, Benjamin, Benjamin 2d and Zalmon Luman. Zalmon Luman Jacobs was a man of powerful intellect and an inventive genius far in advance of his day. He invented numerous devices, among which were a screw plate, an automatic water-feed for steam boilers, a bee-hive and machinery for manufacturing it, a printing press designed to print several colors at one operation, and an original system of phonography. Whenever a need came in his life his own ingenuity was equal to the emergency. When his ill-health created a demand for a certain medicine he invented Dr. Jacobs' pill, for the manufacture of which he built a laboratory in Hebron and all the necessary machinery for manufacturing the pills, boxes, labels, etc. His son, Arthur Irving, inherited his father's mechanical and inventive genius and became an adept in the use of mechanical tools at an early age. In 1880 Mr. Jacobs went to Worcester, Mass., and entered the employ of the Knowles Loom Works. There he so improved the methods of manufacture in his department that production was accomplished with far greater economy and efficiency, and in less than three weeks' time his position was advanced. During the seven years he was connected with the Knowles Works he invented a book-sewing machine, patented Sept. 27, 1887. He manufactured a number of these machines, selling them in Massachusetts. The Smyth Manufacturing Company, of Hartford, Conn., manufacturers of book-binding machinery, were so impressed with the value of this invention that they purchased the patent and engaged Mr. Jacobs to assist in perfecting the device at their factory in Hartford. He remained with the Smyth Manufacturing Company until 1901, during which period he invented a number of valuable machines used in the manufacture of books, including a book-cover machine, book-sewing machine, devices for making needles which these machines required, a cloth-cutting machine, a casing-in machine—all of which were patented and the patents assigned to the Smyth Manufacturing Company. These machines are widely known as Smyth products. Mr. Jacobs also invented a machine for swaging bicycle spokes, making bicycle nipples, bicycle rivets, and a machine for swaging spectacle bows. Altogether he has invented and patented fifty or more devices of great importance, and he ranks among America's foremost inventors. In 1901 he invented a chuck which soon became extensively known as the Jacobs Improved Drill Chuck. A patent was granted to Mr. Jacobs on this invention in 1902, and although it seemed insignificant in value as compared with many of his other inventions, it has, under his control, been of greater value to him than all his other fifty or more patents. He then designed and made special tools to manufacture his chuck accurately and economically, and began its production in 1903, when the Jacobs Manufacturing Co., with Mr. Jacobs as president and treasurer, was incorporated to exploit this device. Its superior merits were quickly recognized by the mechanical world, and it met with world-wide reputation and unexpectedly large sales. Mr. Jacobs was married Oct. 19, 1880, to Lucy Ann, daughter of Ezra L. Backus, of Hebron, Conn., and has three children: May Louise, Clara Bell and Raymond Backus Jacobs.

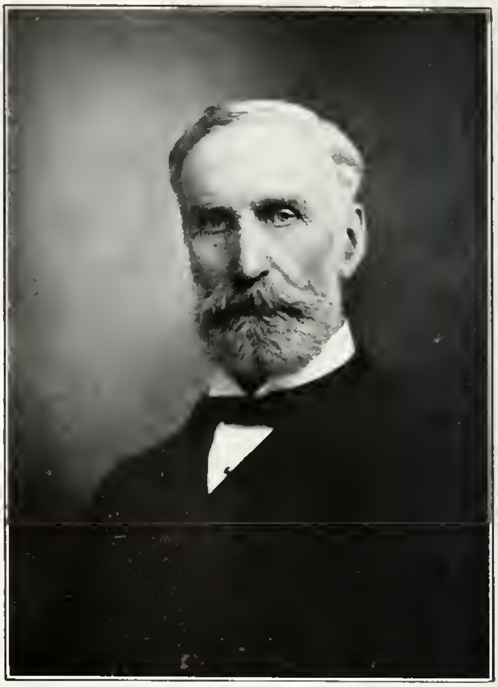
DONOVAN, John Joseph, civil engineer, was born at Rumney, N. H., Sept. 8, 1858, son of Patrick and Julia (O'Sullivan) Donovan. His father came to this country from Ireland, and settled in New Hampshire in 1850. The son was graduated at the State Normal School, New Hampshire, in 1877, taught school for three years in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and later entered the Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass., where he was graduated Sc.B. in 1882, later taking the degree of C.E. During 1882-88 he was employed on the Northern Pacific railroad as civil engineer and constructor of track, bridge and tunnel work in Washington and Montana, and having charge of the western half of the Cascade division until complete. In 1888 he resigned from the Northern Pacific and removed to Bellingham, Wash., where he has resided ever since; at that time Bellingham contained a population of 400, with no railroads and little development; it is now (1917) a city of 35,000 inhabitants. During 1888-1906 Mr. Donovan was actively engaged as civil engineer and manager in building docks, coal-chutes, waterpower, etc., and was in charge of the construction and operation of all the railways at Bellingham. He was chief engineer of the Fairhaven and Southern railroad, subsequently incorporated in the Great Northern, and of the Bellingham Bay and Eastern railroad, which later became part of the Northern Pacific. He was also chief engineer of the Bellingham Bay and British Columbia railroad, now a part of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad. This work, extending over a period of twenty years, gave Bellingham three transcontinental railways, besides the Canadian Pacific connection. In 1898, with Peter Larson, of Helena, Mont., and J. H. Bloedel, Mr. Donovan became interested in the lumber business, and in 1906 relinquished all other enterprises to concentrate on this. To-day the Bloedel-Donovan Lumber Mills have the largest capacity of any single company on the coast and do business all over the world. The company, of which Mr. Donovan is vice-president, in charge of its railway and logging operations, has offices in San Francisco, Boston, New York, and many interior points. Besides this important business connection, Mr. Donovan is vice-president of the First National Bank of Bellingham, and of the Blue Canyon Coal Mining Co. He was a member of the first and second councils of Fairhaven (now Bellingham), to assist in the organization of the municipality, and served as chairman of the street and sewer committees. While Mr. Donovan has never been a politician in the technical sense, he has always been interested in politics as a citizen. He is a Republican, has several times presided at conventions of that party, has frequently served as delegate to state conventions, and was alternate for Taft at Chicago in 1912. As an advocate of the good-roads movement, he has been vice-president of the Washington State Association and is now vice-president of the Pacific Highway Association. He is a member of the National Municipal League and the National Economic League, and is one of the five Pacific coast members of the National Foreign Trade Council. He has traveled in Europe, the West Indies, all over the United States and Alaska. For eight years he was a trustee of the Bellingham State Normal School, one of the best in the West and numbering about 1,000 students. He is a member of the Washington State Historical Society, Washington Art Association, American Historical Society, American-Irish Historical Society, and the Navy League; has several times served as president of the Chamber of Commerce, and is now president of the Pacific Logging Congress and of the Catholic Federation of Washington. His clubs are: Rainier, of Seattle, and Cougar, Golf and Country, New England (former president); Twentieth Century (former president), and Automobile, of Bellingham. He is also a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and of the Montana Society of Engineers. In religion he is Roman Catholic, and he is a member of the Knights of Columbus. He was married at Somerville, Mass., Apr. 29, 1888, to Clara Isabel, daughter of John S. Nichols, of Haverhill, N. H., and granddaughter of Gov. Page, of New Hampshire. There are three children: John N., Philip L. and Helen E. Donovan.

STUBBS, Joseph Edward, educator, was born at Ashland, O., Mar. 19, 1850, son of Joseph Deyarmon and Mary Jane (Gray) Stubbs. His father, a merchant of English descent, served as captain and assistant quartermaster in the United States army during 1861-68 with honor and distinction. He was graduated at Ohio Wesleyan University in 1873, and in 1874 was ordained to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He attended Drew Seminary during 1875-76 making a special study of languages and theology. In 1871 he served as principal of the high school at Delaware, O., and was superintendent of schools at Ashland, O., during 1881-86. In 1886 he was unanimously called to the presidency of Baldwin University at Berea, O., where he remained eight years, during which time the institution prospered, gaining in numbers and enthusiasm, and securing an endowment of $150,000, with an investment of $30,000 more. Having been given a leave of absence in 1890, he studied in the University of Berlin and visited the universities of Leipzig, Halle, Heidelberg and Oxford. On his return he was elected president of the College Association of Ohio. In 1894 he became president of Nevada State University, and during the first year of his incumbency he erected two new buildings, added fifteen acres to the campus and three more courses of study to the curriculum. He also inaugurated the policy of university extension, which soon caused the influence of the institution to become statewide. In addition to his duties as president he was professor of psychology and ethics, political science, elementary and international law, and director of the Nevada Experiment Station. The work of Dr. Stubbs was a service of love and of devotion to high ideals. The University of Nevada is an enduring monument to his ceaseless energy. He left the institution far advanced

J. J. Donovan.



JOSEPH E. STUBBS
EDUCATOR



FAYETTE BROWN
MERCHANT

FREDERICK J. AMWEG
ENGINEER

WILLIAM E. RITTER
ZOOLOGIST

beyond its former state, revealing throughout his administration the talents of the thorough executive and the legislator and the fine ideals of the genuine scholar. A true and loyal husband, a sympathetic and loving father, his life was pure and one of increasing usefulness to the end. In 1912 he spent four months in Oxford and three in travel through France and Italy. While abroad he was appointed one of the commission to study agricultural credit and the co-operative systems of Europe. He was a lay delegate to the Methodist general conference of 1888, and delegate to the ecumenical conference, London, in 1901; was president of the American Agricultural College and Experiment Stations (1899-1900), and was a member of the permanent American commission for the study of agriculture, finance, production, distribution and rural life. He received the degree of D.D. from German Wallace College in 1890, and that of LL.D. from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1905. He was married, July 10, 1873, to Ella A., daughter of L. Jefferson Sprengle, of Ashland, O., and had five children: Theodora, wife of John M. Fulton; Elizabeth, wife of Prof. Gorden H. True; Ralph S., Ruth and John C. Stubbs. Dr. Stubbs died in Reno, Nev., May 27, 1914.

BROWN, Fayette, merchant, was born in Trumbull county, O., Dec. 17, 1823, son of Ephraim and Mary (Huntington) Brown. His father was a native of New Hampshire and one of the pioneer settlers in the Western Reserve. The son was educated in the schools of Jefferson and Gambier, O., and began his business career at the age of eighteen years as a clerk in a wholesale dry goods firm conducted by an elder brother in Pittsburgh. Upon the retirement of this brother in 1845 Mr. Brown became a member of the firm. In 1851 he withdrew and removed to Cleveland, O., where he formed a partnership with Hon. George Mygatt, conducting a banking business under the name of Mygatt & Brown. Mr. Mygatt withdrew in 1857, and Mr. Brown conducted the business alone until the outbreak of the civil war. He now secured an appointment as paymaster in the United States army. In 1864 he became general agent and manager for the Jackson Iron Co. He made a close and careful study of all the details of the iron business, and became known as one of the most capable iron masters of the middle West, and his name developed into a power of strength to any enterprise with which it was associated. He did more than any of its other citizens to make Cleveland a great iron center. Mr. Brown was president of the Union Steel Screw Co., the Brown Hoisting Machinery Co., the National Chemical Co., the G. C. Kuhlman Car Co., chairman of the Stewart Iron Co., Ltd., and a member of the firm of H. H. Brown & Co. He was married, July 15, 1847, to Cornelia C. Curtiss, of Allegheny City, Pa., and had three sons, Harvey H. and Alexander E. Brown, who, like their father, have become prominent representatives of the iron trade of Cleveland, and two daughters. Mr. Brown was a man of sterling character, keen intelligence and rare executive ability, and will be remembered for many years as one of Ohio's foremost citizens. He died in Cleveland, O., Jan. 20, 1910.

AMWEG, Frederick James, engineer, was born at Harrisburg, Pa., May 9, 1856, son of John M. and Margaret Highly (Fenn) Amweg. He is descended from Leonard Amweg, who came to this country in 1729, settling in Philadelphia, Pa., the line of descent being traced through his son John, his son Jacob, his son Henry and his son William, the grandfather of our subject. His father was captain in the civil war, and his maternal great-grandfather was Theophilus Fenn, an American officer under Wolfe at the storming of Quebec. After a public school education Frederick J. Amweg studied engineering and architecture in Philadelphia, and was graduated C. E. at the Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania in 1876. His first service was in the engineering department of the Pennsylvania railroad. Here for nine years he mastered the various branches of the profession, finally becoming assistant engineer of bridges and buildings in charge of inspection over the entire system. Resigning this position he was engaged by the city of Philadelphia to design and supervise the erection of the Market street cantilever bridge across the Schuylkill river. During 1887-99 he conducted a general engineering and contracting business and built the annex to the Boys High School, the Drexel building and a number of large schoolhouses in Philadelphia; the Wernersville (Pa.) Asylum; the Baldwin Hotel, Beach Haven, N. J.; the Academy of Music and the Terry building at Roanoke, Va., and the Union passenger station at Kenova, W. Va. He was also chief engineer of the City Avenue bridge, Philadelphia, and the new Radford bridge in Virginia. In 1899 he became chief engineer in charge of building and equipping an electric railroad at Honolulu, H. I. During the four years he was there he erected the Convent, the two Mendoca buildings, the Lewis & Cook, Sachs and Stangenwald buildings, the Brewers warehouse, the Hilo wharf and the Royal Normal school. He engaged in private practice as advisory engineer and manager of building operations at San Francisco, Cal., in 1903. He was among the most active and prominent in the work of rehabilitation following the fire, having charge of the reconstruction of the United Railroads and the erection of the Brandenstein, the Butler, the California Wine Association, the Dorn & Dorn, the Monadnock, the Rothschild, the Savage-Rae, the Woodward Investment Co. and Van Dorn Hotel buildings and the Hahnemann and Southern Pacific hospitals. He has also acted as consulting engineer for various arbitration committees, and the prominence and importance of these engagements attest his high professional standing. He frequently appears as expert in valuation proceedings, a recent instance being in behalf of the city of San Diego before the State Railroad (Public Service) commission in connection with the Cuyamaca water system. In 1908 he was commissioned by Gov. Gillett chief of the engineering staff of the national guard of California, with the rank of colonel, an office he still holds. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Col. Amweg is also a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Sons of the American Revolution, Corinthian Masonic Lodge, No. 368, of Philadelphia; Golden Gate Commandery Knights Templar, San Francisco; Aloha Shrine Temple, Honolulu, and Honolulu Lodge, No. 616, B. P. O. Elks. He was married in Philadelphia, Oct. 10, 1883, to Blanche Ethel, daughter of James A. Parsons, and has two children, Blanche Ethel and Frederick James Amweg.

RITTER, William Emerson, zoologist, was born in Hampden township, Columbia co., Wis., Nov. 19, 1856, son of Horatio and Leonora (Enson) Ritter, and a descendant of Daniel Ritter, his earliest known American ancestor, who was born in Rowley, Mass., circa 1691. Daniel Ritter, a soldier in the expedition against Canada under Gen. Phipps, married Lydia Bailey, and from them the line descends through their son Moses, selectman and holder of various town offices, whose five sons were in the war of independence, and who married Hannah Jackson; their son John, a minute man at the siege of Boston, who married Mary ———; their son Ezra, who married Mary Church and was the grandfather of William Emerson Ritter. The subject of this sketch was born and reared on a farm, attending the district school during the winter months. The remainder of his education was at his own expense, the family resources not being sufficient to contribute to it. He was graduated at the State Normal School, Oshkosh, Wis., in 1884; at the University of California (B.S.) in 1888, and at Harvard University (A.M.) in 1891, receiving from the latter institution the degree of Ph.D. in 1893. He also studied for a time at Cooper Medical College in San Francisco. Dr. Ritter began his professional career in 1877 as a teacher in public schools, and has been in educational and scientific work ever since, with interruptions for study only, his journeyings for this purpose having included Europe, Alaska, the Hawaiian and Philippine islands and Japan. He served as principal of the high school of Oconto, Wis., in 1884-85, and was successively instructor, assistant professor, associate professor, and professor of zoology in the University of California from 1891 to the present time (1917). He has been director of the Scripps Institution for Biological Research of the University of California since 1909. At the beginning of his career as a teacher, under the late Joseph LeConte, at the University of California, the duty of organizing laboratory work in zoology devolved on him. The development of the Scripps Institution, located at San Diego (La Jolla), Cal., has been his sole work as an administrator for several years. Among the results achieved by Dr. Ritter's researches are: A considerable number of new species of tunicates and enteropneusts; significant discoveries bearing on the bud method of development in tunicates, and on the "germ layer theory"; also on the life habits of amphibians. His studies in philosophical biology have all centered around the problem of the "organism as a whole," or "organismal integrity," and tend to the conclusion that both "materialism" and "vitalism," the prevailing but opposed biological standpoints, are quite inadequate, and that a synthesis on a higher level may be reached. This thesis is defended in a mass of unpublished writing as well as in various fragmentary publications. His published writings consist of many technical contributions to scientific journals on the morphology, development, classification and natural history of the animal groups, tunicata, enteropneusta and amphibia, and articles in semi-popular journals on the philosophical aspects of biology. He is also the author of "War, Science and Civilization" (1915). The French zoologist, M. Gravier, in an extensive résumé of "The Marine Biological Station of San Diego: Its History, Present Conditions, Achievements and Aims" (Univ. of Cal. Publ's., Zoology, vol. 9, 1912, pp. 137-248), says: "The production by W. E. Ritter is not merely a comprehensive and exact description of the San Diego station. It is before all an earnest, compelling profession of faith ending in some lofty reflections on the worth, the character, the tendencies, and the purposes of science from the material and the intellectual standpoints." Dr. Ritter is a life member of the California Academy of Sciences (president 1897-98-99), fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (vice-president for section F, 1908-09, member of the Biological Society of the Pacific (president 1912-13), American Academy of Arts and Sciences, American Society of Zoologists, and National Institute of Social Science. He was married, June 23, 1891, to Mary E., daughter of William Cogswell Bennett, of Gilroy, Cal.

ZIEGLER, William, manufacturer and capitalist, was born in Beaver county, Pa., Sept. 1, 1843, son of Francis and Ernestine (Curtis) Ziegler. His father, a native of Germany, removed to Muscatine, Ia., shortly after the son's birth, and died in 1846. William received his education in the public schools there, and became a printer's apprentice in the office of the Muscatine "Journal." While clerking in a drug store he studied chemistry and telegraphy; he was graduated at the Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., in 1863, and at the School of Pharmacy of the University of the City of New York in 1868. He now started in business for himself, supplying extracts to bakers and confectioners, and became interested in making a new baking powder. With Hoagland Bros. he organized the Royal Chemical Co. to manufacture his Royal baking powder and in 1873 it was incorporated as the Royal Baking Powder Co. The capital stock of the company was originally $60,000; in 1880 the business was paying 70 per cent. dividends on $1,600,000. In 1888 Mr. Ziegler sold his interest for $3,000,000 and purchased the Price Baking Powder Co. in Chicago and the Tartar Chemical Co. of Jersey City, N. J. Subsequently the Royal, Price and Cleveland baking powder companies were consolidated with a capital stock of $20,000,000. Meantime he became interested in Brooklyn real estate, making large investments in Flushing, L. I., N. Y., Linden, N. J., Staten Island and Manhattan. He retired from active business in 1886. In 1896, while living in Brooklyn, he came into prominence by his long fight to prevent the extravagant purchase of the Long Island Water Supply Co. by the city, and his opposition saved Brooklyn $1,500,000. He was twice offered the mayoralty of Brooklyn by the Republicans, but declined. In 1901 Mr. Ziegler financed an expedition to attempt the North Pole, declaring that he "would plant the American flag at the North Pole" even if it took his millions to do it. Evelyn B. Baldwin had charge of the expedition. Notwithstanding the elaborate care with which it was equipped the expedition proved a failure on account of the destruction of the sledges and the lack of supplies. It returned to Norway Aug. 1, 1902, sixteen days after a relief ship, the Frithjof, in charge of Mr. Ziegler's private secretary, William S. Champ, had sailed to its succor. In the meantime Baldwin, as a result of differences that had developed between him and his sailing master, was recalled by Mr. Ziegler, and all relations between him and his patron severed. Mr. Ziegler fitted out another expedition in 1903, secured the steam whaler America, and put it in charge of Anthony Fiala, who was a member of the Baldwin expedition. The America left Trondhjem on June 23, 1903, to penetrate the Arctic seas and make a dash for the Pole. Nothing was heard from Fiala before Mr. Ziegler died and he was thus prevented from further prosecuting his ambition to plant the American flag at the North Pole. While Fiala did not beat the record, he nevertheless brought back valuable data from a scientific standpoint. Mr. Ziegler was a member of the Union League Club of Brooklyn, the Atlantic, Larchmont and New York Yacht clubs, the Down Town, Brooklyn and Robins Island clubs, and the Union League Club of Chicago. He was married July 22, 1886, to Electa Matilda, daughter of Henry Curtis, and widow of E. M. Gamble. In 1896 he adopted the two children of his half brother, George W. Braudt, of Davenport, Ia. William Conrad Brandt, the adopted son, is known as William Ziegler, Jr. Mrs. Ziegler has long been interested in the education of the blind, having a blind son by her first marriage. In 1907 she established a monthly magazine known as the "Matilda Ziegler Magazine for the Blind," which is printed in raised letters. In order to reach the greatest number of blind people the magazine is printed in two styles of type, the letters being represented by a combination of dots or points instead of the characters of the English alphabet. It comprises forty-eight pages of fiction, scientific articles, current events, instruction in handiwork, and occasionally raised maps. Through the generosity of Mrs. Ziegler it is furnished without charge, and by a special provision of the U. S. congress it is sent free to every blind person in the United States or Canada who can read by the sense of touch. William Ziegler died at Great Island, Noroton, Conn., May 24, 1905.

FOWLER, Jessie Allen, phrenologist and author, was born in New York city, July 11, 1856, daughter of Lorenzo Niles and Lydia (Folger) Fowler. Her father, with his brother, Orson S. Fowler, and their brother-in-law, Samuel R. Wells, founded the well-known firm of Fowler & Wells, which has become known as far as the English language is spoken. He wrote many books and delivered a multitude of lectures on the subject of phrenology, neglecting no opportunity to spread a knowledge of the science, especially in the circles of education and refinement. To him mainly, if not entirely, belongs the credit of having reëstablished the science of phrenology in Great Britain, where he resided for thirty-six years. Lorenzo N. Fowler was sixth in descent from William Fowler, who came over from Lincoln, England, in 1676, and settled in Bradford, Vt. Miss Fowler's mother, who was one of the first American women to receive the degree of M.D. in this country, was descended from John Folger, and was related to Benjamin Franklin, whose mother was a Folger from Nantucket, Mass. Inheriting from her parents a leaning toward the exact sciences, Miss Fowler took up the study of anatomy and physiology at the Medical College for Women in London, intending to follow her mother's profession of medicine, but upon the latter's death in 1879 she changed her plans and became identified with her father's Phrenological Institute, taking complete control of the examination department in the summers of 1879-81 upon her father's return to the United States. In 1884 she studied brain dissection at the London Medical School for Women, and in 1887 went to Australia, where she lectured on phrenology and physical culture, conducted classes in these subjects at the state schools of Melbourne, and through a special permit from the Victorian board of education was allowed to introduce her own system of gymnastics into the state schools. She was editor of the "Phrenological Magazine" in London in 1889-96, and taught phrenology by mail. In 1896 she returned to the United States with her father for the purpose of uniting the American and English Phrenological institutes and the American and English Phrenological magazines. The death of her father in 1896, Prof. Sizer in 1897, and Mrs. Wells in 1901, threw large responsibilities upon her and the bulk of all the professional work of the Fowler & Wells Co. in New York. In the midst of her many activities she took up the study of law at this time in the women's law class of the New York University, and was graduated in 1900, and followed this with a course in psychology at Columbia University in the summer of 1901. As a writer Miss Fowler was associated with her father in the compilation of the Phrenological Dictionary (1895), and was the author of "Hand Book on Mental Science" (1896), which aims to link phrenology with modern psychology; "Life of Dr. Francois J. Gall" (1896); "Intuition or the Organ of Human Nature" (1897); "Brain Roofs and Porticoes" (1898); "Brain and Skull" (1909); "Phreno-Psychology" (1909); "The Natural Language of the Faculties" (1910), and "Personality in Business" (1910), besides a number of articles to the leading journals and magazines. She has lectured in many of the leading cities of the United States and Canada on the subject of phrenology and its allied branches. She has been prominently connected with the Anthropological Institute of London, the British Association of Science, the Writers' Club, and the British Women's Temperance Association, of which she was honorary secretary for nine years; and in America she is a member of the Women's Press Club, the West End Women's Republican Club, the Portia Club, the Legislative League, the Mothers' Club, and the Anti-Vice Association. She has been vice-president of the American Institute of Phrenology since 1896, and editor-in-chief of the "Phrenological Journal" since 1897. The American Institute of Phrenology was established in 1866, and its students are gathered from all parts of the world. Its curriculum comprises general anthropology, the fundamental principles of phrenology, physiology, anatomy, psychology, physiognomy, hygiene, heredity, ethnology, oratory, and includes such subjects as the temperaments, brain dissection, the objections and proofs of the old and new phrenology, mental therapeutics, the choice of pursuits, adaptation in marriage, and the history of phrenology. Portrait opposite page 46.

STAUDE, Edwin Gustave, inventor and manufacturer, was born near Watertown, Wis., May 27, 1876, son of Adolph H. and Louisa (Schenck) Staude, both of whom came from northern Germany in 1848 and settled at Watertown, Wis. In 1881 his parents removed to a ranch near Larimore, N. D., then the trading post of the Sioux Indians, and he was educated in the public schools of Larimore and Grand Forks, N. D., and at the University of North Dakota. He began his business career in 1896 as a mechanical draughtsman in Minneapolis, Minn., and in four years became consulting engineer. He disclosed considerable inventive ability, and has obtained patents for more than 150 inventions, including improvements in agricultural machinery, a coin controlled vending machine, an adding machine, envelope machine, and paper-box making machinery. He has devoted most of his energies to the development of the last, and in 1901 he organized a business to manufacture paper-box machinery and printing presses in St. Paul, Minn., which was incorporated in 1905 as the E. G. Staude Manufacturing Co., of which he is president and managing director. Perhaps his most important invention is the Staude automatic folding paper-box gluing machine, a machine that will automatically make any size folding box from one to eighteen inches wide at a variable speed up to 1,000 per minute, glue the backs, fold accurately on the crease, count the boxes and deliver them in stacks ready for packing. The machine is marvelously ingenious, and as a labor-saver has been largely the means of making practicable the thousands of various size paper boxes and cartons that are to-day so largely used in the commercial world. Another labor-saving device invented by Mr. Staude and manufactured by the Staude Co. is the rotary open-end envelope machine for gluing, folding, counting and stacking envelopes of all styles and sizes, and at a speed of from 6,000 to 24,000 per hour, according to the size of the envelopes. The machine is likewise used for making paper bags and paper drinking cups, and has been the means of reducing the cost of the production of envelopes from forty cents to less than three cents per thousand. The company owns an up-to-date factory covering 50,000 square feet, and located midway between St. Paul and Minneapolis, where a force of 150 employees turn out these machines. Mr. Staude is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and of various other engineering societies and numerous civic and social organizations. He is a 32d degree Mason. He finds his chief recreation in out-of-door sports, especially in hunting. He was married at Dayton, O., Aug. 7, 1906, to Olive B., daughter of Frederick Eickhoff, of Dayton.

PRATT, Lewellyn, clergyman and educator, was born at Centerbrook, town of Essex, Conn., Aug. 8, 1832, son of Selden M. and Rebecca C. (Nott) Pratt. The first of his family in America was Lieut. William Pratt, son of the rector of Stevenage, England, who came over in 1632, settling first at Cambridge, and four years later at Hartford, Conn., in Thomas Hooker's party. His wife was Elizabeth Clark, and the line of descent is traced through their son William, who married Hannah Kirtland; their son Benjamin, who married Anna Bates; their son Jared, who married Abigail Clark; and their son Ezra, who married Temperance Southworth, and was the grandfather of the subject of this biography. The Pratt family is a notable one in New England and is closely connected with the Clark, Buckingham, Chapman, Kirtland, Peck and Hosmer families. Lewellyn Pratt was prepared for college at the academies of Essex and Durham and was graduated at Williams College in 1852. He began his career with the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in Philadelphia and served on its staff for about fifteen years. In 1859-63 he studied for the ministry, and he was duly ordained to the Presbyterian ministry while still holding his place as teacher of the deaf. His first ministerial work was the organization of a church at Mantua (now West Philadelphia), and while there he was called (1865) to be professor of natural science in the newly established National Deaf-Mute College in Washington, D. C. (now Gallaudet College). This position afforded a wider range for his teaching abilities, as well as for his gift of personal influence. During a year's absence of Dr. Edward M. Gallaudet he served as acting president. In 1868, when the "American Annals of the Deaf and Dumb" was revived, he became its editor, and held that position for a few years. After a period of sickness in 1869 he was called to be professor of Latin at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill. He also became pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in that city. From there he went in 1871 to the Congregational Church in North Adams, Mass., where he put into operation many forms of church activity that were then novel, resulting in an increased membership of over 300 in four years. He was professor of rhetoric, logic and æsthetics at Williams College in 1876-80, and professor of homiletics and pastoral care at the Hartford Theological Seminary in 1880-88. His last ministerial charge was the Broadway Congregational Church, of Norwich, Conn., where he presided from 1888 until his death. He was one of the best-known ministers of his denomination in New England. He was president of the Norwich Free Academy in 1893–1913, and was also a trustee of Hartford Seminary and Atlanta University and a member of the executive committee of the American Missionary Association. He was married Oct. 17, 1855, to Sarah Putnam, daughter of John Gulliver, with whom he had been associated in business in Philadelphia. He had two children: one died in infancy, and a son, Waldo Selden Pratt, is professor of music in the Hartford Theological Seminary. In personal characteristics he combined geniality and dignity, force and gentleness, graciousness and power. As a teacher he showed a marked simplicity, clearness and orderliness, a capacity for saying new things in a way that made them seem inevitable and of making old statements in a way that gave them the alluring quality of the new. Erect and dignified in his bearing, affable and courteous in his speech, sweet and winning in his personality, he possessed a charm that drew men to him, and built himself into the lives of all who knew him. Dr. Pratt died at Norwich, Conn., June 14, 1913.

PRATT, Waldo Selden, educator and musician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 10, 1857, son of Rev. Lewellyn and Sarah Putnam (Gulliver) Pratt. His father (see above) was a well-known clergyman and educator. He was educated at the North Adams (Mass.) high school, Phillips Academy Andover, and Williams College, being graduated at the last named in 1878, and receiving the degree of A.M. three years later. He pursued post-graduate studies at Johns Hopkins University in 1878-79, and was fellow in æsthetics and history of art there in 1879-80. In 1880 he was appointed assistant director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York city, and two years later was made professor of music and hymnology at the Hartford Theological Seminary. He also served as registrar of the seminary in 1888-95. In 1891 Prof. Pratt became instructor of elocution at Trinity College, Hartford, which position he held until 1905. He was also lecturer on musical history and science at Smith College in 1895-1905, and at Mt. Holyoke College in 1896-99, and has been lecturer on the same subjects at the Institute of Musical Art, New York city, since 1905. He also lectured on music and hymnology at the Young Women's Christian Association Training School, New York, in 1908-12. Since 1911 he has been secretary of the Austin Organ Co., of Hartford, Conn. Prof. Pratt served as organist of the Asylum Hill Congregational Church, Hartford, in 1882-91, and as conductor of the Hosmer Hall Choral Union of Hartford in 1882-91, and of the St. Cecilia Club in 1884–88. He has contributed to the proceedings of societies, etc., and wrote the article on "Music" in the "International Encyclopædia" (1891); "Musical Ministries in the Church" (1901; third edition, enlarged, 1914); "History of Music" (1907), and four articles on "Studies in the Diction of the Psalter," which appeared in the "Journal of Biblical Literature" (1913–14). He has also edited "St. Nicholas Songs" (1885) and "Songs of Worship" (1887); was musical editor of "Aids to Common Worship" (1887), and the "Century Dictionary" (1892), and contributed five chapters on church music to "Parish Problems" (1887). Since 1906 he has

JESSIE A. FOWLER
PHRENOLOGIST

EDWIN G. STAUDE
INVENTOR AND MANUFACTURER

LEWELLYN PRATT
CLERGYMAN AND EDUCATOR

WALDO S. PRATT
MUSICIAN

ANTHONY TAYLOR
SOLDIER

JOHN S. BASSETT
PHYSICIAN

CHARLES F. MARVIN
METEOROLOGIST

HOWARD S. ABBOTT
LAWYER

been editor of the annual proceedings of the Music Teachers' National Association. Prof. Pratt is a member of the Music Teachers' National Association, of which he was president in 1906-09; the Religious Education Association, the American Guild of Organists, the Society of Biblical Literature, the Hartford Archæological Society, and the Hartford University and Hartford Golf clubs. He is also a member of the International Society of Musicians, and has been president of the United States section since 1912. In 1898 he received the degree of Mus. D. from Syracuse University. He was married in New York city, July 5, 1887, to Mary E., daughter of James W. Smyly, a sea captain in the California trade.

TAYLOR, Anthony, soldier, was born in Burlington county, N. J., Oct. 11, 1837, son of Dr. Robert and Elizabeth Ash (Jones) Taylor. He was educated at the Protestant Episcopal Academy of Philadelphia, and in August, 1862, enlisted in the 15th Pennsylvania cavalry as a private. He became first sergeant in March, 1863, and first lieutenant of company A in May of that year. He was made captain in June, 1865, having had command of the company as lieutenant, commanding almost from the date of his commission as first lieutenant. He served under Rosecranz in the army of the Cumberland prior to 1865, and participated in the Battles of Antietam, Stone River, Chickamauga and numerous other engagements. From June 1, 1865, to the close of the war he was aide-de-camp to Gen. William J. Palmer, and was honorably mustered out of service three weeks later at Nashville, Tenn. During the war he rendered distinguished services to the Federal cause, and in 1893 received from congress the medal of honor "for signal acts of bravery and meritorious service." He was married Feb. 21, 1871, to Caroline Fletcher, daughter of Lawrence Johnson of Philadelphia, Pa., and their children were: Mary Lawrence, wife of John H. Wilcox, and Elizabeth Elmslie, wife of Houston Dunn. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 21, 1894.

BASSETT, John Samuel, physician, was born at Marion, Mass., April 23, 1830, son of John and Laura (Wing) Bassett and grandson of Thomas and Lydia Bassett. Left an orphan at the age of twelve, he was cared for by his uncle, Dr. Wing of Boston, and received his medical education at the Berkshire Medical School, now a part of Harvard University. A brilliant student, he was prepared to take his final degree before reaching the required age. He began his practice in Paterson, N. J., and was one of the first physicians to practice the then new school of homeopathy. This was more remarkable since his uncle, Dr. Wing, was a distinguished follower of the allopathic school. Dr. Bassett remained in Paterson until the early '50s, when he removed to New York city, where he became recognized as one of the leaders in his profession, numbering among his patients many of New York's most distinguished families, such as the Chandlers, the Rhinelanders and the Astors. Although for a long time connected with the Flower Hospital Medical School, he refused to accept the professorship, but consented to act as censor and examine each graduating class as to individual fitness. Dr. Bassett gained a wide reputation as a diagnostician and was consulted by the most eminent physicians of his time in especially difficult or puzzling cases. He was married April 14, 1869, to Hannah Valeria, daughter of Acton Civille, of New York, and had four children: Acton Civille, Laura Wing, Adaline Hallet, wife of Philip Cook, of San Antonio, Tex., and Josephine Atterbury, wife of William H. Lane, of South Orange, N. J. He died in New Milford, Conn., Aug. 1, 1912.

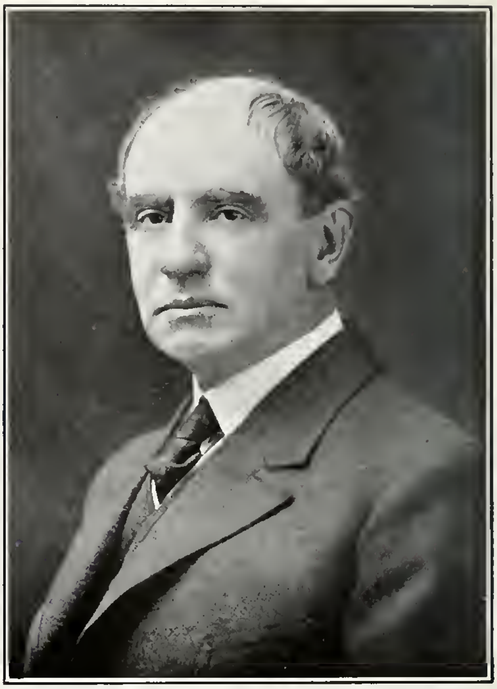
MARVIN, Charles Frederick, meteorologist, was born at Putnam (now part of Zanesville), O., Oct. 7, 1858, son of George Frederick Adams and Sarah Ann (Speck) Marvin. His first American ancestor was Matthew Marvin, who came from Great Bentley, Essex, England, in 1635, and was one of the founders of Hartford, Conn. From him the line of descent is traced through Matthew's son Matthew; his son John and his second wife, Rachel St. John; their son Joseph and his wife, Katherine St. John; their son Matthias and his wife, Huldah Hamilton; their son Jessie, and his son Samuel and his wife, Caroline Lottredge, who were the grandparents of Charles Frederick Marvin. He was educated in the public schools of Columbus, O., and was graduated in mechanical engineering at Ohio State University in 1883. He was instructor in the physical and mechanical laboratories of Ohio State University during 1879-83, and in 1884 became junior professor in the office of the chief signal officer of the U. S. army, who was then in charge of the meteorological work of the government. In 1891 he was promoted to be professor of meteorology, and in 1913 was appointed chief of the weather bureau upon the recommendation of the National Academy of Sciences. Mr. Marvin has improved and perfected various meteorological instruments used for measuring and registrating rainfall, the direction and velocity of the wind, atmospheric pressure, duration of sunshine, intensity of solar radiation, the electrical measurement of temperature, the indication of river stages at a distance, and evaporation from free-water surfaces. He has devised new forms of snow collecting gauges, apparatus for determining the density of snow, for determining the water equivalent of layers of snow on the ground, and for registering earthquake motion. He has conducted experiments for determining the quantity of moisture in the air from readings of the wet and dry bulb thermometers, also the measurement of the saturation pressure of aqueous vapor at temperatures from the freezing point to minus 60 degrees Fahrenheit. He is the author of papers on the subjects of anemometry and seismology published in the "Monthly Weather Review" and other publications of the U. S. weather bureau. He had charge of the weather bureau exhibit at the national expositions held in Chicago, Atlanta, Nashville, Omaha, Paris and St. Louis, and has represented the department of agriculture at a number of notable meteorological congresses. Mr. Marvin is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and member of the Cosmos Club, the Philosophical Society of Washington (president in 1904), the Washington Academy of Sciences (president in 1905), and the American Physical Society; director Seismological Society of America, and corresponding member Berlin Verein für Luftschiffahrt. He was married (first) in Washington, D. C., June 27, 1891, to Nellie, daughter of Thomas Matlack Limeburner, of Philadelphia, Pa. She died in 1905, and he was married (second) in Washington, D. C., Nov. 8, 1911, to Retta Mabel, daughter of Jeremiah Presley Bartholow. He has three children by the first union: Charles Frederick, Cornelia Theresa and Helen Elizabeth Marvin.

ABBOTT, Howard Strickland, lawyer, was born at Farmington, Minn., Sept. 15, 1864, son of Abiel Howard and Mary Ellen (Strickland) Abbott. His father was a clergyman of the

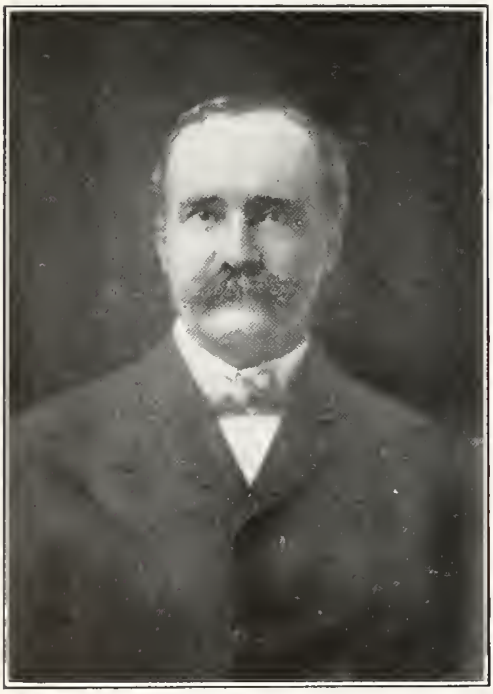
Methodist Episcopal Church and a descendant of George Abbott, who came from Yorkshire, England, and settled at Rowley, Mass., in 1642. The line is traced through George Abbott's son George, who married Sarah Farnum; their son Nehemiah, who married Abigail Lovejoy; their son Nehemiah, who married Sarah Foster; their son Joseph, who married Hannah White; their son Asa, who married Hepzibah Brooks, and their son Abiel, who married Eunice Townsend and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Howard S. Abbott was educated at the Minneapolis Academy and the University of Minnesota, being graduated B.L. at the latter in 1885. While at college he was active in athletic sports and was prominent in literary work, filling at times the positions of managing editor of the "College Junior Annual" and of "The Ariel." He studied law in the office of James D. Springer, of Minneapolis, and was admitted to the bar in 1887. He became assistant general solicitor of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway Co. and of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Co. He was also secretary of the Wisconsin, Minnesota and Pacific Railway Co. during 1888-90. In 1890 he went to Chicago, Ill., as attorney for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé railroad, and acted in this capacity until 1897, when he was appointed special master in chancery for the receivership of the Union Pacific and auxiliary lines, completing the work here involved in 1901. On account of their complications and extent, and the amount and interests involved, the cases which came before Mr. Abbott constitute the largest railroad insolvency proceedings in American jurisprudence. As indicative of the magnitude of the proceedings it may be stated that he considered and passed upon the validity of unsecured claims against the Union Pacific system aggregating over $95,000,000, and to his credit it may be added that not one of his rulings and decisions was reversed on appeal. Since 1898 he has been standing master in chancery of the U. S. circuit court for Minnesota. The duties of this office, which is a life position, consist in exercising judicial functions in equity cases that may be specially referred by the presiding judge or go to the master for determination as a matter of course. Mr. Abbott has been a lecturer on public and private corporations in the law school of the University of Minnesota since 1897. During 1907-12 he served as one of the commissioners on uniform legislation for Minnesota of the American Bar Association. During 1888-90 he was a director of the Minnesota Saving Fund and Investment Co.; and he has been a member of the board of directors of the Minneapolis Trust Co. since 1902, having also served for a number of years as a member of the executive committee. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and has served as one of the trustees of the diocese of Minnesota for many years. Mr. Abbott is a ripe scholar, a strong, ready and graceful speaker, whose extensive reading and wide culture have placed him in the foremost rank of the American bar. He is the author of "Selective Cases on Public Corporations" (1899); "Selective Cases on Private Corporations" (1899); "Notes, Authorities, and Deductions on Corporations" (1902); "A Treatise on the Law of Municipal Corporations" (1906); "A Summary of the Law of Public Corporations" (1907); "A Treatise on the Law of Private Corporations, by Charles B. Elliott, Revised and Enlarged by Howard S. Abbott" (1909); "An Elementary Treatise on the Law of Private Corporations" (1910), and "A Treatise on the Law of Public Securities" (1913). Mr. Abbott is a member of the American Bar Association, the Minnesota State Bar Association, the Delta Kappa Epsilon college fraternity, the Phi Delta Phi law fraternity, and the Minneapolis and Minikahda clubs. He was married, June 29, 1898, to Mary Louise, daughter of Otis R. Johnson, of Racine, Wis., and has one son, Howard Johnson, and one daughter, Emily Louise Abbott.

ALVORD, John Watson, engineer, was born at Newton Center (Boston), Mass., Jan. 25, 1861, son of Rev. John Watson and Myrtilla (Peck) Alvord and a descendant of Alexander Alvord, who came from Whitestaunton, Somersetshire, England, to Windsor, Conn., about 1640, and was an early settler of Northampton, Mass. After studying law for a year and a year of railroad work in Colorado he began engineering work in the office of John A. Cole, C.E., of Chicago, Ill. His first important assignment was upon the extension of the trunk sewer system of the Hyde Park district of Chicago, and the new water works built there in 1882-83. The latter involved an inlet tunnel under Lake Michigan a mile in length. Later, he was engaged in the laying out of the municipal improvement of various suburbs around Chicago. He was city engineer of Lake View (now Chicago) for four years, during which he remodeled and largely extended the Lake View water works, superintended many miles of street paving, designed and built lake shore protection, extensive sewer construction, and organized the methods and records of a rapidly growing suburban city. He spent nearly a year in Europe, studying public works and collecting data relating to water supply, sewerage and sewage and water purification, and in 1889 he was appointed engineer of Cicero, a municipality adjacent to Chicago, for which he designed an extensive system of main drainage and street improvement. As chief of one of the engineering departments of the World's Columbian Exposition, 1890-93, he superintended the dredging, grading and filling of the fair grounds and the construction of roads, surveys and grades, and the installation of a drinking water supply from springs in Wisconsin, 100 miles away. He was the recipient of one of the seventy medals awarded the designers of the fair. After another visit to Europe, in 1895 he opened an office in Chicago as consulting sanitary and hydraulic engineer, in which pursuit he has been independently engaged ever since. He was consulting engineer to the commissioners of the Illinois and Michigan canal (1897-1901), was identified with the construction of important hydraulic works at Joliet, Ill., and made reports on various hydraulic powers belonging to the state of Illinois. He was consulting engineer to the city of Columbus, O., on sewer and sewage disposal problems (1899), and he designed the sewerage and water supply system of the new city of Gary, Ind., for the U. S. Steel Corporation. He was retained by the city of Evansville, Ind., to advise and superintend the erection of a mechanical filtration plant. He made a valuable report to the National Cash Register Co. in Dayton, O., in 1907, predicting the probable overtopping of the levees, and after the disastrous flood of 1913 he was one of the board of engineers to devise means for flood protection for the Miami valley and Columbus, O. In 1913 he was appointed on the executive committee of the Citizens' terminal plan committee of Chicago to study the better arrangement of Chi-

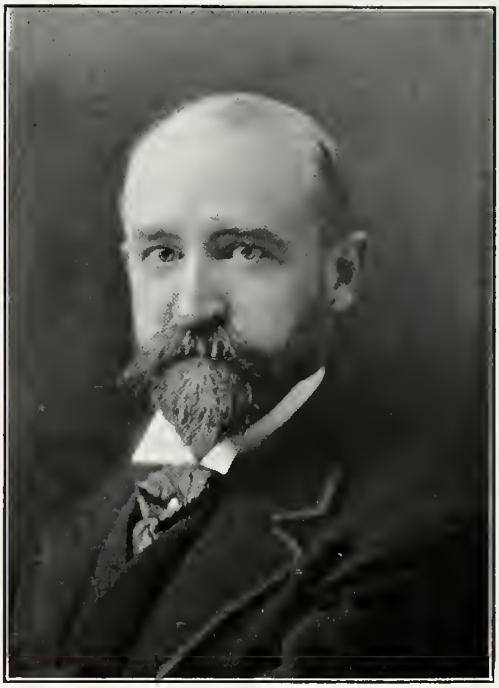
JOHN W. ALVORD
ENGINEER



HENRY MELVILLE
LAWYER



PAUL B. ALKER
MERCHANT



WALTER L. BOGERT
MUSICIAN

cago railway traffic. In recent years Mr. Alvord has been permanently retained as consulting engineer by a large number of water works companies and also at various times by the cities of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Rock Island, Ill.; Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Terre Haute, Ind.; Omaha, Neb.; New York, N. Y.; St. Louis, Mo.; Chicago, Ill.; Des Moines, Ia.; Racine and Kenosha, Wis.; Davenport, Ia.; Richmond, Ind.; Norway, Mich.; La Crosse, Wis.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Dayton and Columbus, O.; Manistee, Mich.; Winona, Minn., and many other smaller cities. He is the author of a number of valuable technical papers written on the various subjects in which he has specialized, and in 1903 he received the Chanute medal from the Western Society of Engineers for his paper on "Sewage Disposal Plants." The University of Wisconsin conferred upon him the honorary degree of C.E. in 1913. Mr. Alvord is past president of the Western Society of Engineers, the Illinois Society of Engineers and Surveyors and the American Water Works Association, fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Public Health Association, the American Society of Municipal Improvements, the American Institute of Consulting Engineers, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and the City, Chicago Engineers' and Union League clubs of Chicago. He was married, Sept. 4, 1889, to Helen C., daughter of Walter R. Cornell, of Chicago.

MELVILLE, Henry, lawyer, was born at Nelson, N. H., Aug. 25, 1858, son of Josiah Henry and Nancy (Nesmith) Melville. He is descended from Josiah Melville, Josiah Melville, Jr., James Nesmith, Reuben Gregg, Sergt. Adam Dickey, Capt. Jonas Minot, Gen. Josiah Whitney and Josiah Whitney, Jr., all of whom were among those who fought bravely at Concord, Bunker Hill, Bennington, Saratoga and elsewhere during the revolution. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1879. He then became principal of the high school at Winchendon, Mass., until 1881, when he resigned to enter Harvard. There he took the degree of A.M. and LL.B. cum laude in 1884, and by appointment of the faculty represented the law school at the university commencement by an oration on "National Regulation of Interstate Commerce." Removing to New York, he entered the law office of James C. Carter, was admitted to the bar in 1885, became an associate of ex-Sen. Roscoe Conkling, and after the death of the latter, in 1888, entered into a partnership with Daniel Dougherty and William Sweetser. As counsel for the Apollinaris Co. of London he has been engaged in much important trade-mark litigation, in which branch of the law he is considered an expert, and has also a general practice in corporation matters. Mr. Melville has been appointed receiver of a number of bankrupt firms and corporations, notably in 1913 of the banking department of Henry Siegel's department stores, whose customers and employees, numbering over 15,000, had intrusted their savings in the Siegel bank. In 1888 Mr. Melville became a member of Co. B of the 7th New York regiment, and was active in its affairs for several years, until he accepted a commission as captain of Co. A, 8th regiment, N. Y. N. G. With the latter organization he was in the field for six months during the Spanish-American war. In 1902 he was appointed a member of the board of managers of the Elmira Reformatory, and continuously since 1907 he has been president of the State Board of Managers of Reformatories. He is the author of "The Ancestry of John Whitney" (1896), which represents a number of years of careful research and compilation, and is one of the most elaborate genealogical books published in recent years. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the Revolution, the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, the New York State Bar Association, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, and the University, Republican and Scarsdale Golf and Country clubs.

ALKER, Paul Brady, merchant, was born in New York city, Sept. 29, 1861, son of Henry (q. v.) and Marie C. S. (Hix) Alker. He received a thorough classical education in private schools in New York, and after a course in the College of the City of New York he studied law in the law school of New York University, where he was graduated in 1883. In 1891 he removed to New Orleans, La., where he became associated with the exporting business of Bobet Bros., serving as manager of their extensive stave business. He displayed rare executive ability and enterprise, and became a leading figure in the business world of New Orleans. He was first vice-president of the City Bank and Trust Co. of New Orleans, and was a director of the Provident Building and Loan Association. He was a member of the Woodmen of the World, of the Chess, Checkers and Whist Club and of leading carnival organizations. Mr. Alker was married April 18, 1891, to Grace, daughter of John R. Hoole, of Elizabeth, N. J., and had five children: Clarence H., Henry R., Paul B. Jr., Albert R., and Virginia Alker. Mr. Alker died in Flushing, N. Y., Apr. 30, 1912.

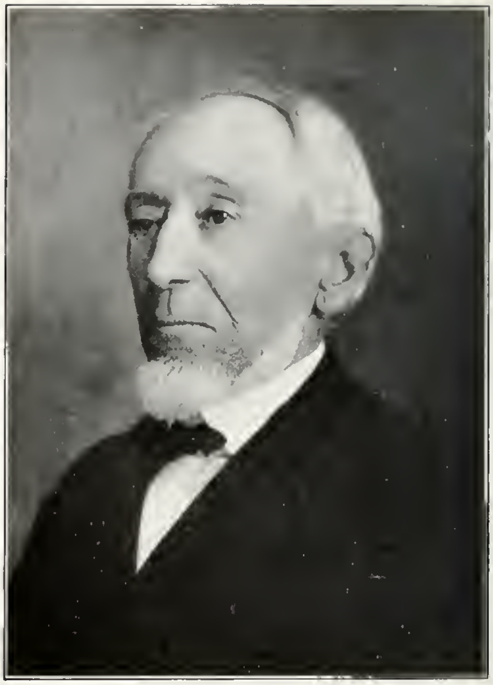
BOGERT, Walter Lawrence, musician, was born at Flushing, Long Island, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1864, son of Henry Augustine and Mary Bowne (Lawrence) Bogert. His first American ancestor was Jan Louwe Bogaert, who left Schoenderwaert, Holland, in 1663, and settled at Bedford, Brooklyn, N. Y. From him and his wife, Cornelia Evarts, the line of descent is traced through their son Nicholas, who married Belitje Van Schaick; their son John, who married Hannah Peeck; their son John, who married Abigail Quick; their son Peter, who married Mary Lawrence; their son Henry K., who married Mary E. Bogert, and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Walter L. Bogert was graduated at Columbia College in 1888, and received the degree of A.M. at the Columbia School of Political Science. He was two years at the Columbia Law School, and after practicing law in New York city for four years, he entered the National Conservatory of Music, where he studied harmony, counterpoint and orchestration with Max Spicker; singing with P. A. Rivarde, William Nelson Burritt, and George Henschel and A. Freni; violin with Edward Mollenhauer, and piano with August Fraemcke. He also spent four years (1905–09) in the Institute of Musical Art. During 1898–01 he taught harmony at the National Conservatory of Music in New York city, and 1907–09 at the Institute of Musical Art. Since 1900 he has lectured on music for the New York city board of education, and during 1904–06 for the American branch of the Society for the Extension of University Teaching, and 1908–11 for American Institute of Applied Music. He was conductor of the Millbrook (N. Y.) Choral Society (1902–09), of the Flushing Choral Society (1905–06), of Amateur Concert Club Chorus (1909–10), and of Operetta Club (1910–11). He has been musical director of the People's Institute since 1909, was president of Fraternal Association of Musicians of New York city (1910–12), vice-president of National Association of Teachers of Singing (1912), chairman of program committee of the New York State Music Teachers' Association (1911–12), treasurer of the National Society for Promotion of Grand Opera in English (1911–12), and president of the New York State Music Teachers' Association (1912–13). He is a member of the MacDowell Club, the Musicians Club, the Barnard Club, the Bohemians, the Citizens Union, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, all of New York city. He has traveled extensively abroad, studying the art, architecture, music and language of the countries whose songs he sings. Mr. Bogert has a very wide and thorough knowledge of the principles of musical theory; he is thorough, serious and inclined to be progressive. He has made it his life-work to stand as the mediator between the musical culture of the older nations of Europe and the American's eager delight in music. He has brought much of the finest, noblest and most characteristic music of the Old World home to thousands of American hearts. For this work he is singularly well fitted by a very unusual unison of gifts. With a fine voice, admirably cultivated, he is also a very effective pianist, so that he can do equal justice to the vocal and instrumental sides of his message; but this is only a part of his equipment. He combines high artistic feeling with an unusually keen and awakened intellect and a fine linguistic gift.

VANAMEE, William, lawyer, was born in Albany, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1847, son of Simon and Anna Cordelia (Graham) Vanamee. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Jochem Englebert van Naame, who came from the province of Overyssel, Holland, in the latter part of the seventeenth century and settled at Kingston, N. Y. His wife was Lysbeth Pels, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Simon and his wife, Sarah Prall; their son, Aaron Van Namee, and his wife, Mary McLean; their son Simon; to his son William and his wife, Hannah Tozier, who were the grandparents of William Vanamee. Jochem van Naame, settler, was "trustee of the freeholders and commonalty of the town of Kingston," N. Y., in 1695. William Vanamee received his preliminary education at Kingston Academy, followed by a classical course under the tutorship of Rev. John Scribner, of New York and Netherwood, N. J. In 1864 he began the study of law under the preceptorship of Judge W. J. Groo, of Middletown, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1868. He was ready to be admitted at nineteen, but was obliged to wait two years until his majority. During the intervening period he remained in the office of Judge Groo in Middletown, where his own professional life began and continued, in connection with a New York city office, until he removed to Newburgh, N. Y., in 1895. Hamilton College conferred upon him the degree of A. M. in 1885. An eminent lawyer, he was connected with many important and notable cases. He was celebrated for his success in jury trials and he won many famous victories in the higher courts. He was the sole counsel for the receiver of the Middletown National Bank for eight years after its failure in 1884 and was for many years attorney for the Middletown Savings Bank and the New York, Ontario and Western Railway Co. In 1894 he was appointed one of the commissioners of appraisal to determine and award damages sustained by property owners in Putnam county in the proceedings taken by the city of New York to acquire land for a water supply. In 1901 Gov. Odell appointed him counsel to the state excise commission, and he was appointed a member of the lunacy commission by Gov. Roosevelt. He represented the 9th District on many important committees of the N. Y. State Bar Association. He had a fine sense of civic and municipal duty and was selected to fill many important offices. For twenty years he was a trustee of the Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital. He was chiefly instrumental in securing the election of the first women who were elected in New York state to positions upon school boards. In the "History of Orange County," published in 1914, he made notable the department of the "Bench and Bar," which he contributed. Signalized by its incisive analysis, its chivalrous spirit and its striking literary quality, it was afterward published separately in order that so distinctive a piece of work should not be buried amid the dry details of the ordinary county annals. Throughout all the years of his busy professional life he found time to contribute to the press many articles of literary and dramatic criticism as well as on current civic questions and state and national discussions of the day. Aside from his high reputation as a lawyer and an eloquent and compelling trial advocate, he was distinguished as an orator of great power, alike impressive and inspiring whether in the field of literature, ethics or administrative affairs. A man of extraordinary personal charm and winning courtesy, of wide scholarship, a philosopher, an unfailing friend, of the broadest and deepest sympathies, he was not only a constantly inspiring companion, but he possessed in a marked degree the still rarer quality of aiding and encouraging others to achievement. His diversions were foreign travel and the drama, in which he took a keen and critical interest so far as it represented the best traditions of the stage and its promise of development as a valuable social force and intellectual recreation. He was a member of the New York State, City and Orange County Bar associations, the Reform, Republic and Union League clubs of New York, Newburgh lodge of Elks, and the Masonic fraternity and Masonic Veterans' Association. He was a member of the Winnisook Club, Catskill Mountains, and of Camp Sabael, an association of five, owning a tract on Indian Lake, Adirondack Mountains. Mr. Vanamee was married (1) at Goshen, N. Y., in 1871, to Eliza, daughter of Dr. J. W. Ostrom, of Goshen; (2) in Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1909, to Grace Delle, daughter of George Davis, of North Adams, Mass. There were three children by the first union: Talcott Ostrom, a physician of Portland, Me.; Theodora, wife of Percy V. D. Gott, of Goshen, N. Y.; and Parker, an Episcopal clergyman of Burnt Hills, N. Y. He died at his residence, "Thackeray House," Newburgh-on-Hudson, N. Y., May 7, 1914.

BOW, Charles Clinton, jurist, was born on a farm near Atwater, Portage co., O., Jan. 12, 1858, son of Abraham and Mary (Burns) Bow, of Scotch extraction. He attended the public schools in Alliance, O., and studied law in the offices of several law firms of that place. He was deputy clerk of the Stark county court of common pleas when twenty-three years of age. He was admitted to the bar in 1883, and resigning as deputy clerk formed a partnership with his friend, Judson A. Wann. He was elected prosecuting attorney in 1890 during the famous McKinley-Warwick campaign, and served by re-election for six years. He resumed the practice of law in partnership with Harvey F. Ake, later judge of the court of com-

William Lawrence

CHARLES C. BOW
JURIST



A. HAYWOOD MERRITT
EDUCATOR AND EDITOR

J. BYRON JUDKINS
JURIST

EUGENE H. C. LEUTZÉ
NAVAL OFFICER

mon pleas, and in 1906 was elected probate judge. He continued on the bench until 1913, and then entered the partnership of Bow, Amerman & Mills, of which he was senior member at the time of his death. As a practitioner he ranked very high, commanding the best clientage, and was connected with much important litigation in the state; as prosecuting attorney he was exceptionally humane, and as a judge he displayed a kindly wisdom, patience and deep personal concern that taxed his physical strength to the utmost. A summary of the attributes of his character would contain intellectual excellence, splendid courage and independence, public probity, lofty ideals, spotless domestic life, and an enlightened conscience. He was a member of the Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, and the Knights of the Maccabees. He was also a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He was twice married: (1) in 1884, to Ella Townsend, of Columbiana, O., who died in 1893, and (2) Jan. 1, 1896, to Anna E., daughter of Joseph Withrow, of Omaha, Neb., who survives him with two children: Homer Claire and Frank Townsend Bow. Judge Bow died in Canton, O., May 7, 1915.

MERRITT, A[braham] Haywood, educator, and editor, was born in Chatham county, N. C., July 18, 1832, son of William and Sally (Rencher) Merritt. His first paternal American ancestor was his great-grandfather, William Merritt, who came from England and settled in Westchester county, N. Y. His son William moved to Williamsburg, Va., where he married a Miss Stuart; thence he moved to Chatham county, N. C. The mother of A. Haywood Merritt was a sister of Abraham Rencher (q. v.) William Merritt was a planter, owner of a large landed estate and many slaves; a man of considerable influence in his county, strict in his business relations, but broad in his charities. The son was prepared for college at a private school at Oaks, Orange co., N. C., and was graduated with honors at the University of North Carolina in 1856, being editor of the university magazine during his senior year. He then engaged successfully in teaching, and at the beginning of the civil war was principal of a flourishing high school at Olin, Iredell co., N. C. Hostilities necessitated a general suspension of educational work and he returned to his native county. He was appointed clerk and master in equity for Chatham, although that post was usually given to lawyers. This position he continued to fill with entire acceptability until the office was abolished. After the war he became principal of a school at Cary, Wake co., N. C., and subsequently of the Pittsboro (N. C.) Academy. In 1880 he was nominated against his wishes for state senator; was elected, and re-elected in 1882 and 1884. In each session he was chairman of the committee on education, and as such framed the present school law He was also chairman of the joint committee on libraries, and of the committees on enrolled bills and roads and highways. During that period he was elected a trustee of the University of North Carolina. In 1884 he became superintendent of public instruction for Chatham county, an office he retained many years. He also edited and published the Pittsboro "Home," a Democratic and popular family weekly newspaper. Since 1901 he resided at Mt. Airy, N. C. He was a versatile writer, a far-sighted and well-poised citizen, the memory of whose integrity, honorable dealing and clean life remains as an inspiration alike to family, friends and associates. He was married at Olin, N. C., July 25, 1861, to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. James Purvis, of Iredell county, N. C. She died in 1902. There are seven surviving children: Dr. Leonidas H., of Forrest City, Ark.; William E., Cullen R., Haywood, Emma, wife of Marvin H. Sparger; Anna and Elizabeth Merritt. Mr. Merritt died at Mt. Airy, N. C., Nov. 14, 1913.

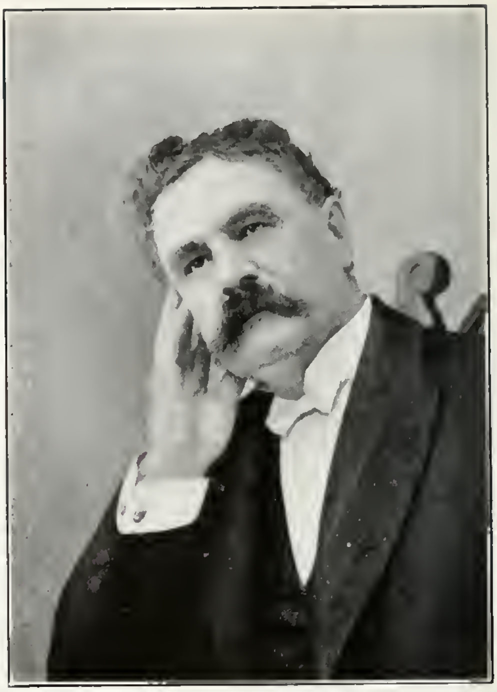
JUDKINS, J[ames] Byron, jurist, was born at Coldwater, Mercer co., O., Jan. 17, 1851, son of James and Mary Ann (Dorneck) Judkins. The first of his family in America was John Judkins, a Quaker, who came from England with William Penn and settled in Pennsylvania. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Robert; his son Nicholas and his wife, Mary Anderson; their son James and his first wife, Martha Stanton, and their son James and his wife, Susanna Bye, who were the grandparents of Judge Judkins. James Judkins, father of our subject, was a contractor and builder, who removed to Paris, Mecosta co., Mich., in 1871, built most of the public buildings and private residences in that section of the state and was a captain in the civil war. The son was educated at Liber College, Indiana, and studied law under the preceptorship of Notingham & Murdock, Big Rapids, Mich. He was admitted to the bar in 1874, and began practice at Hersey, Osceola co., Mich., as a member of the firm of Burch, Beardsley & Judkins. In 1880 he was appointed judge of the nineteenth judicial circuit by Gov. Crosswell, to fill a vacancy, and was subsequently elected without opposition for two full terms for six years. He resigned in 1893 to resume his law practice. In 1894 he formed a partnership at Grand Rapids with T. F. McGarry and William F. McKnight under the firm name of McGarry, McKnight & Judkins; a year later he entered the firm of Sweet, Perkins & Judkins, which became Perkins & Judkins in 1897. He had a large land-loaning business among his old acquaintances in northern Michigan. In addition to his legal activities he was a director of the First National Bank of Reed City, Mich. At the time of his retirement from the bench he held the record of the least number of cases reversed by the supreme court of any circuit judge in the state. He was known as the ideal judge because of his handsome, distinguished appearance, his dignity, kindliness and refinement, as well as his ability and sterling integrity. He was a member of the Lincoln (Republican) Club, Grand Rapids, and of the Kent County Bar Association. His personal characteristics were a pleasing charm of manner, unswerving honesty, keenness of intellect, refinement, and a certain aloofness of bearing which combined to make him appear what he was—a true and courtly gentleman of the old school. He was married, Oct. 31, 1876, to Anna L., daughter of Abram Haskins, of Ada, Mich., and had three children: La Verne Margaret; Caroline Adele, wife of Francis Denison Longyear, of Lansing, Mich., and Edna Corinne, wife of Joseph Wade Tucker, of Kissimmee, Fla. He died at Grand Rapids, Mich., Apr. 23, 1915.

LEUTZE, Eugene Henry Cozzens, naval officer, was born at Dusseldorf, Prussia, Germany, Nov. 16, 1847, son of Emanuel and Julia (Lottner) Leutzé. Emanuel Leutzé (q. v.) was a celebrated historical painter, who painted several pictures for the United States government. Because he voluntarily relinquished the sum of $10,000 owing him for the painting "Westward Ho," now in the national Capitol, Pres. Lincoln appointed the son, Eugene H. C. Leutzé, to the United States Naval Academy at Newport, R. I. (1863). While on leave from the academy in 1864 he volunteered for active service in the civil war, and was employed on board the U. S. S. Monticello of the North Atlantic blockading squadron. He was graduated in 1867, and served two years on the European fleet. He was with the Nicaraguan surveying expeditions of 1872-73, having charge of one of the surveying parties. He served in the hydrographic office in 1873, and was executive officer of the Panama surveying expedition of 1874-75, after which he was on special duty in charge of deep-sea sounding in the Pacific ocean. In 1880 he obtained leave of absence and was employed by the Tehuantepec Railroad Co. to survey and explore for a harbor on the Pacific side of the isthmus of Panama. He was executive officer of the monitor Nantucket, 1882; navigator of the U. S. S. Juniata, 1882-85, on a cruise in Eastern waters. After three years at the United States Naval Academy he was appointed executive officer of the U. S. S. Philadelphia, 1890-92. He was assistant superintendent of the naval gun factory at the navy yard in Washington, 1893-96. He had been promoted to lieutenant-commander in 1889 and to commander in 1896. He commanded the U. S. S. Michigan on the lakes in 1897 and was on lighthouse duty in 1898. In command of the U. S. S. Alert he was engaged in surveying the harbor of Brito for the Isthmian canal commission, and also in guarding American interests at San Juan del Sur. In February, 1899, he landed an armed force to protect the American consulate during an attack of the government troops on that town, which had previously been captured by insurgents. The ensuing treaty of peace was signed on board the Alert. He commanded the U. S. monitor Monterey 1898–1900, when that vessel was ordered from San Francisco to the relief of Admiral Dewey in Manila bay, and he was present at the capture of the city of Manila by the Americans. The Monterey was the prime factor in inducing the Spaniards to capitulate without serious resistance, and for this service, together with his successful voyage across the Pacific ocean, he received a complimentary letter from the navy department. During 1898-1900, while he was at Manila, he had charge of the Cavite navy yard, and from August to December, 1899, he had charge of the defences of the peninsula of San Roque against the insurgent Filipinos. He was superintendent of the naval gun factory in Washington, 1900-02, and commanded the battleship Maine, 1902-04. He commanded the navy yard in Washington and was again made superintendent of the naval gun factory in 1906. He was retired in November, 1909, having reached the age limit, but was ordered to command of the New York navy yard, where he remained two years. He was promoted to be captain in 1901 and rear-admiral in 1907. After his retirement he lived in Washington, D. C. The career of Rear-Admiral Leutzé, while not spectacular, was of much value to the service, and his personality and high character were such that when he retired into private life he carried with him the best wishes of every man in the naval service and of the many in civil life who have learned to appreciate his qualities throughout his various shore assignments. Rear-Admiral Leutzé is a member of the Loyal Legion, the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C.; the Chevy Chase Club and the New York Yacht Club. He was married at Pittsfield, Mass., July 29, 1873, to Julia Jarvis, daughter of Hon. W. J. McAlpine, the celebrated civil engineer, and has two children, Trevor W., a paymaster in the U. S. navy, and Marion A. Leutzé.

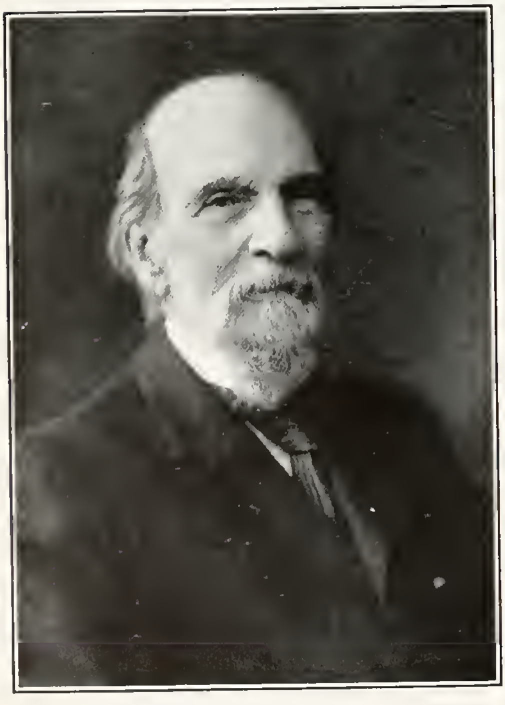
ATKINS, Edwin Farnsworth, manufacturer and capitalist, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 13, 1850, son of Elisha and Mary E. (Freeman) Atkins. His first paternal American ancestor was Henry Atkins, a native of England, who emigrated to America in 1639 and settled at Plymouth, Mass. From Henry Atkins and his wife, Elizabeth Wells Belia Sinnel, Edwin Farnsworth Atkins is descended through their son Nathaniel and his wife, Winfred; their son Joshua and his wife, Rebecca Atwood; their son Samuel and his wife, Ruth Lombard; their son Joshua and his wife, Sally Snow; their son Elisha and his wife, Mary E. Freeman. Through his maternal grandparents, William and Elizabeth (Shepherd) Freeman, Edwin Farnsworth Atkins is descended from Edmond Freeman, the pilgrim, who emigrated from England about 1650, settling at Sandwich, Plymouth co., Mass., and from Elder William Brewster of the Mayflower, the pilgrim father of the English settlement at Leyden, Holland, in 1608, and the Plymouth settlement in 1620. Edwin Farnsworth Atkins, while brought up largely in the country, received his education in private schools in Boston. He began his business career at the age of seventeen in the Boston office of his father, who was a merchant and banker, under the firm name of E. Atkins & Co., of which firm Edwin Farnsworth Atkins became a partner in 1870, having adopted through personal preference the business of his father. He spent much of his early life in Cuba, where he devoted himself to the development of sugar planting and manufacturing. He became the owner of the Soledad estate at Cienfuegos, and personally managed its large interests, both as a producer on Cuban soil and as a shipper. As a sugar refiner he was for ten years (1878-88) president of the Bay State Sugar Refining Co., of Boston, and later a director of the Boston Sugar Refining Co. Upon the death of his father, in 1888, he succeeded him as director and later as vice-president of the Union Pacific railway system, in which capacity he remained until the reorganization of the Union Pacific lines in 1895. He is president of the Ætna Mills, the Boston Wharf Co., the Soledad Sugar Co. and the Trinidad Sugar Co.; vice-president and trustee of the Belmon Savings Bank; chairman of the board of directors of the American Sugar Refining Co., and director of the American Trust Co., the National Shawmut Bank, the Guarantee Co. of North America, the Second National Bank of Boston, the West End Street Railway Co. and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. He was formerly a director of the Merchants' Association, of Boston, and he is at present treasurer and trustee of the Waltham Hospital and director of the Home for Aged Men. His religious faith is that of the Unitarian denomination, and in politics he is affiliated with the Republican party. While not actively participating in politics, he has been a student and aggressive champion of tariff reform, and his occasional articles in the newspapers and magazines have attracted wide attention. Harvard College conferred upon Mr. Atkins the degree of M.A. in 1903. He is a member of the Union, Exchange, Commercial, Merchants, Harvard, Boston Art and Boston City clubs, of Boston; the Union League and Harvard clubs and the Down Town Association, of New York, and the Brookline, Oakley and Belmont Springs Country clubs. Mr. Atkins has handled a wide variety of interests, in the management of which he has been uniformly successful. His great energy and resourcefulness have won for

Edward F Atkins

FRANKLIN W. CRAM
RAILROAD PRESIDENT



O'DILLON B. WHITFORD
PHYSICIAN



EZRA T. NELSON
MANUFACTURER

HOWARD E. COFFIN
ENGINEER

him an enviable reputation in the business world, while his simplicity, quiet democracy and sterling traits of character have secured for him the highest esteem of both his American and Cuban associates. For many years he was accustomed to spend the winter months on his plantation in Cuba, but in later years the growth of his extensive business interests has necessarily limited him to occasional trips. He was married in Boston, Mass., Oct. 11, 1882, to Katherine, daughter of Frank and Helen (Hartshorn) Wrisley, of Boston, and has three children: Robert Wrisley, Edwin F., Jr., and Helen Atkins.

CRAM, Franklin Webster, railroad president, was born at Bangor, Me., June 21, 1846, son of Gilman and Elizabeth (Linnell) Cram, and a descendant of John Cram, the first of the family in America, who came over from England in 1639 and settled at Exeter, N. H. From him and his wife Esther the line of descent is traced through their son Thomas (1), who married Elizabeth Ware; their son Thomas (2), who married Mary Coleman; their son Jedediah, who married Abigail Hook, and their son Capt. Stephen who married Sarah Lewis, and who was Franklin W. Cram's grandfather. The subject of this sketch began his career as a newsboy, which led to his being much at the station of the Maine Central railroad, and he later became an employee of the road. The European & North American railway was constructed from Bangor eastward in 1868–70, and shortly after the opening of the first fifty miles of that road he accepted the position of station agent at Bangor, subsequently becoming general freight agent and assistant superintendent. In 1882 that part of the road in Maine passed into possession of the Maine Central Railroad Co. under lease, and for three years Mr. Cram was its general eastern freight agent. Incidentally he was made traffic manager and treasurer of the New England & Acadia Steamship Co. and manager of two minor railroads. During 1885-90 he was general manager of the New Brunswick railway. He was general manager of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Co. (1891-94), vice-president (1894-1900), and president from 1900 until his death. He was also president of the Northern Maine Seaport Railroad Co., the Northern Telegraph Co., the Bangor Investment Co., and the Schoodic Stream Railroad Co. He was married Sept. 3, 1872, to Martha Cook, daughter of William P. Wingate of Bangor, Me., and had one son, Wingate Franklin Cram, who is a director of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Co.

WHITFORD, O'Dillon Barret, physician, was born at Wooster, Wayne co., O., Nov. 4, 1834, son of Augusta H. and Charlotte (Bidwell) Whitford, and a descendant of Caleb Whitford, who came from Scotland and settled in Cayuga county, N. Y., in 1700. From him the line descends through his son Byron, his son John and his son Noah, who was the grandfather of O'Dillon Barret Whitford. The family name was originally spelled Whytefoord. The subject of this sketch was graduated at the Eclectic College of Medicine, Cincinnati, O., in 1856, and began his professional career in that city. He continued the practice of medicine in Ohio, Indiana, Nebraska and Colorado, and eventually settled in Butte, Mont. In 1888 he was elected mayor of that city for one term. He was president of the Pioneer Association in 1911 and a charter member of the Butte Lodge No. 22, A. F. and A. M., organized in 1878, and was elected its master in 1880. In 1900 and again in 1903 he was elected health officer of the city of Butte and in 1904 he was elected alderman. In politics Dr. Whitford was a Republican. He was married (1) in 1854, to Mary Jane, daughter of John Tanner, by whom he had three children: Charles Sumner, Rosamond Estella and Henrietta, wife of M. Comstock; (2) Dec. 22, 1872, to Mrs. Susan Lavinia Holliway, daughter of John L. Sweeney, by whom he had one son, O'Dillon Barret Whitford, Jr. (deceased).

NELSON, Ezra Thayer, manufacturer, was born at Milford, Mass., May 9, 1823, son of Ezra and Mary (Parkhurst) Nelson. The first member of the family in America was Thomas Nelson, of Rowley, England, who came over in 1638 and settled near Ipswich, Mass. From him and his wife, Joan Dummer, the line of descent is through their son Thomas and his wife, Ann Lambert; their son Gersham and his wife, Abigail Ellithorpe; their son Nathaniel and his wife, Deborah Thurston, and their son Josiah and his wife, Elizabeth Thayer, who were the grandparents of Ezra Thayer Nelson. Mr. Nelson's father was a captain of the Milford militia during the war of 1812. That spirit of adventure descended to him, and after finishing his studies at the academies in Framingham, Worcester and Cambridge he joined the crew of one of Provincetown's fishing fleet. But he was pursuaded to leave the sea for a mercantile career, and he became a clerk in the wholesale dry goods house of S. F. Morse & Co., of Boston. In 1842 he visited the middle West and finally settled in Grand Rapids, Mich. In 1863 he joined with his brother, James M. Nelson, in purchasing a half interest in a furniture manufacturing business, the name of which became Comstock, Nelson & Co. Later it was changed to Nelson, Comstock & Co., and again, in 1870, to The Nelson-Matter Co., now one of the three largest furniture manufactories in Grand Rapids. He served as president of this company until 1893, when impaired health forced his retirement. Mr. Nelson took a keen interest in all that made for the welfare of his adopted city and state. He was one of the organizers of the West Michigan Agricultural and Industrial Association, which has done so much for the development of the western part of the state, and was a charter member of the Peninsula Club. Keenly fond of travel, he indulged this desire whenever opportunity offered. Mr. Nelson was married at Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 9, 1848, to Augusta Maria, daughter of Charles Valentine, a Cambridge merchant. She died in 1899, leaving three daughters: Annie Valentine McLaren, Isabel Augusta, wife of Frederick R. Blount, of New York City, and Louise Maud Nelson. He died in Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 8, 1914.

COFFIN, Howard Earl, engineer, was born on a farm near West Milton, O., Sept. 6, 1873, son of Julius Vestal and Sara E. (Jones) Coffin. He traces descent from Tristram Coffin, the founder of the Coffin family in America, who settled on Nantucket Island in 1642, the line being through Tristram's son John, who married Deborah Austin; their son Samuel, who married Miriam Gardner; their son William, who married Priscilla Paddock; their son William, who married Elizabeth Vestal; their son Vestal, who married Alethea Fluke, and their son Emory, who married Elmina Foster, and who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Howard Earl Coffin was educated in the public schools of West Milton and Ann Arbor, Mich. He entered the engineering college of the University of Michigan in the class of 1893, but left college before graduation (in

1895) to accept a position with the U. S. civil service, which he held for five years. He returned to his college work in 1900, and in 1911 the university gave him the degree of M.E. in testimony of his achievements in that profession. As early as 1898 Mr. Coffin built a one-cylinder, two-cycle gas engine in the shops of the University of Michigan, and a year later he constructed a steam automobile which he drove for three years. Since that period he has been identified with the manufacture of a whole series of the best-known automobile makes in America, and has displayed technical ability in design as well as business acumen and foresight in a remarkable degree. In 1902 he entered the employ of the Olds Motor Works in Detroit, Mich., and was made engineer in charge of the experimental shops. He was holding the position of chief engineer when in the spring of 1906 he withdrew to participate in the organization of the E. R. Thomas-Detroit Co., of which he became vice-president and chief engineer. He also was made consulting engineer of the E. R. Thomas Motor Co. The Thomas-Detroit Co. subsequently became known as the Chalmers Detroit Co., he continuing in the positions of vice-president and chief engineer. In 1909 the Hudson Motor Car Co. was established by Mr. Coffin and associates, and disposing of his interests in other lines has centered his activities in the Hudson Co. as vice-president and consulting engineer. Mr. Coffin has been a leading factor in the campaign for the standardization of motor-car construction, the simplification of methods, the compilation of engineering data, and co-operation between manufacturers, the accomplishment of which in no small degree made possible the low-price automobile. He was one of the directing officials of the mechanical branch of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers until that organization was discontinued following the decision on the Selden patent. Because of his high standing in the profession he was nominated by the Society of Automobile Engineers for a place on the United States naval board of advisors in 1915. He was made chairman of its committee on industrial preparedness, unquestionably the most important organization of the board, which committee immediately undertook to marshal the engineering and manufacturing resources of the country together in preparation for effective coöperation with the U. S. government in case of war. This was accomplished by securing the appointment of a body of engineers from the five national technical organizations, the mining engineers, electrical engineers and chemical engineers, comprising one of each for every state in the union. This board of directors of about 250 expert engineers made a systematic tabulation of the manufacturing plants in the several states, their size, number of employees and possibilities as a munitions factory, and arrayed for the necessary equipment and training of employees for making the kind of war supplies it was best adapted for producing. Mr. Coffin was also made a member of the National Defense Commission in 1916. As one of the charter members of the Society of Automobile Engineers he has taken an active interest in that organization, and is personally responsible in a large measure for its present success; he served as its president in 1910. Besides the societies mentioned above, he is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Detroit Engineering Society, the Michigan Aero Club, the Automobile Club of Detroit, the Wolverine Automobile Club, the Engineers Club of New York, the Aero Club of America, the American Automobile Association and the Detroit, Country, University and Athletic clubs of Detroit. Mr. Coffin was married Oct. 30, 1907, to Matilda V., daughter of Edwin E. Allen, of Battle Creek, Mich. He is recognized as one of the keenest and most broad-minded engineers in the country. Personally, he is a man of amiable disposition, whose sympathy is genuine and whose hospitality is a fine art, and his simple tastes, quiet demeanor, approachable manner and active mentality have won a large circle of friends.

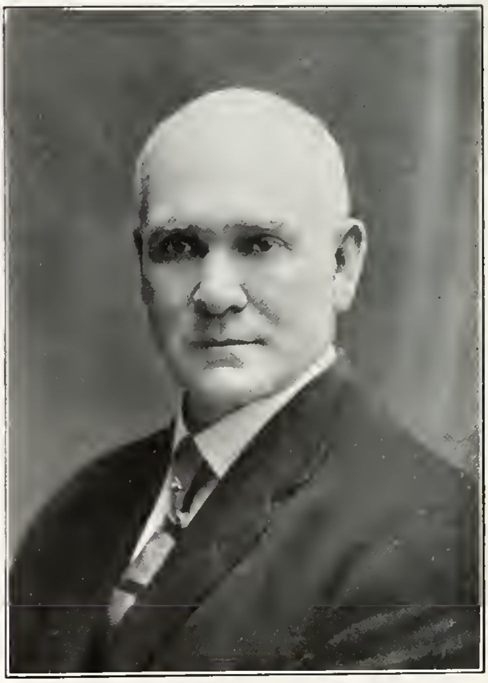
MARVIN, Francis, banker and congressman, was born in New York city, Mar. 8, 1828, son of Francis Ingraham and Mary (Hill) Marvin. The first of his family in America was Reinold Marvin, a native of Great Bentley, Essex, England, who came to America in 1638, settling first at Hartford, Conn., and subsequently at Saybrook. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Reinold, who married Sarah Clark; their son John, who married Sarah Graham; their son Benjamin, who married Deborah Mather; their son Benjamin, who married Phoebe Rowland; their son Uriah, who married Olive Ingraham, and their son Francis Ingraham, the father of our subject. Francis Ingraham Marvin (1795-1864) was a successful merchant engaged in the wholesale grocery business, first in Albany, and later in Port Jervis, N. Y. The son attended the public schools of Port Jervis, and began his business career in his father's store there in 1847. He entered the service of the Erie railroad, first as surveyor and then as station agent. After a brief period in a mercantile business, on his own account, he became bookkeeper for the Bank of Port Jervis, now the Port Jervis National Bank, and was identified with this institution during the rest of his life as assistant cashier, cashier, vice-president and president. Mr. Marvin was one of the organizers of the Port Jervis Gas Light Co., in 1861, and was its president from 1879 until the property was sold. He was one of the incorporators of the Port Jervis Water Works, in 1869, serving as its treasurer and vice-president for many years. He also organized the Barrett Bridge Co., of which he was an officer until his death. In 1870 Mr. Marvin was one of the incorporators of the Port Jervis and Monticello railroad. It was but natural that a man of his active and responsible business connections should be interested in the civic welfare of his community, and his entrance into local politics began shortly after his connection with the Port Jervis Bank. He was a member of the board of education of Port Jervis, and was elected president of the village in 1865. He was a candidate for the assembly in 1864, but the district was strongly Democratic, and he was not elected. In 1892 he was elected a member of the national congress, representing the seventeenth congressional district of New York. While in Washington he served on many important committees, and was always one of the strongest supporters of the Republican party. Upon the expiration of his term he declined a renomination, and returned to his private business affairs in Port Jervis. Intensely patriotic, and public-spirited to a high degree, he was one of the founders of the Minisink Valley Historical Society. A vein of unostentatious philanthropy informed his whole career, and the citizens of Port Jervis were benefited in many ways by the contributions he made to worthy charities. Mr. Marvin was married June 10, 1851, to Amelia, daughter of Stephen St. John. He died without issue at Port Jervis, N. Y., Aug. 10, 1905.

Francis Marvin

MRS. WILLIAM CUMMING STORY
REFORMER

JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.
MERCHANT

ALBERT H. VEEDER
LAWYER



ELMER W. WALKER
EDUCATOR

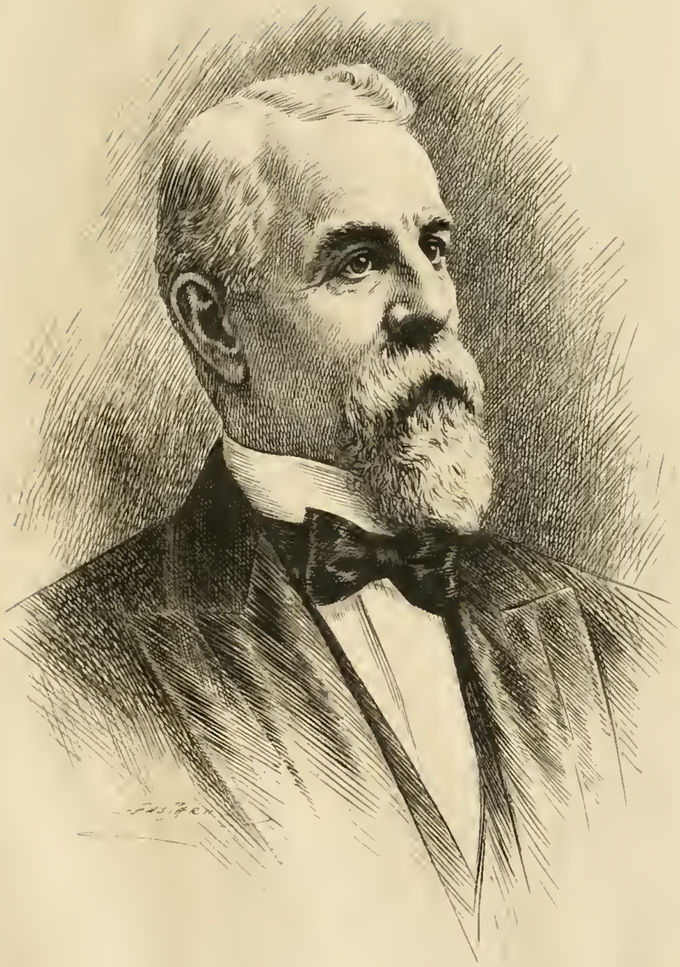
STORY, Mrs. William Cumming [Daisy Allen], reformer, and president-general Daughters of the American Revolution, was born in New York city, about 1855, daughter of Dr. James Hart and Frances Lupton (Porter) Allen, and granddaughter of Stephen and Sarah (Rooke) Allen. Stephen Allen was mayor of New York during 1821-24. One of her first ancestors in America was Johannis de la Montague, who settled here in 1713. He married a De Forest and was the chief counsel during the time of Govs. Keif and Stuyvesant—he also was governor of Fort Orange. Through his line Mrs. Story descends from many of the prominent Dutch families—Henry Townsend, Richard Platt, the Vermilyes, Gerrett Van Wagner, Domine Gideon Schaats, the Porters and the Van Vredenburgs. William U. Van Vredenburg, her great-grandfather on her maternal side, was also born here, and at the time the revolutionary war began was a government surveyor and later became colonel. Twenty-three men of her family were in the colonial war and several members of her family had the honor of entertaining George Washington. Her home at 10 State street, New York city, is still standing and is now the home of "My Lady of the Rosary." She received a classical education through private and visiting governesses; early became interested in important reform and patriotic movements, and participated in the organization of the first patriotic society founded in New York city, called the Children of the American Revolution, of which she was elected first president and later state director. In 1891 she was enrolled as a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and has ever since been actively identified with the progress and interests of that society. As a well-merited reward for her faithful work for the society she was elected regent of New York state in 1909. She was a candidate for president-general in 1909 and again in 1911, but was defeated. In 1913 she was again nominated and was elected president-general on the third ballot by a large majority as the successor of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott. She is or has been president of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, vice-president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs; a member of the Colonial Dames and the Daughters of the Empire State; historian in the Washington Headquarters Association, founded by the Daughters of the American Revolution; vice-president of the committee of prison labor, and vice-president for New York state in the Woman's National River and Harbor Congress; vice-president of the Washington Headquarters Association, and president of the Woman's Missionary Society, St. John's Church, Far Rockaway, L. I. She was twice married; first, Sept. 5, 1876, to Edward P. Price of New York city; second, Feb. 8, 1881, to William Cumming Story. There are three sons by the second marriage: Allen Lawrence, Harold V. and Sterling Porter Story. Mrs. Story is a woman of remarkable executive ability, thoroughly familiar with parliamentary law and equipped with every attribute of mind and heart to make her a successful leader of women. Her pleasing personality and charm of manner have won for her a host of friends.

CARSTAIRS, James, Jr., merchant, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 13, 1834, son of James and Sarah Britton (Summers) Carstairs, and grandson of Thomas Carstairs, who came to America from Largo, County Fife, Scotland, in 1780, and settled in Philadelphia, Pa., where he engaged in business as an architect and builder. His father was cashier of the Mechanics Bank of Philadelphia, and was later in the ship chandlery business. Upon arriving at the age of maturity, the son engaged in the mercantile business, as senior member of the firm of Carstairs, McCall & Co., one of the leading wholesale merchants of Philadelphia. He was actively associated with several of the prominent financial, industrial and benevolent institutions of Philadelphia. He was married, Mar. 22, 1860, to Mary White, daughter of Daniel Haddock, of Philadelphia, Pa., and had nine children: Lucy Haddock; Daniel Haddock, John Haseltine, Charles Stewart, Helen Burton (deceased), Emily Frances, Mary White, Edward Brooks, Jr., Lena Farr, wife of Mario Montu, of Turin, Italy, and James Carstairs, Jr. Mr. Carstairs died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 28, 1893.

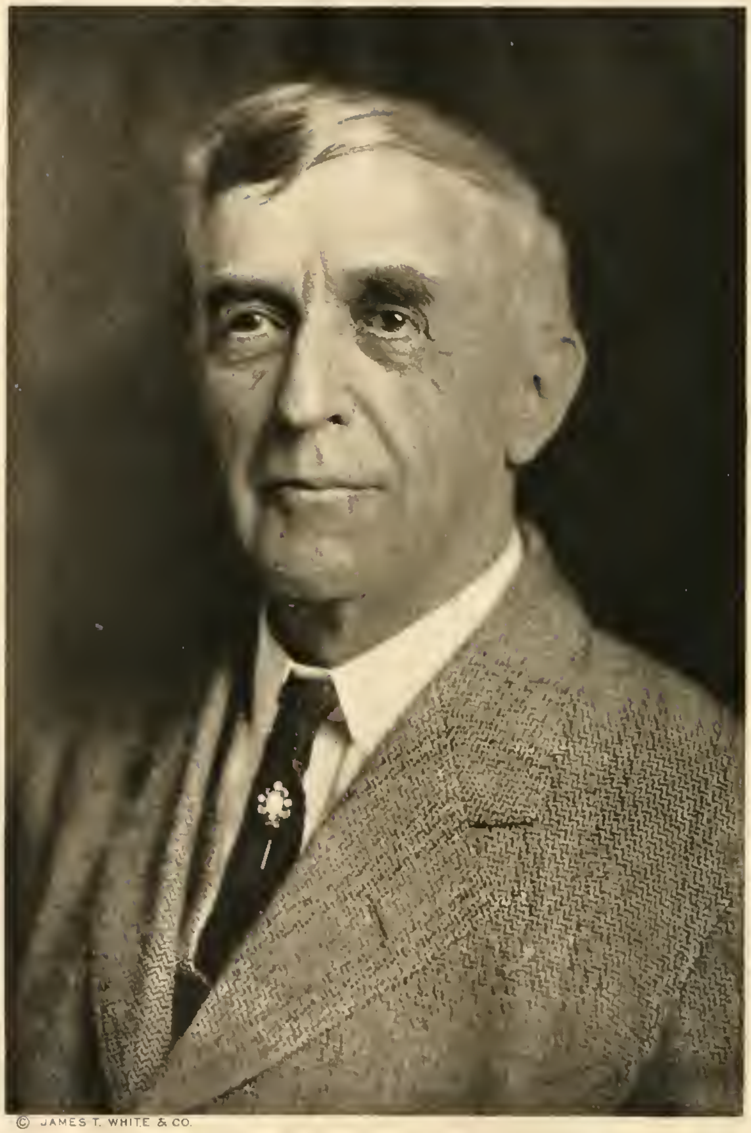
VEEDER, Albert Henry, lawyer, was born at Fonda, N. Y., Apr. 1, 1844, son of Henry and Rachel (Lansing) Veeder, and a descendant of Simon Volkertse Veeder, also known as de Bakker, who came from Amsterdam, Holland, in 1642, and settled in New Amsterdam. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Volkert and his wife, Jannitse Schermerhorn; their son Johannes, his son Abraham and his son Albert and his wife, Nancy Ecker, who were the grandparents of Albert Henry Veeder. Abraham Veeder was a lieutenant colonel in the revolutionary war. He was graduated at Union College in 1865 and received the degree A.M. from that institution in 1866. While serving as superintendent of schools at Galva, Ill., he studied law and was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1868. He began the practice of his profession at Galva, but removed to Chicago in 1874, where he gained a wide reputation as an astute, forceful and thorough corporation lawyer. He was general counsel for Swift & Co. and numerous large corporations, including the St. Louis National, St. Paul, and St. Joseph Stock Yards companies, and was a director of Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago Junction Railway Co., and the Union and Fort Worth Stock Yards companies. He was one of the principal counsels for the defense in the government's suit of 1911 to dissolve the National Packing Co. He was a member of the Chicago Athletic Association, the Chicago, University and Mid-Day Clubs, and he was a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner. His integrity, his learning, his forensic power and skill commanded the highest respect, and in him were singularly blended the qualities of strength and gentleness, of unselfish purpose, absolutely fearless fidelity to his own convictions and a quick and intelligent sympathy for those of others. He was married Aug. 15, 1866, to Helen L., daughter of Rev. Isaac C. Duryee, pastor of the First Reformed Dutch Church, Schenectady, N. Y., and had four children: Henry, Albert H., Jr., Paul L. and Jessie Veeder. He died in Chicago, Ill., July 13, 1914.

WALKER, Elmer Warren, educator, was born at Black Earth, Wis., Nov. 29, 1863, son of Warren and Ellen Lucinda (Hazeltine) Walker. His earliest paternal American ancestor came from Scotland in the seventeenth century and settled in Massachusetts. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native town and at Mazomanie (Wis.) high school, subsequently becoming a student at the University of Wisconsin. Meanwhile, at the age of seventeen, he taught a country school at Hyers Corners, Wis. Later he taught a similar school at Cross Plains, and in 1882 in a graded school at Mazomanie. In 1885 he became principal of the high school at Westfield, and in 1888 went to Black Earth, Wis., in a similar capacity. He was elected superintendent of city schools at Whitewater in 1893, and in 1896 became institute conductor of the Wisconsin State Normal School, Superior. In 1902 he was appointed superintendent of the Wisconsin State School for the Deaf, at Delavan, in which capacity he still continues. Since 1906 he has also been president of the Delavan Board of Education. Since its organization in 1904 he has been president of the Delavan Lecture Association. He is president of the board of trustees of the Congregational Church in Delavan, and one of the directors in the Wisconsin State Bank of Delavan. He is past president (1904) of the Wisconsin State Teachers' Association, and he is a member of the National Educational Association, National Historical Society, National Geographical Society, National Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, National Association for the Promotion of Speech Among the Deaf, National Geographical Society and National Historical Society. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, and eminent commander of the Knights Templar. Mr. Walker is well known as a lecturer on educational and popular topics. He is interested in farming and has a large experimental apple orchard among the Whitewater bluffs near Delavan. He is fond of all kinds of sports, especially fishing, tennis and golf. He was married at Westfield, Wis., Dec. 16, 1887, to Martha, daughter of Harrison Tompkins, a farmer of Westfield. Mrs. Walker has assisted him throughout his career and is at present matron of the school of which he is superintendent. They have three children: Dora Avis, wife of Earl A. Stewart; Victor Elmer and Harry Warren Walker.

DOLPH, Cyrus Abda, lawyer, was born near Havana, Schuyler co., N. Y., Sept. 27, 1840, son of Chester V. and Elizabeth Vanderbilt (Steele) Dolph. The name was originally spelled De Wolf and, after undergoing various transitions, finally assumed its present form during the French and Indian war. The first paternal American ancestor of Cyrus A. Dolph was Balthazer De Wolf, who came to this country about the middle of the seventeenth century and settled in Connecticut, residing first at Wethersfield and later at Lyme. From him and his wife Alice the line of descent is traced through their son Edward and his wife, Rebecca; their son Charles and his wife, Prudence; their son Joseph and his wife, Tabitha Johnson; their son Abda and his wife, Mary Coleman; their son Joseph and his wife, Elizabeth Norton; their son Chester V. and his wife, Elizabeth Vanderbilt Steele. Abda Dolph served in the revolution with Col. Whiting's New York troops. Among the other ancestors of Cyrus A. Dolph was Gov. Mayhew, of Colonial fame, who settled the Indian difficulties during King Philip's war, was lord of Tisbury Manor and became governor of Martha's Vineyard in 1674. Mr. Dolph was also a great-grandson of Jacob Vanderbilt, brother of the first Cornelius Vanderbilt. He received his education at Havana, where he remained until 1862. In that year he went to the Pacific coast with his brother, U. S. Sen. Joseph N. Dolph, and settled at Portland, Ore., then a primitive town of less than 500 inhabitants, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1866. His success in the practice of his profession was marked from the beginning. In 1869 he was nominated without solicitation on the Republican ticket for city attorney of Portland and was elected by a large majority. While he accepted that office he declined subsequent nominations for the state assembly and the state senate. He even refused the high office of circuit judge of the ninth circuit, tendered him by Pres. Harrison in 1891. His inflexible honesty brought him a rich clientage from among those who appreciated the value of able and conscientious counsel. Thus it happened that while he was recognized as a strong and effective advocate, he was best known as a counselor and was especially valued by men of large affairs whose extensive and diversified interests called for the most expert legal guidance. Chief among those men was Henry Villard, who appointed Mr. Dolph his personal attorney in Oregon and the Northwest and general attorney for all the corporations controlled by him. Mr. Dolph served on the boards of directors of the various important railway and subsidiary companies with which Mr. Villard was connected and was intrusted with the duty of seeing that the great financier's policies were carried out. The many important and intricate questions that arose in the early history of railway construction and subsequent operation in Oregon and Washington were handled by Mr. Dolph with rare judgment and to the satisfaction of the parties concerned. He was a director and general attorney of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co. and the Oregon and California Railroad Co., consulting attorney in Oregon of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., and a director and for twelve years president of the Northern Pacific Terminal Co. of Oregon. The law firm of which Mr. Dolph was a member was formed by him in 1873, in association with his brother, Joseph N. Dolph, Judge E. C. Bronaugh and Joseph Simon. Upon the election of his brother to the U. S. senate and the retirement of Judge Bronaugh, in 1883, he became senior partner of a new firm consisting of himself, Judge C. B. Bellinger, Rufus Mallory and Joseph Simon. Subsequently Judge Bellinger was elected to the Federal bench and John M. Gearin was admitted to partnership. The firm gave four members to the U. S. senate, one to congress and one to the Federal bench. In personnel, prestige and achievement it was perhaps the most distinguished law firm on the Pacific coast. Mr. Dolph was generally recognized as an exceptionally sound business man. His own business achievements were by no means slight. He was instrumental in the organization of the Security Savings and Trust Co., which he served as director, and of various other banking institutions. He was also attorney for a number of banks. Though he sedulously avoided public office he was prominently active in every movement for the welfare of his city and state, and it was said of him by one who knew him well that there was no great public enterprise inaugurated in Oregon during forty years preceding his death with which he was not in one way or other connected. He was president of the board of trustees of the Portland Library Association, regent of the University of Oregon, member of the Portland water committee, under whose jurisdiction were constructed the great waterworks for the city of Portland, and vice-president of the board of trustees of Reed College. Incidentally it may be mentioned that he was personal attorney of Mrs. Reed, drafted the will which gave the bulk of her estate to Reed College, and worked out with Mrs. Reed the plan of that institution. He was interested in a large number of philanthropic enterprises, and was president of the board of trustees of the Old People's Home, to which he devoted a great deal of time and rendered much substantial service. He was also president of the board of trustees of the First Baptist Church and was active and prominent in the



C. A. Dolph



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H P Brown

Odd Fellow and Masonic fraternities. There is a striking unanimity in the estimates of Mr. Dolph's personality, character and attainments, as expressed by the men who were in a position to know him well. Judge Bellinger once said of him: "He has in an unusual degree those qualities which distinguish the safe lawyer from the showy one; steadfast in his friendship, conservative in his judgment, when the conduct of others exposes them to censure; considerate of the feelings of his fellows: scrupulously careful of the rights of those with whom he was brought into business relations, and conscientious in all he does, he is deservedly held in high esteem by all who know him." An identical view is presented in the memorial resolutions of the bench and bar of Oregon: "No lawyer at this bar has received or merited in greater degree the confidence of the people and his associates. In his domestic life he exemplified the same gentle qualities that endeared him to all who knew him. Cyrus A. Dolph was a good man, a sound lawyer, a wise counselor and a faithful friend." Mr. Dolph was married in Portland, Ore., June 24, 1875, to Elise, daughter of Charles Cardinell, of Portland, and had four children: Joseph Norton, Hazel Mills, William Vanderbilt and John Mather. He died in Portland, Ore., June 22, 1914.

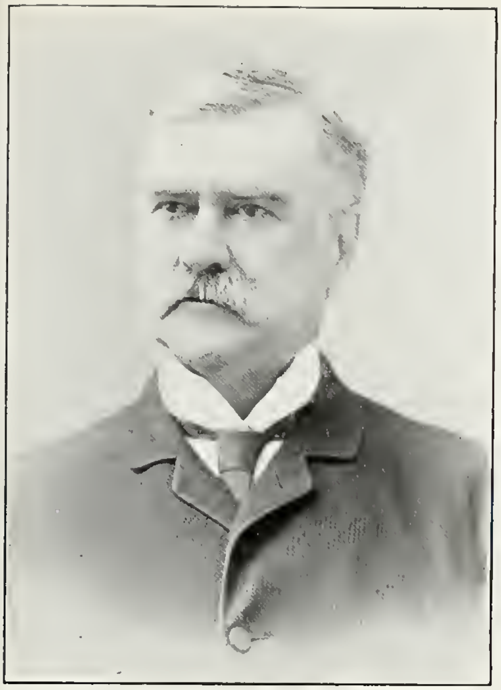
BROWN, Henry Francis, financier, was born at East Baldwin, Me., Oct. 10, 1837, son of Cyrus S. and Mary (Burnham) Brown. He was educated at the district schools of East Baldwin, the Freyburg Academy and the Limerick (Me.) Academy, and on the completion of his studies he went to Wisconsin, where he taught school for a short time. In 1860 he embarked in the lumber business in Minnesota, becoming the owner of an immense amount of timber land, with large mills, yards, etc. When he disposed of his interests in 1898 he was regarded as one of the leading figures of the industry, and conducted his business, both wholesale and retail, on a very large scale. In the meantime he had become identified with the production of iron ore, and acquired extensive and valuable iron property. Included in it were several very rich mines in the world-famous Mesaba Range of Minnesota, which he leased to the United States Steel Co. and which are numbered among that corporation's best ore producers. Beginning in 1867 he conducted an extensive shorthorn cattle breeding establishment on the outskirts of the city of Minneapolis, and for nearly fifty years was one of the leading breeders of fine cattle in the United States. One of the features of his farm was the annual public auction sales of shorthorns. He was president of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association in 1906-08, continuing as a member of the board of directors of the association until his death. At various times Mr. Brown lent his assistance to the organization and conduct of enterprises other than those mentioned, and he was one of the leading spirits in the formation of the North American Telegraph Co. of Minnesota, a company organized as an independent corporation, in opposition to the Western Union Telegraph Co. Lines were built from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago, and later the company covered a large part of the Northwest. Mr. Brown, as one of its prime movers, was heavily interested as a stockholder and also served as a member of the board of directors. He was also interested in the Browndale Farm, Inc., of which he was president and treasurer, and was a large holder of Minneapolis real estate. Before advancing age compelled him to restrict his activities he was interested in numerous financial enterprises and served for several years as president of the Union National Bank of Minneapolis. Henry F. Brown was a life-long supporter of the Republican party and during his younger days was one of the most active party workers in Minnesota. He took part in scores of campaigns, local and national, as a committeeman or worker, but never as a seeker for public office. Only on one occasion, when he was chosen a presidential elector for Benjamin Harrison, 1884, did he permit his name to appear on a ballot. Numerous private philanthropies were maintained by him and he was a liberal contributor to public charities, although his benefactions were bestowed most unostentatiously. He was an enthusiastic motorist and an advocate of good roads, and as a member of the Minneapolis Automobile Club lent his support to the improvement of highways throughout the Northwest section. During his business career he was associated with many of the most noted men of the Northwest and enjoyed a high standing among business men throughout the country. He was a member of the Minneapolis Automobile Club and the Commercial Club of Minneapolis, and the Saddle and Sirloin clubs of Chicago. He was married at Saco, Me., July 19, 1865, to Susan, daughter of Capt. Fairfield, of Saco, Me., and had one child, Grace, who died at the age of eight years. Mr. Brown died at his home in Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 14, 1912.

McKINSTRY, Elisha Williams, jurist, was born at Detroit, Mich., Apr. 11, 1825, son of Col. David Charles and Nancy Whiting (Backus) McKinstry, grandson of Col. John McKinstry and great-grandson of Capt. John McKinstry, who married Jane Dickey Belknap, and came to America in 1747 as an officer in the British army. He took an active part in the French and Indian war, but was retired on account of a wound, and settled at Hillsdale, N. Y., where the estate is still preserved in the family. He had four sons who served in the revolutionary cause. His eldest son, Col. John McKinstry, was taken prisoner at the battle of the Cedars; he was tied to the stake, preparatory to burning, and was being tortured by the Indians, when the grand hailing sign of Masonry given by him was recognized by Capt. Brandt, the half-breed Indian, who was able to secure his release. Elisha W. McKinstry was graduated at Kenyon College in 1843, and at the Columbia College Law School in 1846. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1847 and began the practice of his profession in that city. In 1849 he was appointed a secretary of the Mexican boundary commission, in which capacity he went to the Pacific coast and located at San Diego, Cal. He was elected a member of the first California legislature which met at San José after the adoption of the constitution of 1849. A year later he removed his practice to Napa. In 1852 he was elected judge of the seventh judicial district for the term of six years, and was re-elected in 1858, but resigned in 1862 and removed to Aurora, Cal. In 1867 he was elected county judge of San Francisco for four years, and before the expiration of his term he was elected, as an independent candidate, judge of the twelfth district court. While serving in that office he was made a justice of the supreme court of the state in 1873. He was re-elected in 1879, under the new constitution, and drew a long term of twelve years. He resigned Oct. 1, 1888, to accept the professorship of municipal law in the Hastings Law College, which position he resigned in 1890 to resume the private practice of law. His opinions are to be found in thirty volumes (47 to 76 inclusive) of the California reports. In ex parte Wall, 48 Cal. 279, he decided that the state legislature has no power to refer a statute to the people to decide by a popular vote whether it shall go into effect, and in People vs. Lynch, 51 Cal. 15, he held that the state legislature cannot by special act deprive the city council or other local authority of a municipal corporation of all discretion in respect to a local improvement, where by the charter of the city the matter of such improvement is left to the judgment and discretion of such local authority, and that the power of assessment (as distinguished from taxation) cannot be directly exercised by the legislature within the limits of an incorporated city. The most important of his decisions was in the case of Lux vs. Higgin, 69 Cal. 264, in which it was held by a divided court that the common law as to riparian rights prevailed in California. It fills 75 pages and is an imperishable monument to the learning and ability of the author. Judge McKinstry was president of the San Francisco branch of the Sons of the American Revolution, member of the Mayflower Descendants, Colonial Governors and the Society of Colonial Wars. He was president of the Society of California Pioneers. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Michigan in 1888. He had a philosophical mind, and his extensive reading had been guided by a fine literary taste. He also had a keen sense of humor which did not desert him in his severest mental labors. He was a sincere and devout Christian and a member of the Catholic church. He was married at Marysville, Cal., in July, 1865, to Annie Livingston, daughter of Charles H. Hedges and had four children: Col. Charles H., of the U. S. engineer corps; John C., a lawyer in San Francisco; Laura L. and M. Frances McKinstry. Judge McKinstry died at San José, Cal., Nov. 1, 1901.

COBB, John Blackwell, merchant and manufacturer, was born in Caswell county, N. C., Oct. 5, 1857, son of Henry Wellington and Mary (Howard) Cobb, and a descendant of Henry Cobb, who came from Adderbury, Oxford, England, in 1642, and settled in Virginia, where the family resided until his great-grandfather, Henry Wellington Cobb, removed to North Carolina. He was educated in private schools and began his business career in 1876 as a tobacco merchant in Danville, Va. In 1890 he became identified with the newly organized American Tobacco Co. as buyer of its supplies of leaf tobacco. He moved to New York in 1894, and three or four years later became first vice-president of the American Tobacco Co. Upon the formation of the Consolidated Tobacco Co., about 1898, Mr. Cobb was elected second vice-president, and he held that position until the company was merged with the American and Continental Tobacco companies. He then became one of the vice-presidents of the new American Tobacco Co. and held this position until his retirement from business in 1908. In 1901 Mr. Cobb was elected president of the American Cigar Co. and also of the various subsidiary companies in the United States and Cuba controlled by it. Shortly before his retirement from business he was associated with James B. Duke and Louis K. Liggett in the purchase of the Janes Drug Co. of Boston, which owned and operated a chain of drug stores in that city. Later the Janes company was merged with Wm. B. Riker & Son Co. of New York, and the latter was shortly afterward consolidated with the Hegeman Drug Stores under the name of Riker & Hegeman Co., of which Mr. Cobb is still a director and also a member of its executive committee. In 1915 he contributed $50,000 to the University of Virginia toward the construction and equipment of a chemical laboratory. He has a large estate in Guilford county, N. C., though his permanent residence is at Stamford, Conn. He was married at Danville, Va., Jan. 4, 1881, to Price M., daughter of Dr. James Millner, and has two daughters: Mary Howard, wife of William P. Gilmour, and Lucy Langhorne, wife of George W. Hill.

RAY, Edgar Knapp, capitalist, was born at Franklin, Mass., July 17, 1844, son of James Paine and Susan (Knapp) Ray, and a descendant of Daniel Ray, a native of Scotland, who emigrated in 1630 and settled at Plymouth, Mass. He was educated at the South Woodstock (Vt.) Academy with the intention of entering Brown University, but his college career was cut short by the civil war. Illness in the family prevented him from going to the front and also from resuming his college studies. He began his business career in 1863 in the office of his father and uncle, J. P. and J. G. Ray, cotton and woolen manufacturers, of Woonsocket, R. I. He was admitted to the firm in 1870, and remained with it until his death. This cotton business, originated by Mr. Ray's father, was finally concentrated at Putnam, Conn., and is still in active operation under the management of his son, Joseph G. Ray, as is also the cotton waste business at Woonsocket, R. I. Mr. Ray early became interested in railroad construction, in co-operation with his father and uncle, Oscar Rathbun, of Woonsocket, and Thomas Martin, of Chelsea, and gave to Franklin and Woonsocket their first railroad connections to the South and West. He organized the Woonsocket Street Railway Co., and on this line operated the first electric car in New England (1886). Subsequently he became general manager and also president of the four street railways comprising the "Ray System." He was a director and the largest individual stockholder in the Woonsocket Electric Machine and Power Co., treasurer of the Putnam Manufacturing Co., president of the Franklin National Bank, of Franklin, and of the Citizens' National Bank, of Woonsocket, also president of the Elm Farm Milk Co., of Boston. He stood high in Masonic circles and was a member of various social clubs in Providence and the adjacent cities. Save for four years' service on the board of selectmen of Franklin, he declined all public offices. It was characteristic of him that he refused to accept a salary for the duties of that office, and likewise he always declined free transportion over his own railroads. He was married at Fitchburg, Mass., Dec. 23, 1874, to Margaret Lydia, daughter of Artemus R. Smith, and his children were: Eleanor Knapp, wife of Edward G. Broenniman, of New York, and Joseph Gordon Ray. He died at Elm Farm, Franklin, Mass., May 30, 1906.

KING, Frank William, merchant, was born in New York city, Feb. 22, 1855, son of James William and Hannah (Rose) King. His father was a merchant. He began his business career in New York city, but soon after moved to Lansing, Mich., where he was employed in the United States Government Land Department. In 1889 he settled in Los Angeles, Cal., engaging in the hardware business as a member of the firm of Hawley, King & Co. He was a member of the Los Angeles water board, the civil service commission, and the Los Angeles chamber of commerce, of which he was a past vice-president. He held membership in the Sons of the Revolution, and in the Los An-



ELISHA W. McKINSTRY
JURIST

JOHN B. COBB
MERCHANT AND MANUFACTURER

EDGAR K. RAY
CAPITALIST

FRANK W. KING
MERCHANT

THOMAS B. PATON
LAWYER

DANIEL H. HAYNE
LAWYER

JOHN V. STEGER
MANUFACTURER

MARSHALL O. TERRY
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

geles Country, Sunset, and California clubs, Los Angeles. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. Frank W. King was a man of exceptional business ability, and his acumen enabled him to succeed in many large undertakings where other men failed. He was a believer in the future of Los Angeles and appreciated fully the resources of southern California. The grind of business life never blunted his kindly instinct or his finer sensibilities. He was full of the spirit of comradeship and he numbered his friends by the thousands, for he possessed the signal gift of retaining his friendships. He was married Sept. 30, 1884, to Clorinda, daughter of Alexander M nn, of Paris, Ill., and was survived by three children, Gertrude, Madeleine and Alexander King. He died at Monrovia, Cal., Sept. 17, 1916.

PATON, Thomas Bugard, lawyer, was born in New York city, May 7, 1861, son of Thomas and Theresa Francesca (Bugard) Paton. His father came to this country from Scotland, settling in New York city, where he practiced law and afterwards became clergyman in the Dutch Reformed Church. He married a daughter of Bertrand Francis Bugard, a noted French physician in Boston and author of a number of French books. Through Dr. Bugard's wife, Almira Jacobs, Mr. Paton is a direct descendant of Gen. Joseph Badger, Jr., distinguished as a military officer, who served as captain in the Revolutionary war and was present at the capture of Burgoyne, his company forming part of the guard escorting the British prisoners to Boston. Daniel Jacobs, his great-grandfather, married Elizabeth Badger, daughter of Gen. Joseph Badger, Jr., and sister of William Badger (q. v.), the 17th governor of New Hampshire. Thomas B. Paton was educated in the public schools of New York, afterwards taking a special course at Columbia University. At the age of fifteen he entered the office of Raphael J. Moses as stenographer and law clerk and was afterwards in the well-known law office of Carter & Eaton. He was admitted to the bar in March, 1883, and for six years thereafter practiced law and was the editor of the law department of the "Journal of Banking." In 1889 he founded the "Banking Law Journal," for five years a semimonthly publication, and then a monthly, and sold it in 1908 to Alfred F. White. On account of his familiarity with banking law subjects the office of general counsel of the American Bankers' Association was created for him in May, 1908, a position he still occupies. Mr. Paton is the author of a number of statutes which have been enacted in many states relating to matters connected with the banking business, designed to protect banks against fraud and crimes as well as to safeguard banking transactions, the subjects of which, among others, are bills of lading; joint deposit accounts; forged and raised checks; checks against insufficient funds; false statements to obtain credit; derogatory statements affecting banks; competency of bank notaries; and defining and punishing the crime of burglary with explosives. He has written many articles on bills of lading, negotiable instruments and general banking law subjects, and he has delivered addresses before state bankers' associations and commercial bodies all over the country. He was an active member of the 7th regiment, N. G. N. Y., during 1883-89, and is now a member of the Veteran Association of that organization. He is a past regent of Morrisania Council, No. 1739, Royal Arcanum. He has been president of the Bronx Club for a number of years and is a member of the New York Law Institute. He was married in New York in 1885 to Adele Coutant, daughter of Rev. Robert Holden, an Episcopal clergyman, who for thirty years was rector of Trinity School, New York city, and has five children: Adele F., Florence M., Thomas B., Helen H. and Theodore C. Paton.

HAYNE, Daniel Harvey, lawyer, solicitor in equity and maritime authority, was born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 10, 1863, son of George Washington and Sarah Ann (Bowen) Hayne. George Hayne, a great-uncle, was an extensive owner of vessel property which became involved in the French spoliation claims. His father was a real estate dealer and a man of much energy and personal force, with marked tastes for literature and scientific study. He was educated at Knapps Institute, and after a varied business experience in the transportation field, particularly in the shipping and admiralty, he took up the study of law. In 1894 he was graduated at the law department of the University of Maryland. He at once became general solicitor of the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Co., a position he still holds. He also represents other large shipping interests and many American and European underwriters in the admiralty. In 1908 the Interstate Commerce Commission, recognizing the growing importance of transportation, projected the revised uniform bill of lading. Notwithstanding the experience of the men who planned this bill of lading, its clauses did not fit with the conditions surrounding the southern rail lines, nor did it contain provisions protecting water transportation. Mr. Hayne was delegated by the Southeastern rail lines and their connecting water lines to frame a bill of lading upon which all sections could unite. This was accomplished under what is now known as the Revised Standard Bill of Lading. In 1899 he was one of the original members who launched the Maritime Law Association of the United States. He is the author of "Manual On the Rules of the Road at Sea, and Precautionary Aids to Mariners" (1897, second edition 1912), which is now in use by large shipping interests and by navigators generally. He was married at Landover, Md., Aug. 23, 1884, to Annie Estelle, daughter of Dionysius T. Sheriff, of Landover, Md., and has one son: George Harvey Hayne.

STEGER, John Valentine, manufacturer, was born at Ulm, Würtemburg, Germany, Mar. 24, 1854, son of Michael Steger, an art dealer. At twelve years of age he was compelled to leave school and become an apprentice to a cabinet maker, a trade he followed until he left for the United States in 1871. For three years thereafter he continued cabinet making and by 1879 had saved enough to open a small piano salesroom in Chicago, Ill. The business was successful from the outset and in 1889 he began the manufacture of pianos on his own account. He closely studied the demands of the public and the methods of manufacture, aiming to bring to the American home a piano of excellence at the lowest possible price. In 1891 he built a three-story factory building south of Chicago Heights, laid out the streets for a small town and erected dwelling houses for his workmen. He sold these homes to his employees at cost and on extremely small payments, his idea being to protect them from inflated realty values due to the location of his plant. This was the origin of the town of Steger, Ill., where the original factory building still stands as a part of the largest piano factories in the world. The Steger & Sons Piano Manufacturing Co., which now has a capital and surplus of over $3,000,000, was incorporated in 1891 with John V. Steger, president; C. G. Steger, treasurer; and George F. Steger, secretary and general superintendent of manufacturing. The town of Steger, with a population of 4,000, occupies a tract of fifteen hundred acres, and it is now provided with water, gas electric light, modern sewerage, paved streets, parkways and all the improvements of a progressive little city. Today the majority of the employees, which number about 2,800, own their own homes. The school system, fire department and other branches are exceptionally efficient. As a result of the interest the company has always taken in the welfare of its employees, Steger & Sons have never had to contend with strikes or other labor difficulties at their great factories. Years ago Mr. Steger adopted a policy which was designed to place the Steger & Sons piano among the accepted leaders in the American piano industry. This has been rigidly adhered to, and thus the Steger & Sons piano is today recognized as one of the leading instruments, being distinguished for uniform tonal excellence, fine elasticity of action, exceptional beauty of design and great durability. The company's plant is one of the most modern in the world. The creating of thoroughly artistic designs has been a feature with this company from its inception, and to this end a special art department is maintained, employing noted experts. The capacity of the plant is 100 pianos a day. Mr. Steger was also vice-president of the Flanner-Steger Land & Lumber Co., at Blackwell, Wis. Operating their own saw mills and steam-logging roads, Steger & Sons are afforded the widest scope in the selection of choice hardwood lumber from 30,000 acres of timber land for exclusive use in the making of pianos and player pianos. The company also owns and operates its own private freight car lines, and in 1909 erected the Steger Building in Chicago. This building, costing nearly $1,000,000, is nineteen stories high and is one of the finest commercial structures in the United States, with special engineering features, equipments and appointments of great excellence. The financial standing of the company is of the highest. Reed & Sons Piano Manufacturing Co., the Singer Piano Manufacturing Co. and The Thompson Piano Co., of all of which Mr. Steger was president, are divisions of Steger & Sons Piano Manufacturing Co. Mr. Steger was also president and director of the Bank of Steger, director of the Monroe National Bank of Chicago, stockholder in the Continental & Commercial National Bank of Chicago, and vice-president and director in the Flanner-Steger Land & Lumber Co., of Blackwell, Wis. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Union League Club of Chicago. He was married, May 4, 1873, to Louisa R., daughter of John Jacob, of Chicago, Ill., who survives him with five children: Chris G., Mary, George F., Anna and Estella Steger. He died at Steger, Ill., June 11, 1916.

TERRY, Marshall Orlando, physician and surgeon, was born at Watervliet Centre, Albany, N. Y., June 21, 1848, son of William Henry and Sarah (Burke) Terry, grandson of William Henry Terry and great-grandson of Benjamin L. Terry, who moved from Freetown, Mass., to Hudson, N. Y., where he married Lanah Becraft. In 1850 the Terry family moved to Ohio, settling first at Plymouth and later at Ashtabula. Here Dr. Terry passed his boyhood days, attending the academy and high school. He was graduated at the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College in 1872, taking the second prize for scholarship, and began practice in Akron, O., in partnership with Dr. S. A. Coburn. Desirous of an environment affording greater professional opportunities, he removed in 1873 to Utica, N. Y., where he engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery. During the winters of 1879-81 he attended the New York Opthalmic and Aural Institute under Dr. Herman Knapp, took two private courses under Dr Mittendorf, and attended the lectures of Drs. Roosa and Noyes on the eye and ear, those of Dr. Janeway on physical diagnosis, and those of Dr. Joseph D. Bryant on operative surgery. He spent a winter with Dr. Charles Heitzman on histology, pathology and microscopy, and visited regularly with classes of a clinical character at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, the New York Eye and Ear Hospital and the Bellevue dispensary. He has also studied abroad, visiting clinics in London, Paris and Germany. In 1880 Gov. Cornell appointed him surgeon with the rank of major of the Fourth Brigade, N.G.N.Y., and during 1880-84 he was U. S. pension examining surgeon, being president of the board for four years. In 1895 Dr. Terry was appointed by Gov. Morton surgeon-general with the rank of brigadier-general of the state of New York and was reappointed by Gov. Black, being the last surgeon-general of that state. During his term he remodeled and invented the medical and surgical equipment of the state national guard, and invented the Terry stretcher, the Terry field case and the New York ambulance. What is known as the New York medical and surgical chest was largely developed by him. At the beginning of the Spanish-American war Dr. Terry was immediately placed on active duty with entire charge of the medical department, and he had charge of the hospital corps until it was mobilized into the regular army at Camp Black. He went to Porto Rico on the hospital ship Relief in company with Surg.-Gen. Nicholas Senn, as a guest of the government, and then was able to render a service of considerable value to the U. S. government by associating himself in the work of obtaining the facts on the development of typhoid fever. Upon his return to the United States Dr. Terry was sent by Gov. Black to investigate the causes of typhoid among the New York troops and to report as to their wants, if any. His reports on the conditions of Camps Alger, Chickamauga, Fernandina and others were sufficiently startling to call down criticism upon his head, and they led to the appointment by the U. S. government of a commission of three to investigate them. In his report he stated that flies were to a large extent the cause of the spread of typhoid fever, and the statement was questioned at the time, the belief being that typhoid was spread through the medium of water and milk. Dr. Terry is a prolific writer and many of the measures urged in his papers and addresses have been generally adopted by the profession and by boards of health. Among the most important are ammonia chloride in prostatic diseases; the oil treatment of appendicitis; bromine as an antidote for septic wounds of all sorts, such as dissecting, dog bites, gunshot and gangrene; carbolic acid and glycerine treatment of carbuncles by hypodermic through crucial incision, and peripheral painting with collodion; the specific action of drugs; cure of insanity by operative procedure; sanitation in the army; manual rotary dilatation in parturition with free use of vaseline to hasten labor and largely relieve pain; and surgical necessity avoided by preventive measures. In 1905 he retired from active practice in Utica. He was at that time surgeon-in-chief of the Commercial Travelers Mutual Accident Insurance Company of America and of the Utica Homeopathic Hospital, and also had charge of the charity hospital of forty beds three months of each year. Dr. Terry is a member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States; president of the Association of Medical Officers of the National Guard and the Naval Militia of the State of New York; member of the American Institute of Homeopathy and the Homeopathic Medical Society of the state of New York; honorary member of the Surgical and Gynecological Society of Massachusetts, and member of the Larchmont and American Yacht clubs, and of the Automobile Club of America. He is a Republican in politics, and his religious affiliations are with the Episcopal church. He was married (1) in December, 1905, to Mrs. A. M. McGregor, widow of the president of the Standard Oil Co. of Ohio, and was subsequently married to Mrs. Adabelle Sloan Merritt, of Berkeley, Cal. Portrait opposite page 59.

KASNER, Edward, mathematician, was born in New York city, Apr. 2, 1878, son of Bernard and Fannie (Kasner) Kasner. He was graduated at the College of the City of New York in 1896 with the degree of B.S., and entering Columbia University, he received in course the degree of A.M. in 1897, that of Ph.D. in 1899 for higher studies in mathematics, and during 1899–1900 he pursued special studies in mathematics at the University in Göttingen. On his return to the United States he was appointed a tutor in mathematics in Columbia, becoming instructor in 1905, adjunct professor in 1906, and professor in 1911. Prof. Kasner was a member of the International Congress of Arts and Sciences held in St. Louis in 1904, and presented a valuable summary on "The Present Problems of Geometry" before that body. He has been a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science since 1904, and in 1906 was vice-president of the section on mathematics and astronomy, delivering a retiring address in 1907 on "Geometry and Mechanics." He is also a member of the American Mathematical Society of which he was vice-president in 1908, and his foreign societies include the Circolo Matematico di Palermo, and he is the American editor of "Revue Semestrielle des Mathematiques" of Amsterdam. His special studies have been in differential geometry, dynamics, conformal geometry and the calculus of variations. He is the author of "The Invariant Theory of the Inversion Group: Geometry Upon a Quadric Surface" (1900); "The Present Problems of Geometry" (1905), and "Differential Geometric Aspects of Dynamics" (1913), besides many important papers contributed to the publications of the American Mathematical Society of whose transactions he has been an associate editor since 1903. These are: "On the Algebraic Potential Curves" (1901); "Some Properties of Potential Curves" (1902); "The Generalized Beltrami Problem Concerning Geodesic Representation" (1903); "On the Point Line as Element of Space, A Study of the Corresponding Bilinear Connex" (1903); "The Characterization of Collineations" (1903); "The Riccati Differential Equations Which Represent Isothermal Systems" (1904); "Isothermal Systems of Geodesics" (1904); "Galileo and the Modern Concept of Infinity" (1905); "A Geometric Property of the Trajection of Dynamics" (1905); "Surfaces Whose Geodesics May Be Represented in the Plane by Parabolas" (1905); "The Problem of Partial Geodesic Representation" (1906); "Dynamical Trajections: the Motion of a Particle in an Arbitrary Field of Force" (1907); "Systems of Externals in the Calculus of Variations" (1907); "Isothermal Systems in Dynamics" (1908); "The Inverse of Meusneir's Theorem" (1908); "Natural Families of Trajectories: Conservation Fields of Force" (1909); "Tantochromes and Brachistochromes" (1909); "The Infinitesimal Contact Transformations of Mechanics" (1910); "The Theorum of Thomson and Tait and Natural Families of Trajections" (1910), and "Natural System of Trajections Generating Families of Lamé" (1911). His other papers are: "The Double-Six Configuration Connected with the Cubic Surfaces, and a Related Group of Cremona Transformations" (1903); "Determination of the Algebraic Curves Whose Polar Conics Are Parabolas" (1904); "The Geometry of Differential Elements of the Second Order With Respect to the Group of All Point Transformations" (1906); "The General Transformation Theory of Differential Elements" (1910); "The Group of Turns and Slides and the Geometry of Turbines" (1911); "A Characteristic Property of Isothermal Systems of Curves" (1904); "Conformal Geometry" (1912); "Equibangential Congruences of Curves in Space" (1913); "The Ratio of the Arc to the Chord of an Anelytic Curve" (1914); "Conformal Classification of Analytic Arcs or Elements: Poincare's Local Problem of Conformal Geometry" (1915), and "Infinite Groups Generated by Conformal Transformations of Period Two" (1916). He is unmarried.

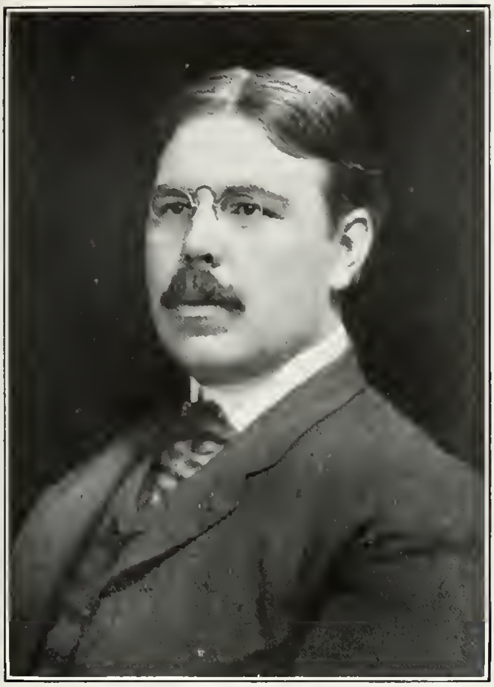
FISH, Asa Israel, lawyer and author, was born in Trenton, N. J., Feb. 16, 1820, the son of Benjamin Fish, one of the managers and projectors of the Camden & Amboy railroad and Philadelphia Ferries companies, which largely monopolized transportation and politics between New York and Philadelphia in those days. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1842 with an interest in literature which is indicated in his graduation essay on "The Fairy Superstition in English Literature." He then took the course in the Harvard Law School, graduating in 1844, after which two more years were spent in the law office of Hon. Henry W. Green, in Trenton. After admission to the bar there, he settled in Philadelphia, Pa., where he was admitted in 1846. His father's transportation interests rapidly led him into valuable practice not only in railway litigation but later into a large admiralty and like practice in the United States courts. His literary tastes drew him more and more and there appeared from his pen editions of "Selwyn's Nisi Prius," "Tidd's Practice," "Williams on Executors," and an edition of "Troubat and Haley's Practice." He was one of the founders and editors of the American Law Register, and, with Henry Wharton, edited the nine volumes of the first series. In 1852 he was one of the four founders of the Shakespeare Society, the oldest in the world and was its dean all his life. His wife and children having died at an early period, he was much given to such literary societies as The Horace Club, The Tennyson Club and the Civil Law Club, of all of which he was dean. He was also much given to the society of young people, to whom he gave much of his literary enthusiasm. His legal work in the later years of his life was confined to office counsel. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 5, 1879.

VAN SYCKLE, Raymond Elmoine, lawyer, was born at Bay City, Mich., Aug. 24, 1868, son of Givens E. and Sophia Diantha (Clemans) Van

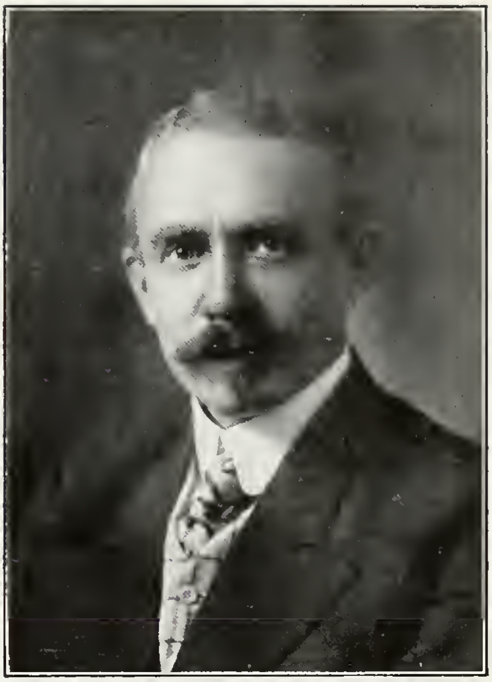
Syckle, and a descendant of Ferdinandus Van Syeklen, who came from the Netherlands in 1652 and settled in New Amsterdam, at Flatlands. His wife was Eva Antonis Jansen, and from them the line descends through their son Reinier Van Sycklin and his wife, Jannetje Van Hooren; their son Reinier Van Sickelen, his son Reinier and his wife, Maayke Langstraat; their son Richard Van Syckle and his wife, Mary Cain; their son Reinier and his wife, Ida Van Arsdale; their son George Washington, who settled at Clarkston, Oakland co., Mich., married Margaret Buckley, and was the grandfather of Raymond Elmoine Van Syckle. Van Siclen avenue, Brooklyn, marks the site of the original home of Ferdinandus Syeklen. His father was principal of public schools at Bridgeport, Saginaw and Bay City, Mich., and was long prominent in commercial circles in Bay City and Detroit. The son was graduated B.S. at the University of Michigan in 1891, and after two years in Bay City with the G. E. Van Syckle Co., of which he was secretary during 1887-95, he entered the Law School of the University of Michigan, and was graduated LL.B. in 1895, receiving also that year the degree of M.S. from the graduate department of the University. He began the practice of law in Detroit and at once became a leader in the civic, political and educational life of the city, and in social movements, particularly among the foreign population and working classes. He has been largely responsible for the development of the public night schools; was principal of Trowbridge Night School for foreigners during 1900-06, and inaugurated the evening high schools by acting as principal of Central high school from its inception in 1906 to 1914. He was a member of the faculty of the Polish Seminary during 1896-1900, and 1903-06. In 1901 he passed the examination for the Philippine departmental service, but declined the offer of a position from Gov. Taft. He has served on election boards, the board of city canvassers, the central counting board, the board of county canvassers and was a member of the Detroit board of estimates for 1915-17, the Republican county committee precinct and ward chairman. He is a member of the Michigan State Bar Association, Association of the Bar of the City of Detroit, Detroit Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, secretary Michigan Society for Social Hygiene, past registrar and secretary Michigan Society Sons of the American Revolution, secretary Detroit chapter of that society, member University of Michigan Alumni Association, president University of Michigan Law Class of 1895, past treasurer University of Michigan Club of Detroit, past secretary Lawyers' Club and a member of the Fellowcraft Club. He is unmarried.

LEEMING, Woodruff, architect, was born at Quincy, Ill., July 14, 1870, son of Thomas Lonsdale and Arethusa Helena (Woodruff) Leeming, and grandson of Robert Leeming, a native of Lancashire, England, who emigrated in 1845 and settled at Kempville, Ontario. On his mother's side he is descended from Thomas Dewey, who came over from Sandwich, England, in 1633, to Plymouth, Mass., the line of descent being through his son Josiah, who served throughout King Philip's war; their son Ebenezer, his son Ebenezer, his son Timothy, who served in the Provisional army with Capt. Stiles' company at Cambridge in 1775, and with the New Hampshire line throughout the war of the revolution, and his son Timothy and his wife, Sylvia Canfield, who were the great-grandparents of Woodruff Leeming. The latter was educated at Adelphi College, Brooklyn, and was graduated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1891 with the degree of B.S. Subsequently he attended the Duray Atelier, Paris. He began his professional career in New York city in 1891 with the firm of Heins & La Farge, architects. In February, 1893, he opened an office in New York as partner with the Boston architectural firm of Little, Brown & Moore, but in the following year engaged independently as an architect in New York. He has made a specialty of city and country residences, his principal buildings being the palatial home of the Nassau Country Club, at Glen Cove, Long Island; the Arbuckle and the Beecher memorial buildings in Brooklyn, and the residence of Abraham S. Post at Quogue, Long Island. Mr. Leeming is a director and member of the executive committee of the E. T. Howard Co., advertising, New York, and a director of the Eastern Mausoleum Co. and the Metropolitan Mausoleum Co., New York. He is a past president of the Brooklyn chapter of the American Institute of Architects; has for ten years been secretary of the department of architecture of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; member of the city planning committee of the city of Brooklyn, and in 1913 was consulting expert of the New York aldermanic building committee. He was a member of the board of governors of the National Arts Club, and is a member of the American Institute of Architects, Architectural League, National Sculptors' Society, Society Beaux Arts Architects, Explorers' Club and P. G. D. Fraternity Club, New York; New Canaan Country Club, and the Hamilton and Rembrandt clubs, Brooklyn; executive committee Brooklyn Council, Boy Scouts of America. His favorite pursuits are farming and yachting, and his country estate is at New Canaan, Conn. He was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1899, to Esther, daughter of Edward Tasker Howard, of Brooklyn, and has four children: Honor, Edward Howard, Elizabeth Lonsdale and Esther Woodruff Leeming.

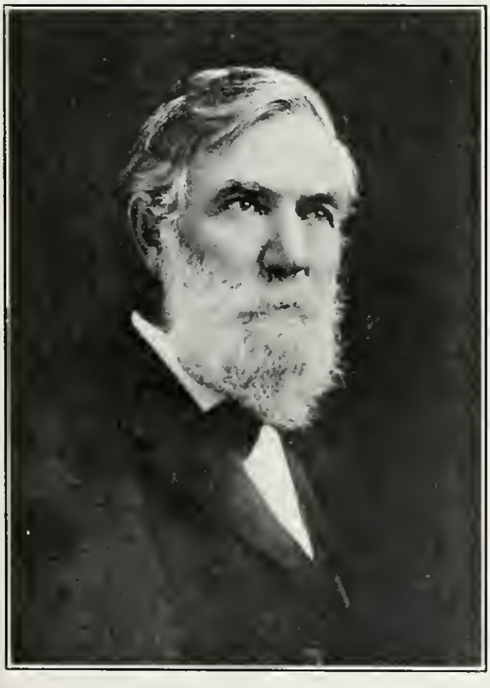
McKAY, Horace, soldier and public official, was born near Waynesville, O., May 28, 1841, son of Jonas Tilden and Matilda (Ferguson) McKay. His earliest paternal American ancestor came from Dundee, Scotland, and settled in the Shenandoah valley of Virginia on land granted by King George III. He received his preliminary education in the public schools, and was a student at Wittenburg College, Springfield, O., in 1862, when he enlisted as a private in the 79th regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry, in which he became a non-commissioned officer. Later he was promoted to captain of company H, 15th U. S. colored infantry, attached to the army of the Cumberland. Impaired health necessitated his retirement, and he was honorably discharged in 1865. Taking up his residence in Indianapolis, he at once became interested in the political, civic and social welfare of the city, and until his death was a constant fighter for principles he believed to be right. For years he was a member of the city council, and in 1882 Pres. Arthur appointed him collector of internal revenue for the southern district of Indiana. He was a member of the Commercial, Columbia and Marion clubs, and an officer in the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion. In the city council he made possible the formation of the Consumers' Gas Co., thereby winning a fight for cheaper gas. As chairman of the lecture bureau of Plymouth Church he inaugurated the famous dollar



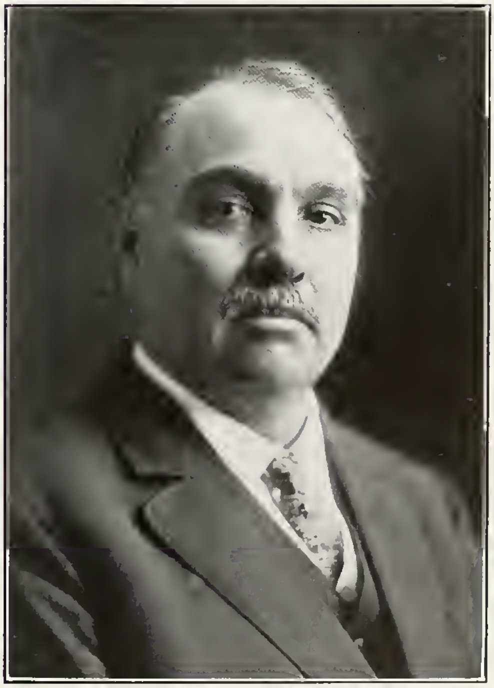
RAYMOND E. VAN SYCKLE
LAWYER



WOODRUFF LEEMING
ARCHITECT



HORACE McKAY
SOLDIER AND PUBLIC OFFICIAL



ALBERT D. NORTONI
JURIST

Lee C. Gunnidge

lectures, in which course James Whitcomb Riley made his début on the lecture platform. He was a founder of the College Corner Club, the first literary organization in the state to include both men and women in its membership. He was a man of dauntless courage, who ever stood for the right rather than with the majority. Disappointments and defeats did not discourage him. He was always brave, loyal, ready and determined. He was married in Ohio, May 25, 1864, to Martha, daughter of Valentine and Jane (Wales) Nicholson, and is survived by two children: Mary Louise and Helen, wife of Brandt Steel, and three grandchildren. He died in Indianapolis, Ind., May 9, 1914.

NORTONI, Albert Dexter, jurist, was born at New Cambria, Macon co., Mo., Jan. 26, 1867, son of Edward Warren and Hannah Tryphena (Howell) Nortoni. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Nicholas Norton, who came from Falmouth, England, in 1634, and settled at Martha's Vineyard, Mass.; from him the line of descent is traced through his son Joseph, whose wife was a daughter of Thomas Boise; their son Joseph, his son Solomon and his wife, Deborah Smith; their son Jethro and his wife, Sybil Sumner, to their son William and his wife, Betsy H. Dexter, who were the grandparents of Albert Dexter Nortoni. Solomon (4) was a captain in the war of the revolution. Edward W. Nortoni served as surgeon in the Massachusetts volunteer infantry throughout the civil war. The subject of this sketch received his education privately and in the public schools of Missouri, and studied law at Linneus, Mo., under the preceptorship of Judge G. D. Burgess. He was admitted to the Missouri bar in 1888, and began the practice of his profession at Bucklin, Linn co., in 1889. During 1891-92 he was city attorney at New Cambria, Mo., and he served as a school director there during 1897-99. During 1895-96 he acted as private secretary to Congressman C. N. Clark, of the 1st Missouri district. He served as assistant U. S. district-attorney at St. Louis during 1903-04, and in that capacity investigated the matter of the violation of the naturalization laws through securing fraudulent certificates of citizenship for aliens in order to enable them to vote in the elections. As a result he obtained a number of convictions of men prominent locally. During that period he likewise successfully prosecuted the celebrated case against U. S. Sen. Joseph Ralph Burton, of Kansas, for violation of the Federal statutes. He was a delegate to the Republican state conventions during 1892-1902, and in the convention of 1902 led the fight to indorse the presidential nomination of Roosevelt in 1904. In 1894 he was the nominee of his party for judge of the probate court in Macon county, but withdrew because of illness in his family. In 1896 he was the nominee for state senator in the 9th district, and in 1898 for circuit judge of the 2d district. He was elected judge of the Missouri court of appeals, St. Louis, in 1904, for a twelve-year term beginning Jan. 1, 1905. He was a candidate for governor of Missouri, on the Progressive ticket, in 1912. In 1913 Gov. Major appointed him a member of the board of curators of the University of Missouri for a term of six years, and that board in turn elected him a member of the managing committee of the school of mines and metallurgy at Rolla, Mo., a department of the state university. In 1914 Gov. Major appointed him a member of the commission of lawyers and judges, known as the Missouri Code Commission, charged with the responsibility of investigating the code of both civil and criminal procedure with a view of preparing new codes in order to liberalize the practice and minimize the law's delays. He is a member of the St. Louis, Missouri and American Bar associations, and of the Noonday and Normandie Golf clubs of St. Louis. He is past grand master of the New Cambria (Mo.) lodge of Odd Fellows. He was married (1) at Bevier, Mo., Dec. 22, 1892, to Maggie Lina, daughter of Thomas Francis, of Bevier; (2) at Olney, Ill., July 3, 1906, to Emma, daughter of W. C. Belcher, of Boone county, Mo. Portrait opposite page 62.

BURRIDGE, Lee Spear, inventor and manufacturer, was born in Paris, France, Sept. 22, 1861, son of Levi Spear and Emma Frances (Ogden) Burridge, grandson of Samuel and Hannah (Parmly) Burridge and great-grandson of Samuel Burridge, who came from England near the close of the eighteenth century, and settled at Painesville, O. His father was a noted dentist, who lived many years in Paris and other parts of Europe, and had a large clientele among members of royalty and of the nobility. After completing his education at Tunbridge Wells, England, the son entered the importing house of C. A. Aufmordt & Co., New York city, in 1878. Being of an inventive turn of mind, he directed his attention to the manufacture of mechanical toys and in 1890 established the Sun Manufacturing Co. to exploit these novelties. Among his toys were a walking man and a creeping doll which were marvels of ingenuity. In 1883 his mechanical novelties were awarded a medal of merit by the American Institute. He was one of the pioneer inventors of the typewriter, his innovations including a new inking system combining a small self-supplying ink roll with a type bar; a counter-balance type bar, permitting a very slight and delicate touch to the keys; a single keyboard, visible typewriting machine; a continuous ribbon requiring no reversing; an adding machine; and a special type bar machine operating seventy-eight characters with only ten keys. He directed his efforts largely to simplifying the parts and movements of the typewriter. In 1901 he produced the first type bar machine at a market price of $25, the outcome of which was the Sun typewriter, which has been on the market for a number of years. He obtained over sixty patents for his various inventions and during his experiments with the typewriter, constructed nearly 700 different models, embodying the result of his ideas. The Sun Typewriter Co., which was organized in 1887, was incorporated in 1901 with Mr. Burridge as president and his brother, Frank O. Burridge, secretary and treasurer, and closely associated with him as technical advisor was Charles W. Howell, mechanical engineer, who assisted in perfecting his inventions. Mr. Burridge also took a deep interest in aviation. He formed a small syndicate which purchased the first aeroplane ever built by Glenn H. Curtiss and arranged also for the first public exhibition of flying that was given by Curtiss at Morris Park. He was one of the founders of the Aeronautical Society of America in 1908 and its first president (1908-10). Combining the abilities of inventor and successful business man, Mr. Burridge possessed keen insight into the future and contributed both his time and money to the introduction of the aeroplane as a commercial proposition when the possibilities of aeronautics seemed slender indeed. When the practical early stage of the art of flying in America is chronicled, the personality of Lee S. Burridge will stand out commandingly as that of an earnest and consistent patron, whose faith was never shaken, and whose efforts were untiring in promoting further development. Democratic in taste, simple and unaffected in manner, and loyal in friendship, he endeared himself to all who knew him. He was a member of the Aeronautical Society of America, the Aeronautical Engineers' Society, the Automobile Club of America, the National Geographic Society and the Aero Club. Mr. Burridge never married. He died in New York city, May 4, 1915.

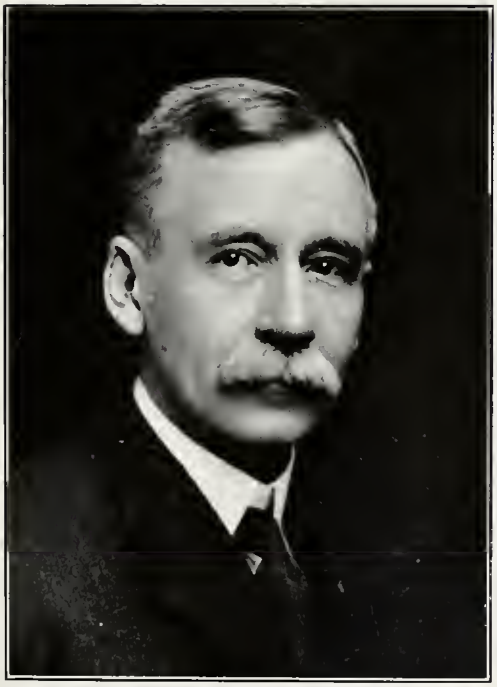
MEYER, Adolph, soldier and congressman, was born at Natchez, Miss., Oct. 19, 1842. He studied in the University of Virginia, but left in 1862 before graduation to enter the Confederate army. During the civil war he served with distinction on the staff of Brig. Gen. John S. Williams, of Kentucky, attaining the rank of adjutant-general. Many years later Gen. Williams, in a letter to the president of the United States, wrote of Gen. Meyer: "He was pre-eminent for soldierly qualities—the loftiest courage, fidelity and endurance. In fact, he seemed a natural born soldier and commanded the confidence and admiration of the entire command." After the war he engaged in cotton planting in Concordia Parish, La. He subsequently entered the cotton factorage and commission house of Meyer, Weis & Co., of New Orleans, and afterward established with his brother Victor, the large cotton firm of A. & V. Meyer. In 1881 he was appointed brigadier-general of the 1st Louisiana brigade, including all the uniformed militia of the state, and did valuable work in organizing the state militia. He was elected to the 52d congress in 1890 and represented his district in the national legislature until his death, serving on the committees on naval affairs, the militia, and the District of Columbia. He advocated making the United States navy the strongest and most efficient in the world. To him was due the construction of the naval station and dry dock in New Orleans, the largest in the South and one of the largest in the country. Ever alert to favor measures for the benefit of his adopted state, he advocated bills for improving the levees of the Mississippi river, the thirty-five foot channel at Southwest Pass of the Mississippi, the New Orleans mint, and the immigration station bill. One of the streets of Algiers, a part of New Orleans, Gen. Meyer avenue, perpetuates his name. His personal characteristics were the solid, substantial qualities that do yeoman service, without ostentation. "Gen. Meyer," said Mr. Foss of Illinois, "won his way and accomplished the things which he did through the gentleness of his manner, the sweetness of his character, the persistency of his efforts, the geniality of disposition, the persuasiveness and logic of his position." He was married Sept. 9, 1868, to Rosalie, daughter of Abraham Jonas, of Quincy, Ill., and sister of U. S. senator B. F. Jonas, and had one daughter, Louise M., wife of Capt. Franklin Swift of the U. S. navy. He died in New Orleans, La., Mar. 8, 1908.

SMITH, William Carpenter, civil engineer, was born at St. Cloud, Minn., July 30, 1865, son of Albert and Sarah Chittenden (Nichol) Smith. He was graduated at the School of Engineering, University of Minnesota, in 1890, and began his professional career with the St. Paul and Northern Railway Co., as resident engineer, at St. Paul. In 1893 he was appointed assistant engineer of the Northern Pacific railway at Duluth. In 1897 he was transferred to Jamestown, N. D., and two years later became assistant engineer in charge of construction work, and subsequently division engineer, with headquarters at Livingston, Mont. In 1902 he was promoted to division engineer, with headquarters in St. Paul, and in 1904 became chief engineer of maintenance of way, with jurisdiction over the entire Northern Pacific system. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity. He discharged the duties of his official positions with the same diligence, intelligence and skill which were manifested and more highly developed in his executive life, until, through the channels of work well done and achievements of lasting importance, his name finds place on the honor roll of those who served the company faithfully and well. His true value to the company did not consist alone in his ability as an officer and prominent standing as an engineering authority; his alert mind and power of ready expression made for much in argument, debate and negotiation, and never were the interests of the department safer than in his hands. A man in all that endears men to men, of genial nature, with an affable manner and a ready appreciation of humor, he was a charming companion and beloved by all who knew him, while the example of his integrity, honorable dealing and clean life is an inspiration alike to friends, associates and family. He was married Dec. 29, 1896, to Clara, daughter of William S. Richards, of Sauk Center, Minn., who survives him with one son, Robert William Smith. He died in St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 26, 1913.

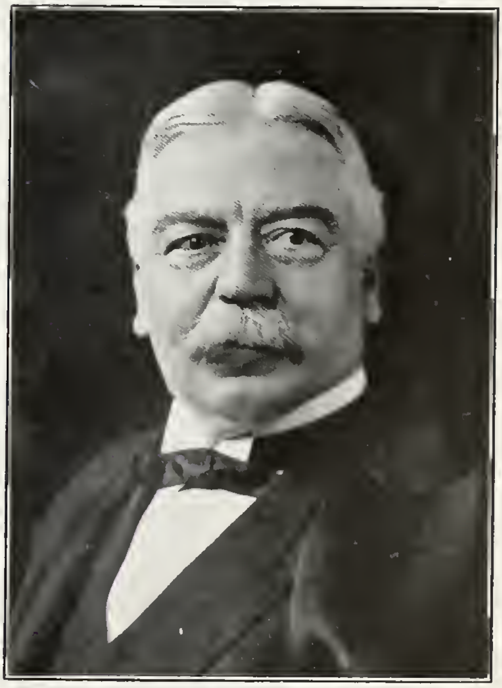
WHEELER, George Bourne, journalist and banker, was born at Kennebunkport, York co., Me., Aug. 1, 1853, son of John A. and Louise M. (Bourne) Wheeler. He received his preliminary education in the public schools and at Maine Wesleyan Seminary, and was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1874. During the succeeding year he was engaged in teaching school. He then entered the office of the Portland (Me.) "Daily Advertiser." During 1876-80 he was editor and proprietor of the "Merrimac Journal," at Franklin, N. H., and during his residence there he was a member of the Franklin board of education. In 1880 he removed to Bloomington, Ill., and in association with Capt. W. F. Crawford purchased the Bloomington "Daily Leader," of which he became editor and manager. Under their joint proprietorship this journal had a prosperous career until 1887, when Mr. Wheeler sold out his interest, removed to southern California, and became manager of the San Diego "Daily Bee and Union," a position which he held until 1891. In San Diego he likewise served as a member of the board of education. In 1891 he accepted the position of secretary and general manager of the Eau Claire, Wis., Street Railway, Light and Power Co., and continued in the same office when that company was subsequently reorganized as the Chippewa Valley Railway, Light and Power Co. In 1911 he was president of the Wisconsin State Electric Railway and Light Association. He was elected president of the Union National Bank of Eau Claire, Wis., in 1914. This bank was organized in 1870 as the First National Bank of Eau Claire, was reorganized under the state charter in 1878 as the Bank of Eau Claire, and was consolidated with the Chippewa Valley Bank in 1906 under the name of the Union National Bank. It has a capital and surplus of $250,000 and deposits approximating $2,000,000. A thirty-third degree Mason, he is a member of the lodge, chapter, commandery and consistory, and is past grand commander (1910-11) of the Knights Templar of Wisconsin, and past grand master (1913-14) of the Masonic grand lodge of Wisconsin. He is also a director of the Y. M. C. A. He

ADOLPH MEYER
CONGRESSMAN

WILLIAM C. SMITH
CIVIL ENGINEER



GEORGE B. WHEELER
JOURNALIST AND BANKER



HAMILTON DAUGHADAY
MERCHANT

was married at Brunswick, Me., May 20, 1880, to Laura E., daughter of Rev. George C. Crawford, of Brunswick, Me., and has two children: Helen Louise and Crawford Wheeler.

DAUGHADAY, Hamilton, merchant, was born near Guilford, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1840, son of William Hamilton and Hannah Elizabeth (Bell) Daughaday. According to tradition the family originated in France, the original spelling of the name being D'Eaude, D'Eaudé or Daudet. The first of the family in America was William Daughaday, a sea captain, who first touched an American port about 1670, and the line is through his son John, who married Mrs. Rachel Sater; their son, Capt. William Hamilton, who married Elizabeth Bool, and their son, William Hamilton, father of our subject. He began his business career at the age of twenty-one with the wholesale dry goods firm of William Bolles & Co., Toledo, O., and three years later he became the New York representative of Van Sickleer & Forby, of Albany, N. Y. In 1865 he established the wholesale dry goods firm of Diggs & Daughaday in New York city and three years later a similar business in Toledo, O. Subsequently he became a member of the firm of Dodd, Brown & Co., of St. Louis, Mo., which was reorganized in 1880 as Brown, Daughaday & Co., and became one of the largest dry goods houses in the middle West. In 1895 he established, with Congressman Charles E. Pearce, what was probably the first successful plant for the commercial distillation of water for drinking purposes. This pioneer business, known as the "Crystal Water Company, of St. Louis," supplied St. Louis and adjacent territory with aerated and distilled water in bottles at low cost, and proved not only a boon to the city, but an excellent precedent which has since been followed, with valuable results, in every large town and city in the country. He contributed to St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church in St. Louis, of which he was vestryman, and his charitable works were abundant. He was a conspicuous figure in the business life of St. Louis and was a director in various banks, insurance companies and other enterprises. He was rugged and virile both in mind and body, upright and straightforward in thought and conduct, courageous, courteous and kind in his personal relations. He was a life member of the Missouri Historical Society, a patron of the Museum of Fine Arts, a member and one time president of the Mercantile Club of St. Louis, president of the New York Society, and a member of the St. Louis and Contemporary clubs, and the St. Louis Fair Grounds Association. He was married May 2, 1866, to Annie Sophia, daughter of Carlos Colton, of Toledo, O., and had five children: Annie Colton, wife of Tracy C. Drake, of Chicago; Ella M., wife of Louis Hertle, of Gunston Hall, Va.; Sophie C., wife of George H. Webster, Jr., of Chicago; Carlos C. and Hamilton Daughaday. He died in St. Louis, Apr. 26, 1904. Portrait opposite page 64.

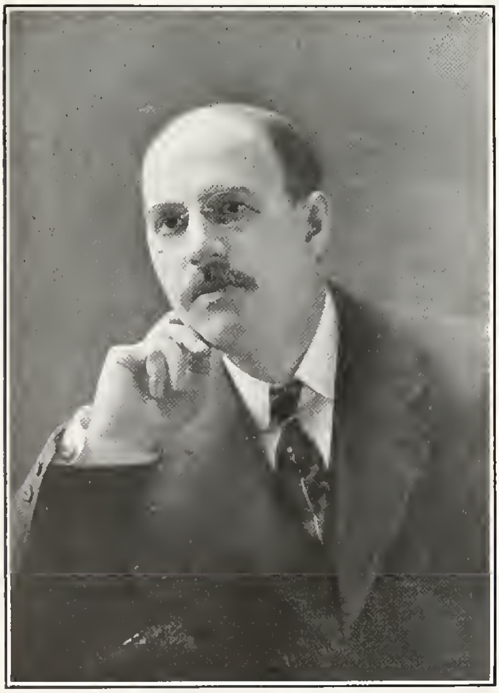
HOBBS, Perry Lynes, chemist, was born in Cleveland, O., Sept. 10, 1861, son of Caleb Seenm and Ada Antoinette (Lynes) Hobbs, and grandson of Thomas Jefferson and Sarah Crosby (Mayo) Hobbs, of English descent. His father was paymaster of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula railroad, now a part of the New York Central system, a pattern maker by trade, and one of the first men in the country to master the art of telegraphy. The son was educated in the public schools of Cleveland, and was graduated at the Case School of Applied Science in 1886 with the degree of B. S. When in Case School he spent his summers working for the Star Oil Works, of Cleveland. Subsequently he took a post graduate course at the University of Berlin, where he was graduated in 1889 with the degree of Ph. D. While a student at that institution he was fortunate in entering the private laboratory of Prof. Hofmann, one of Germany's greatest chemists, and in substituting for the associate professor in his absence. He also studied Bacteriology under Dr. Koch. In 1889 he returned to Cleveland and took the chair of chemistry in the Western Reserve Medical College, and held it for thirteen years. Meanwhile he established himself as an analytical and consulting chemist, making a specialty of microscopical investigations, legal chemistry, analysis of poisons, ores, cements, fertilizers, coal, foods, waters, etc. He was one of the first men in America to specialize as a chemical engineer, and won a national reputation as an authority in the new profession. He analyzed the dynamite that was used by the McNamara brothers in blowing up bridges, and he was called as a witness at the time of their trial for dynamiting the Los Angeles "Times" building. His knowledge of cement and concrete won for him a nation-wide reputation in concrete trade circles as well as among chemists. He was retained as an expert by the Pacific Portland Cement Co., and during 1906-08 he superintended the designing, construction and equipment of the Cowell Portland Cement plant. He was the chemist of the Ohio and dairy food commission from 1896 until his death, and was frequently employed as chemical expert by the United States government. While gas inspector for the city of Cleveland he won a noted case against the Cleveland (artificial) Gas Co. His private laboratory was one of the most modern and complete in the country. He represented the dairy and food commission of Ohio at the national congress in St. Louis in 1904, and presented a paper on "The Legislation and Condition of Flavoring Extracts." Prior to his death he had been working on cultures for butter and cheese, and had just established a business at his laboratory called The Dairy Ferments Company of Cleveland. He was a contributor to various periodicals on scientific subjects, and his researches in organic chemistry were published in the "Journal of the German Chemical Society" in 1889. He was president of the Perfection Cap and Can Co. of Cleveland, and was interested in a gold mine at San Andreas, Cal. He was a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the Early Settlers' Association of Cleveland, American Association for the Advancement of Science and Cleveland Chemical Society, and a founder and president of the Anglo-American Students' Club of Berlin. He also belonged to the Masonic order. Honesty of purpose, energy and enthusiasm were the dominating characteristics of his life; they permeated his love, his friendships, his home, his social relations, his business affairs. In the broader fields of intellectual resources he possessed a great and analytical understanding. He was fond of music, art and flowers; he loved his books, his fellow men, and out in nature's realm he found his inspirations. He was married in Cleveland, O., Apr. 6, 1892, to Mary Everett, daughter of Dr. Isaac H. Marshall, of Cleveland, who survives him, with three children: Mary Antoinette, Katharine Marshall and Perry Marshall Hobbs. He died in Cleveland, O., Apr. 6, 1912.

CHAPPELL, Charles Henry, railway executive, was born near the village of Napierville, Ill., Mar. 3, 1841, son of Jason and Mary (Germaine) Chappell, and a descendant of Richard Chappell, an early settler of New London, Conn., who married Jemina Comstock, whose great-grandfather, Capt. James Avery, took a prominent part in the Pequot war. From them the line descends through their son Richard, who married Grace Douglass; their son John, who married Abigail Wolcott, and was the grandfather of Charles Henry Chappell. His maternal grandparents were Stephen and Hannah (Mead) Germaine. He was educated in the pioneer schools of the middle West, but the knowledge thus gained he supplemented by extended courses of reading, and throughout his life was an eager student of classic literature and philosophy. Thrown upon his own resources when very young, to be a railroad man was his supreme ambition. Before he was sixteen he became a brakeman on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, and from that time until his retirement from the railway service he spent forty-three years in the actual labor attendant upon the various positions of responsibility which he held. His first promotion was the result of an emergency. Two freight trains met at a siding where the track was not long enough to allow either to pass. The young brakeman marked out on the sand an original plan, which is to-day the system in universal use known as "sawing by." His easy solution of the problem attracted the attention of Supt. Hitchcock, and he was taken into the superintendent's office. Here he quickly became familiar with the details of transportation and was employed as trainmaster and principal assistant to the superintendent. The first telegraph office of the Burlington railroad was established in 1863 at Kirkwood, Ill., then known as Young America, and a few days after the office was opened Mr. Chappell sent orders to certain trains by telegraph. With the exception of those sent over a part of the Erie road for a brief time, these were the first train orders dispatched by telegraph in the United States. Later he was night train-dispatcher at Mendota, Ill., and ran his trains with no other guide than his own clear head and remarkable memory. He was the first train-dispatcher, and the Burlington the first railroad to adopt the system of operating trains by wire. After a brief service in Arkansas, near the close of the civil war, he became chief train-dispatcher of the Burlington, and later general agent of the eastern division. In 1869 he was superintendent of the second division of the Pacific railroad, and was largely instrumental in the construction of a road towards Ogden. The next year he was division superintendent on the Burlington, and four years thereafter was consecutively superintendent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad; the Texas and Pacific railroad; the Iron Mountain division of the Missouri Pacific, and the Wabash. His connection with the Chicago and Alton road began in 1880 when he accepted the position of assistant general superintendent. He was soon made assistant general manager, and a few years later vice-president and general manager with control of the entire Alton system. During the World's Columbian Exposition he was an active member of the General Manager's Association, a director of the fair itself, and a member of the transportation committee. His chief characteristics were enthusiasm and thoroughness. He was greatly beloved by his subordinates to whom he was at all times accessible, and throughout his twenty-five years of service with the Alton not one passenger was killed. He retired from active service Jan. 1, 1900, but retained a directorship in the Alton until his death. He was often asked to arbitrate railroad questions and disputes, and acted as receiver for several railroad properties. Of simple tastes and habits, he never acquired the habit of using tobacco or intoxicants and never indulged in profanity. He was a member of the Illinois, Calumet, Union League and Washington Park clubs, but believed that a man should derive his pleasure from two sources—his family and his business. He never aspired to public office, was fond of out-door life, and was a lover of baseball. He was married at Galesburg, Ill., Jan. 25, 1865, to Orianna M., daughter of George Henry Ward of Putnam county, Ill., and had two children, Charles H., Jr., and Jay Dixon Chappell (deceased 1905). Mr. Chappell died in Chicago, Ill., June 22, 1904.

KUICHLING, Emil, civil and consulting engineer, was born at Kehl, Germany, Jan. 20, 1848, son of Louis and Marie (von Seeger) Kuichling. His father, a graduate in medicine of Göttingen and Freiburg, was arrested and sentenced to death for complicity in the revolution of 1848, but escaped via Switzerland and England to America, settling at Rochester, N. Y. Emil Kuichling received his early education at private schools, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to a master builder. Subsequently he was employed in the city surveyor's office and also worked winters in the local office of the Erie canal engineer. In 1864 he entered the University of Rochester, where he was graduated in 1868. In 1869 he took a post-graduate scientific course, receiving the degree C. E. He then took in two years the full three years' course at the Polytechnic School of Carlsruhe, graduating in 1872 with an additional degree in civil engineering. During his student years all his vacations were spent in practice and in the examination of engineering works in this country and Europe, his first responsible work being on the extension of the Chemung canal in 1866-67. Upon his return from Carlsruhe he became assistant engineer of the Rochester waterworks, a position he held until he was elected a member of the executive board of the city in 1885. He resigned in 1887 to superintend the building of a large trunk sewer for the east side of the city, involving nearly two years' time, and during this period he became consulting engineer for similar works in other cities. He was also employed as one of the consulting engineers of the New York state board of health, and in that capacity had occasion to become thoroughly acquainted with all the details of sanitary engineering. Impaired health necessitated European trips in 1883 and 1889, during which he studied the best water and sewerage systems on the Continent. On his return he was employed by the East Jersey Water Co., Newark. In 1890 he became chief engineer of the Rochester waterworks, resigning after ten years to devote his whole attention to a growing private practice which had begun in 1882. After his resignation in Rochester he established an office in New York as consulting engineer and enjoyed an extensive practice. During this period he planned a new conduit and enlarged water distributing system for Rochester, as well as the present Rochester sewage disposal system, and made reports on water supply for the great Barge canal and other New York state canals, continuing as a consulting engineer in state canal work until his death. As early as 1882 he invented and patented a water crane for attaching to hydrants, and in 1892 a check valve for waterworks and various other

EMIL KUICHLING
ENGINEER

EDWARD A. HILL
MANUFACTURER



MATHIAS J. SEIFERT
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

CHARLES H. HIGGINS
CIVIL ENGINEER

devices. For years he was vice-president of the Caldwell Manufacturing Co., Rochester. During 1901–03 he was engineering editor of the "Municipal Journal and Engineer," New York. He was called as an expert engineer in many important litigations and was consulted by the municipal authorities of many cities and towns in the United States and Canada on subjects of water supply. Mr. Kuichling was past director and vice-president of the American Society of Civil Engineers; member of the American Waterworks Association, the New England Waterworks Association, and the American Public Health Association; first president (1895) of the Rochester Engineering Society, and member of the Rochester Academy of Science; the Engineers' Club, New York; the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, all branches of the Masonic order, and various other scientific, literary and social organizations. His contributions to scientific periodicals and the proceedings of scientific associations were of decided literary as well as scientific value. As a member of the executive board of the city of Rochester he proclaimed "twelve inches a foot and one hundred cents to the dollar" as his principle in office, and to the best of his ability he lived up to that principle in all his work, public and private. He was a true and faithful citizen and an able, fearless and kindly man, who left the impress of his work on the city of his adoption, and the impress of his rich personality on all who were intimately associated with him. He was married at Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1879, to Sarah L., daughter of John S. Caldwell, of Rochester, who survives him. Mr. Kuichling died in New York city, Nov. 9, 1914.

HASKELL, Edward Howard, manufacturer, was born in Gloucester, Mass., Oct. 5, 1845, son of William H. and Mary (Smith) Haskell, and a descendant of William Haskell, who came over from England in 1632 to Beverly, Mass., settling finally in Gloucester, Mass. The line of descent is traced through Mark, William, William, Jr., Elias, William and William H. Haskell. At the age of fourteen, young Haskell entered the office of the "Gloucester Telegraph" and what promised to be a successful career was interrupted by the outbreak of the civil war. Although but sixteen years of age he enlisted in Co. C, 23d Mass. vols., and was transferred to the signal corps, where he served through the war. He was in the battles of Cedar Mountain, Kelly's Ford, Rappahannock Station, Manassas Junction, Bull Run, and Chantelly in 1862; was with Gen. Burnside in the East Tennessee campaigns, and at the siege of Knoxville in 1863–64, and was on the staff of Gen. Schofield in Sherman's campaign in Georgia. After the war he returned to the office of the "Gloucester Telegraph," but owing to ill health was obliged to abandon a journalistic career. In 1875 he became identified with the paper trade. In 1892 he was made treasurer of the Rumford Falls Paper Co., whose mills are at Rumford Falls, Me., and in 1898 he was one of the organizers of the Great Northern Paper Co., now one of the largest newspaper-making plants in the world, with mills at Millinocket, East Millinocket, Dolby and Madison, Me. Col. Haskell was president of the Boston Paper Trade Association in 1896 and 1897. He represented Gloucester in the lower branch of the legislature in 1877, and in 1880 was assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Gov. Long. He was secretary of the Republican state committee for several years and a delegate to the national Republican convention in 1880 and again in 1884, serving as secretary in the former year. He was a member of the council of both Gov. Butler and Gov. Robinson. Col. Haskell has been a foremost champion of the temperance movement, serving as president of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society, and a member of the National Temperance Society, giving generously of his time and money to both. He has served on the State Board of Lunacy and Charity, was trustee of the Newton Hospital, State Homeopathic Hospital, and New England Baptist Hospital, and in a multitude of ways has sustained and assisted the endeavors of others who have sought to minister to the needs of the unfortunate and the suffering. He is a member of the Newton Center Baptist Church and in 1906 was president of the American Baptist Home Mission Society. He is also interested in the work of foreign missions, and made an extended trip to China and Japan as a member of a delegation from the United States to get a first-hand impression of the foreign field and the results of missionary work. Not often does a life touch with such helpful influence so many fields of service. Honored in the business world, associated with the military leaders of the state, identified with many of our noblest charities, and an active servant in the cause of religion, Col. Haskell occupies a position among his fellows attained by but few. He was married June 27, 1866, to Hattie J., daughter of William Munsey, and had four children: Edward A., Marion R., Edith L. and William A. Haskell.

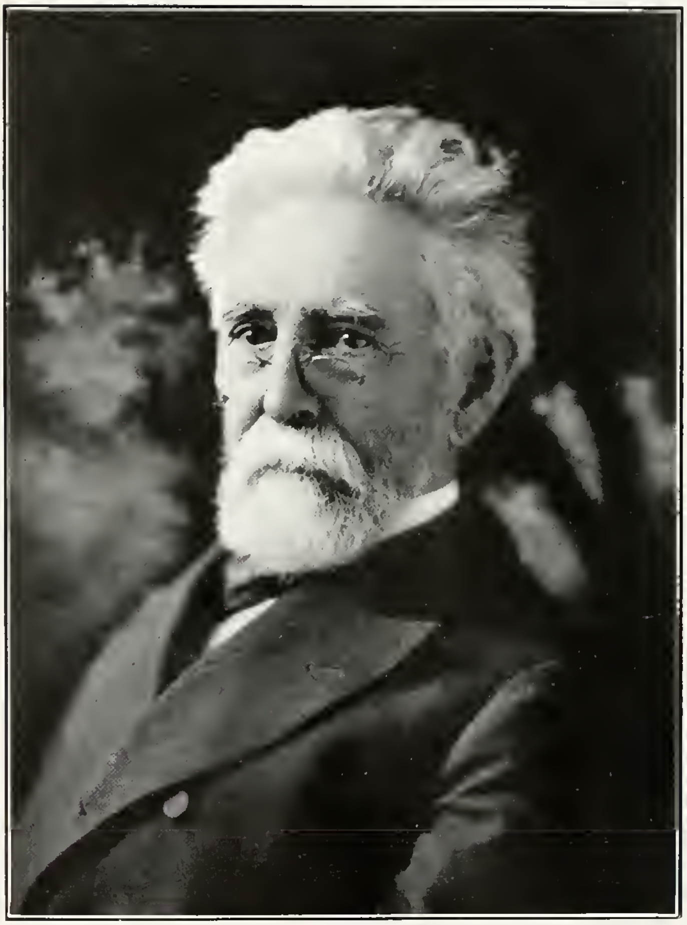
HILL, Edward Augustus, manufacturer, was born at West Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 25, 1845, son of William and Harriet (Swan) Hill. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and at the Boys' Academy in Albany, N. Y. On leaving school he became a shipping clerk in the employ of Wilson, Lansing & Co., wholesale grocers. About 1868 he removed to Dubuque, Ia., where he associated himself with the wholesale and retail crockery firm of Sadler, Guff & Co., which subsequently became Raymond Bros. & Hill. In 1876 he left Dubuque, and for two years was in charge of a lumber yard at Keithsburg, Ill. He then removed to Chicago, but still continued in the lumber business, which gradually developed into the manufacture of supplies for railway cars. In 1909 failing health compelled him to retire from active business. He invented various devices for freight cars, one of them being a grain door which was placed on exhibition at the World's Fair, Chicago, in 1893, and a number of his inventions are now in use upon freight cars throughout the entire country. As a citizen he was intensely loyal to the government under which he lived. He was thoroughly Christian in his character, and was a generous though unostentatious friend to the poor. In politics he was a Republican, and his religious affiliation was with the Congregational Church at Bristol, R. I.; he was also a member of the Masonic order and a charter member of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was married Oct. 1, 1874, to Medora Adaline, daughter of Capt. Benjamin N. Brayton of Bristol, R. I. There were no children. He died in Chicago, Ill., Apr. 29, 1910.

SEIFERT, Mathias Joseph, physician and surgeon, was born in Chicago, Ill., Mar. 2, 1866, son of Anthony V. and Margaret (Kannen) Seifert. His father, a native of Vienna, was a carpenter, contractor and farmer who came to America in 1840 and settled in Chicago, Ill. He was educated in public and private schools in Chicago and was graduated at the St. Francis (Wis.) Normal School in 1885. He early developed a taste for music, and deciding to follow that profession, entered the Chicago Musical College, where he was graduated in 1887. He taught school and was church organist and choir director in Chicago for ten years. In 1889 he founded the Western Musical Academy, of which he was president until 1896, meanwhile appearing at many concerts as pianist, organist and director. At various times he directed the full Theodore Thomas orchestra. Having determined to abandon the profession of music for that of medicine, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of Illinois, and received the degree of M.D. in 1901. He was extern to Marion Sims Hospital during 1898-1902, and was instructor in physiology, University of Illinois, in 1899-1901. Upon receiving his medical degree, he began the practice of medicine in Chicago, and for the ensuing five years was instructor in gynecology at the Chicago Polyclinic Post-Graduate School, and quiz-master in senior medicine, College of Physicians and Surgeons, assisting the dean, Dr. William E. Quine, with whom he is still associated. He was professor of physical diagnosis and anesthesiology, College of Dentistry, and adjunct professor of operative surgery, College of Medicine, University of Illinois, in 1905–09. He is now professor of surgery and head of the Department of Surgery at the Chicago Hospital College of Medicine, and attending surgeon at the St. Mary of Nazareth Hospital and Ft. Dearborn Hospital, Chicago. He is the author of ''Medical School of the Future'' (1902); ''Traumatic Cerebral Diabetes'' (1905); ''Medical Instruction'' (1901); ''Latent Atypical Malaria Complicating the Puerperium—Case Report with a Review of the Literature'' (1914); ''Arterio-Venous Aneurism of the Deep Epigastric Artery and Vein—Report of an Unique Case—Review of the Literature'' (1914), ''Medicine'' (1903), ''Gynecology, a Textbook for Nurses,'' and other monographs. He is a member and councilor at large of the Chicago Medical Society, German Medical Society of Chicago, National Geographic Society, Alpha Kappa Kappa fraternity and the Physicians' Club. He was married in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 8, 1888, to Mary C. Karst, and has one child: Myra C. Seifert.

HIGGINS, Charles Houchin, civil engineer, was born at Southington, Conn., Sept. 21, 1879, son of Joseph and Catharine (Houchin) Higgins, and grandson of Michael Higgins, a native of Ireland, who came to the United States in 1830, and settled at Cheshire, Conn. He was educated in the public schools and the Episcopal Academy at Cheshire, Conn., and was graduated at Princeton University with the degree of C.E. in 1903. He subsequently took a course in economics at Columbia University. After leaving Princeton he became connected with the F. M. Stillman Co., general contractors, as a draftsman. Eighteen months later he was made engineer of the company, and in this capacity had charge of heavy construction about New York harbor, heavy building operations, foundations, masonry, harbor improvements and steel bridges. In 1909 he opened offices as consulting engineer in Jersey City and later in New York and has since been engaged in private practice. He has specialized principally in heavy constructions in timber, masonry and steel. He designed and built in 1905 the first reinforced concrete building constructed in Newark, N. J. In 1907 he designed and supervised the construction of a system of groins or jetties on the seashore at Asbury Park, N. J., to prevent further erosion of the coast by the ocean. The effectiveness and success of his groin system was demonstrated during the unusually severe storms of December, 1913, and January, 1914, which destroyed many buildings along the New Jersey coast, but did no damage whatever at Asbury Park. In 1910 Mr. Higgins designed a group of buildings for W. Ames & Co. in Jersey City, comprising a large industrial plant for the manufacture of bar iron, spikes and bolts. He was made a registered architect of the state of New Jersey in 1911. He was engineer of the transit commission of Jersey City in 1910-11 and was a member of the city plan commission of that city for one term (1912). He has under construction a pier on the New Jersey shore, opposite Eightieth street, New York, and a skeleton frame steel building in Johnstown, Pa. He was consulting engineer of the Washington Market Merchants' Association in 1913, and was architect for the city in planning and supervising the remodeling of the market in 1914. He served two terms of enlistment (four years), 1904-08, in the engineer and signal corps of the National Guard of New Jersey. Mr. Higgins is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society for Testing Materials, the Engineers' Club and the Princeton Club of New York. Since its incorporation on Apr. 13, 1912, he has been secretary of the Princeton Engineering Association. He is unmarried. Portrait opposite page 67.

LORD, John Prentiss, surgeon, was born near Dixon, Ill., Apr. 17, 1860, son of John L. and Mary Louise (Warner) Lord, of early New England ancestry. He was educated at the district school, the North Dixon High School, Ferris' Academy at Dixon, and Rush Medical College, where he was graduated in 1882. Subsequently he practiced medicine at Creston, Ill., until 1886, and after a course at the Postgraduate Medical School of New York he settled at Omaha, Neb., where he has devoted himself exclusively to surgery since 1893. In the preceding year he was appointed to the chair of anatomy in the Creighton Medical School, and in 1893 he became professor of surgery in that institution and attending surgeon to St. Joseph's Hospital. He resigned these positions in 1912. The same year he was made professor of orthopedic surgery in the medical college of the University of Nebraska. He has been surgeon in chief of the Nebraska Orthopedic Hospital (Lincoln) since it was established in 1905, and he is attending surgeon to the Clarkson Hospital and the Child Savings Institute and attending gynecologist to St. Catherine's Hospital. Dr. Lord was among the first to make practical the application of skin grafting in large bone cavities. It had been first suggested for early healing in mastoid operations. He used this method to heal extensive cavernous defects in the upper part of tibias. He is on the editorial staff of "The Western Medical Review," a medical journal of Omaha, which he was chiefly instrumental in establishing, and he is a frequent contributor to medical journals and to the proceedings of medical and surgical associations. Among the papers read by him before medical societies may be mentioned ''Conservative Amputations," "Lead Ileus Mistaken for Appendicitis," "Traumatisms of the Contents of the Abdominal Cavity," "Congenital Hip Misplacements," "Leucocytosis as a Factor in Surgical Diagnosis," "Conservative Foot Amputations without Flaps," "Skin Defects Covered by Skin Grafts," "Enterostomy in Intestinal Obstructions," "Improved Technic," "Adjustable Loop Splints for Interrupted Plaster Casts in the Treatment of Compound Fractures,"

J. P. Lord.



Norman J. Colman

"Variations from Routine Necessary in Hernia Operations," "The Surgery of the Paralyses," "The Choice of Treatment in the Cure of Nevi," "The Prevention of Deformity," "Operation to Prevent Recurrence in Intussusception," "The Treatment of Severe Crushing Injuries of the Extremities," "The Treatment of Compound Fractures and Objections to the Use of Foreign Material," "Meatotomy Plus Meatorraphy," "Free Fat and Fascia in Anthroplasty of the Inter-Phalangeal Joints." Dr. Lord is a member of the American College of Surgeons and was honored by having been made one of its first Nebraska governors. He was president of the Nebraska State Medical Association in 1911, the Omaha Medical Association in 1899, the Medical Society of the Missouri Valley in 1915, and the Western Surgical Association in 1910, and is a member of the American Medical Association, the Nebraska State Medical Association, the Omaha Medical Association, the Omaha Pathological Association, the Southwestern Iowa Medical Association, the Sioux Valley Medical Association, Elkhorn Valley Medical Association, the Western Surgical Association, the American Orthopedic Association, the International Medical Congress, the American Railroad Surgeons' Association, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Surgical Association and the American Association of Clinical Surgeons. He is a life member of the Illinois Central Railroad Association, the Rochester Surgeons' Club and a member of the National Society for Prevention of Tuberculosis, the National Geographic Society, the Society of the Colonial Wars, and the University, Palimpsest, Happy Hollow and Omaha Commercial clubs. For several years he served on the municipal affairs committee, was chairman of the city health and hospitals committee, and in 1916 was a member of the executive committee of the Omaha Commercial Club, in which organization he is actively interested. He is local surgeon for the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway, and district surgeon for the Illinois Central railroad; is a regular attendant at local and national associations, and is a frequenter of the large clinics both in this country and in Europe. Dr. Lord is a director in the Y. M. C. A. and from the beginning of its organization he has been an active participant in the activities of Ak-sarben. He was married in 1886 to Minnie Urilla, daughter of Upton Swingley, of Rockford, Ill., and has two children: Upton Prentiss and Frances Louise, wife of Dr. Roger T. Vaughan.

COLMAN, Norman J., first secretary of agriculture. He was a well-known authority on agriculture, and Apr. 4, 1885, Pres. Cleveland appointed him commissioner in charge of the Bureau of Agriculture at Washington, which was then a part of the Interior Department. In 1888 congress passed a law making the Bureau of Agriculture one of the executive departments of the government, and making the secretary thereof a member of the president's cabinet. Pres. Cleveland appointed him the first secretary of agriculture on Feb. 13, 1889, a position he held less than one month. (For complete biography of Norman J. Colman see Vol. V., p. 165.)

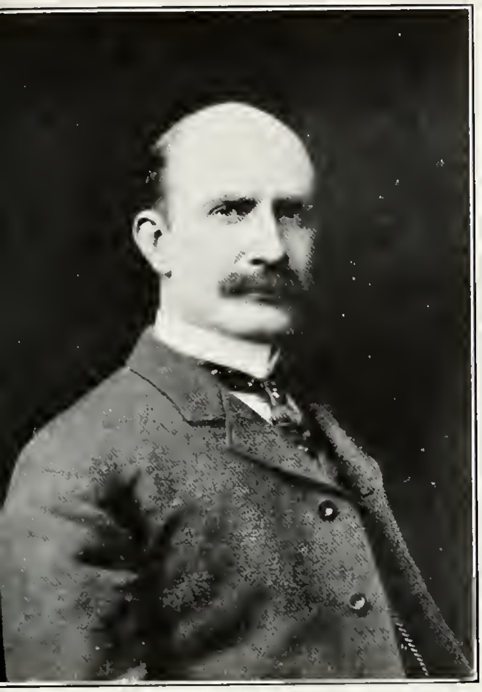
MORSE, Harmon Northrop, chemist and educator, was born in Cambridge, Vt., Oct. 15, 1848, son of Harmon and Elizabeth Murray (Buck) Morse. He was graduated at Amherst College in 1873, and for two years thereafter studied chemistry in Göttingen, Germany, receiving the degree of Ph.D. in 1875. On his return to America he became instructor of chemistry at Amherst, and in 1876 assistant professor of chemistry at Johns Hopkins University. As the colleague of Ira Remsen he has remained in Baltimore, having filled the chair of inorganic and analytical chemistry, and the directorship of the Johns Hopkins chemical laboratory since 1905. The results of the original investigations by Prof. Morse have been published almost without exception in the "American Chemical Journal." They are quite numerous and include new or important methods of analyses, as "The Determination of Barium as Chromate" (1880); "The Determination of Chromium in Chrome Iron Ore" (1882); "The Determination of the Value of Zinc Dust" (1885); "A Method for the Determination of Nitric Acid" (1886); "A Method for the Determination of Butter in Milk" (1887); "A Method for the Separation and Determination of Boric Acid" (1888); "A New Electric Method for the Combustion of Organic Compounds" (1905); and "An Electric Method for the Simultaneous Determination of Hydrogen, Carbon and Sulphur" (1906). Also a series of determinations of atomic weights, as "A Determination of the Atomic Weight of Zinc" (1888); "A Determination of the Atomic Weight of Cadmium" (1892); "A Redetermination of the Atomic Weight of Zinc" (1898); and "A Redetermination of the Atomic Weight of Cadmium" (1898). In connection with his researches he has devised new forms of apparatus, among which are a device for reading gas volumes over water, an apparatus for the determination of the equivalents of metals, instruments for the gradation and calibration of liquid measuring apparatus, a new electric furnace and various electric heating appliances for laboratory use. While most of his earlier researches were on inorganic chemistry, nevertheless he has also advanced organic chemistry as shown by his paper on "Acetylamidophenols by Reduction of Ortho- and Paranitrophenols by Glacial Acetic Acid and Tin" (1877). Since 1901 he has devoted more attention to physical chemistry, and his papers on osmotic pressures have been conspicuous. These include "The Preparation of Osmotic Membranes by Electrolysis" (1901); "New Osmotic Membranes Prepared by the Electrolytic Process" (1902); "The Osmotic Pressure and Freezing Points of Solutions of Cane Sugar" (1905); "The Osmotic Pressure and the Depression of the Freezing Points of Solutions of Glucose" (Part I 1906, Part II 1907); and "The Relation of Osmotic Pressure to Temperature," of which six parts have been published down to 1911. He is the author in book form of "Exercises in Quantitative Chemistry" (1905). The breadth of his chemical knowledge may perhaps be appreciated from the foregoing selection of titles of his more important researches, but it should be noted that the many original investigations carried on in the laboratory of the Johns Hopkins University have for the most part been planned and directed by him. He received the Avogadro Medal for most important researches in molecular physics during 1912-15. Prof. Morse is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a member of the American Philosophical Society, an associate of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, and since 1907 a member of the National Academy of Sciences. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Amherst College in 1916. He was twice married, first, Dec. 13, 1876, to Caroline Augusta, daughter of N. P. Brooks, and second, Dec. 20, 1890, to Elizabeth Dennis, daughter of William Clark.

HANCOCK, Harris, mathematician, was born at Ellerslie, Albemarle co., Va., May 14, 1867, son of Richard Johnston and Thomasia Overton (Harris) Hancock. His father held the rank of captain in the Confederate army, serving under "Stonewall" Jackson. He was graduated at the school of mathematics, University of Virginia, in 1886. He then entered Johns Hopkins University, where he was graduated A.B. in 1888; from 1888-91 he pursued a post-graduate course as an honorary scholar in mathematics, physics and astronomy in the same institution. He studied at Cambridge, England, in 1891; at the University of Berlin, 1891–94, and at the Sorbonne, Paris, during 1899-1900. He received the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. at the University of Berlin in 1894, and that of Sc.D. from the University of Paris in 1901. He was instructor for several years in the University of Chicago and was appointed to the professorship of mathematics in the University of Cincinnati in 1900. He has occupied that position up to the present time (1917). Prof. Hancock is the author of courses of lectures on the higher branches of mathematics, including "A Treatise on Modular Systems," "The Historical Review of Abelian Functions," "The Theory of Maxima and Minima of Functions of Several Variables," "The Calculus of Variations" and "The Theory of Elliptic Functions, Vol. I., Analysis" (1910). He is also a contributor of papers on educational subjects to various periodicals. He is a member of the London Mathematical Society; Societé Mathématique de France; American Mathematical Society; Circolo matematico di Palermo; Vereinigung der deutschen Mathematiker and fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was married, Sept. 30, 1907, to Belle, daughter of Brutus J. Clay (q.v.) of Richmond, Ky., and granddaughter of Cassius M. Clay (q.v.). There are two children: Thomasia Harris and Belle Clay Hancock.

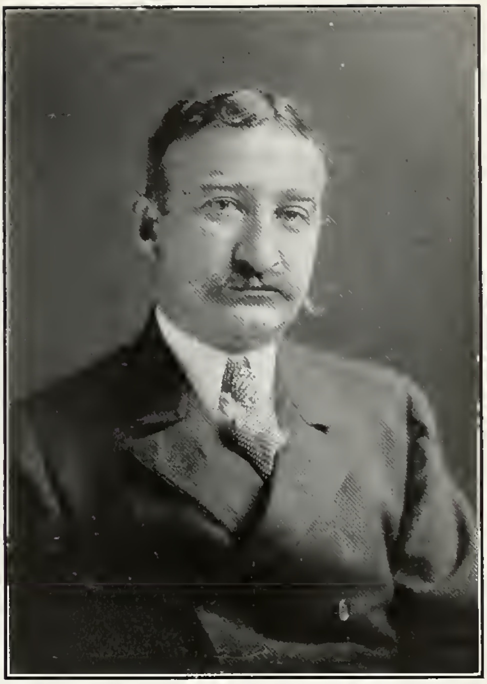
COHEN, Andrew Jacob, metal expert and manufacturer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 8, 1860, son of Andrew Jacob and Clotilda (Florance) Cohen. His father was a wholesale merchant. He received his education in Dr. Faires' private school of Philadelphia, and at the age of seventeen began his business career with Marchant & Co., now Marchant & Evans Co., Inc. He became the confidential associate of Clarke Marchant, the founder of the company, and assisted him in building up the great business. Upon the incorporation of the firm he was elected vice-president, which office he continued to fill until his death. He was identified with this tin plate and metal house for thirty-five years, beginning his career as office boy, and much of the present success of the house is due to his superior business ability, his extraordinary acumen, his resistless energy and his irreproachable honesty. He was recognized in trade circles as one of the greatest metal experts in the country. For years he took a conspicuous part in the effort to place the sheet metal business on a higher plane, and when he was selected chairman of the metal section of the National Hardware Association universal approval of the choice was expressed. It is due very largely to his wise leadership that the present high standard of the sheet metal trade has been reached. His was a lovable character, and he gained many friends who knew him to be willing and anxious to assist his fellow-men whenever opportunity offered. In truth his generosity and great good nature, also his chivalrous respect for women, were included among his dominating personal characteristics, as was his devotion to and his strict integrity in all business matters. Refined in speech, pure in thought, gentle in spirit, sensitive about inflicting pain, modest and sincere, winsome and sympathetic, he was a rare type of gentleman. He was married in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 18, 1882, to Sarah Mabel, daughter of Rev. James Clark, D.D., of Philadelphia. She survives him, with one child, Clotilda (Clotilde) Florance, who became the wife of Andrew Wright Crawford. He died in New York city, Oct. 11, 1914.

GILLETTE, James Frank, merchant and manufacturer, was born at Suffield, Conn., Aug. 7, 1832, son of James and Martha (Granger) Gillette, and a descendant of Jonathan Gillitt, who was among the first band of emigrants to Dorchester, Mass. He was left an orphan at the age of eight, was educated in the public schools of Suffield, and when sixteen years old started out to make his way in life. He removed to Springfield, Mass., where in 1848 he began his business career with a dry-goods firm. In 1851 he joined in the western movement, reached Chicago in 1856 and continued there during the remainder of his life. Believing that Chicago was the supremely important point for the establishment of the meat packing industry, he engaged at once in that business. In 1859 he formed a partnership with A. E. and S. A. Kent and located an establishment on the Chicago river at the Eighteenth street crossing. From the beginning the venture proved successful, but Mr. Gillette saw a better opportunity in the grain and provision business, which at that time offered a wider field. Accordingly he withdrew from the packing industry and formed a partnership with Charles G. Cooley and John F. Dwight, under the firm name of Cooley, Dwight & Gillette. The firm did a very large business and its quoted prices were regarded as the standard of the Chicago market. Mr. Gillette represented his firm in the Chicago Board of Trade, of which he was at one time a director, and retained his membership therein until his death. In 1888 he retired from the firm and from all active business affairs, but opened an office for the care of his property investments. He was an active member of the First Baptist Church, a member of its finance committee and was deeply interested in the philanthropic work conducted by its various societies. He was also interested in all public and educational institutions, especially the University of Chicago and the Baptist Theological Seminary. He was not concerned with national politics and took no part in public life, yet was always keenly alive to the welfare of Chicago. He was a man of domestic tastes and found his chief pleasures in the circle of the home. He was married in 1860 to Jennie L., daughter of Stoddard Parker, of Springfield, Mass., and had three children: Howard Frank, Mary Alida, wife of Charles Wesley Dempster, and Martha Parker Gillette (deceased). Mr. Gillette died in Chicago, Ill., Sept. 17, 1894.

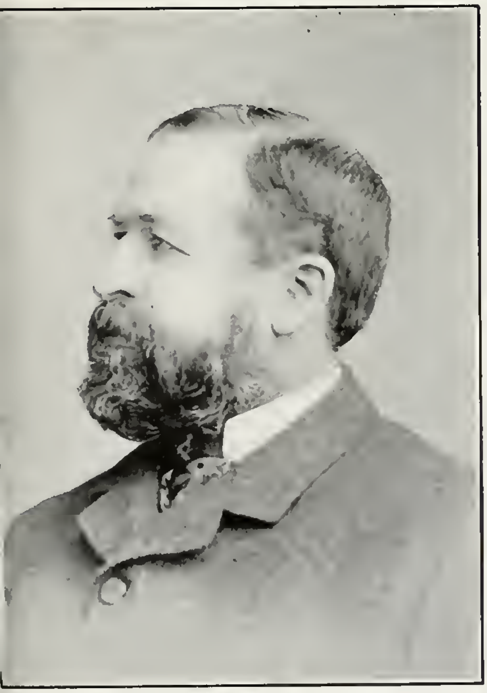
HEYMAN, Seymour Caesar, merchant, was born in New York city, Aug. 1, 1861, son of Cæsar Simon and Caroline (Steinberg) Heyman. His father was a native of Germany, who came to this country in 1855 and engaged in the woolen industry at Wakefield, R. I. The son was educated in the schools at Peacedale, five miles from Wakefield, R. I., at New York city and the College of the City of New York. At the age of fifteen he entered the dry goods store of his uncle, Leo Steinberg, at Lawrence, Kan. For a time he engaged in the millinery business at Wichita, Kan.,



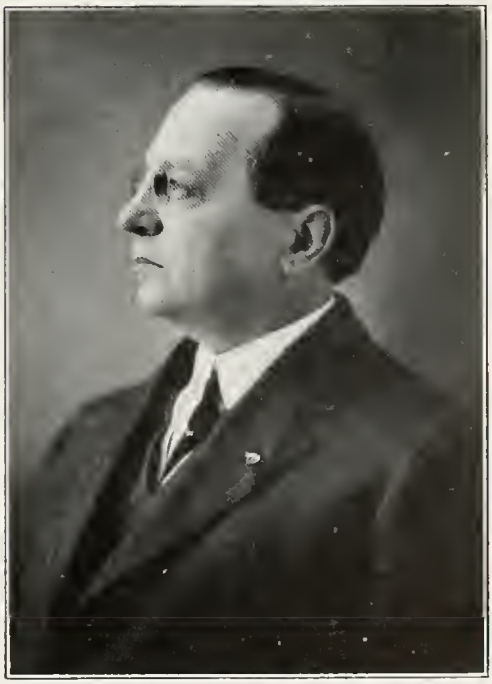
HARRIS HANCOCK
MATHEMATICIAN



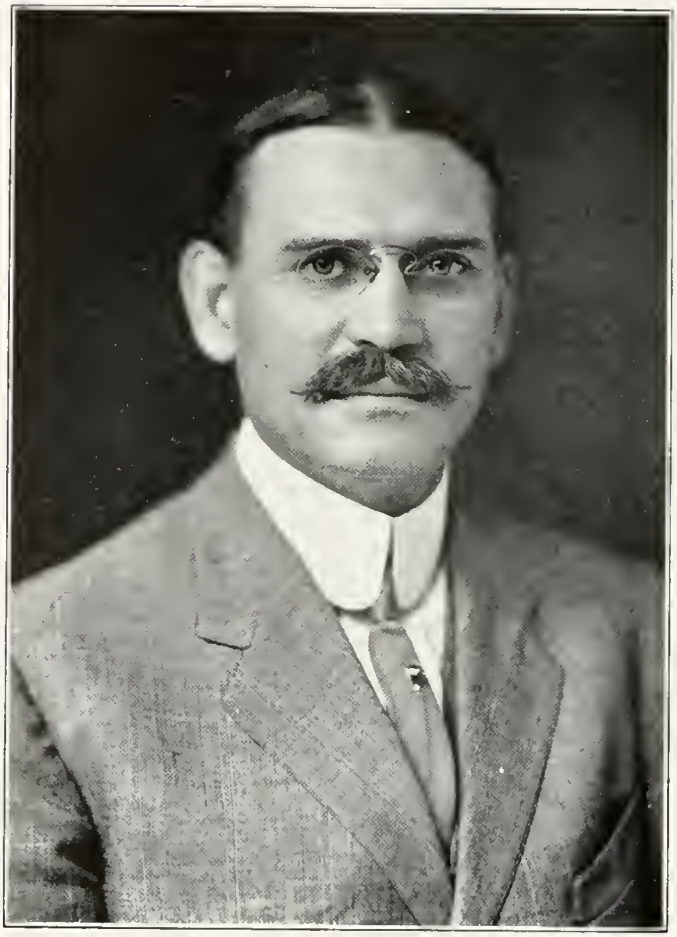
ANDREW J. COHEN
MERCHANT



JAMES F. GILLETTE
MERCHANT



SEYMOUR C. HEYMAN
MERCHANT



G. C. Schuff

then traveled for an Eastern clothing firm. In 1890 he established a clothing store in Topeka, and in 1897 removed to Oklahoma City, Okla., where he found a wealth of natural resources which promised for the new commonwealth almost unbounded possibilities. He established the Hub clothing store, which from the beginning was a successful business venture. He gave his entire heart, his time and his best energies to the advancement of his adopted city. He worked unceasingly for its progress and for the welfare of its citizens. He threw his whole life into the battle to make Oklahoma City a great civic center, and he became the one man who contributed most largely and in the most varied ways to its growth and development. During fifteen years there was no big enterprise, no mercantile or industrial organization, no charitable association with which he was not identified, not in a passive way, but as its mainstay and moving factor. He was a director of and reorganized the old Commercial Club into the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce, of which he became the first president. He was the founder and first president of the Retailers' Association, and he was foremost among the founders of the Oklahoma Industrial Co. As treasurer of that organization he made a remarkable speech at a monstrous "booster" meeting, the result of his appeal being the raising of the $300,000 bonus in fifteen minutes, by which the Morris Packing Co. was induced to locate an important factory in Oklahoma City. For a number of years he was treasurer of the State Capitol Expense Co. and of the State Fair Association. At no time did he aspire to political honors, but on account of his well-known civic activity was appointed one of a committee of three which was sent to Washington in the interest of single statehood for Oklahoma and Indian Territory. Mr. Heyman was especially interested in the cause of education, and was president of the Oklahoma City board of education at the time of his death, his connection with that body beginning at a time when he was induced by the citizens to become its head in order to reconcile bitterly opposing factions. He was reelected by a large majority. One of the most public-spirited men of his state, Mr. Heyman was also one of the most philanthropic. His business, even his work as "booster," were only incidents in a busy life of public and private benefactions. His unusual talents and abilities, which, if applied to selfish ends, would have brought him great wealth, were used only as instruments for bringing about the well-being of others. He was the first president of the State Conference of Charities, was the founder and president of the United Provident Association, one of the most important charitable organizations in the state; was president of the Hebrew Cemetery Association, and was appointed by the governor a member of the National Red Cross Association. Mr. Heyman was much in demand as a public speaker by reason of his forceful originality of expression and sound advice. Many of his sayings are well worth quoting. Some of these were: "Don't quit; the earth has turned completely around since last you glanced at it." "The cheerful live longest in years, and afterward in our regards." "Laughter is God's medicine; everybody ought to bathe in it," "A Booster is a man who does all the good he can, to all the people he can, as long as he can, and leaves the rest to God!" and "—— this is not charity, but a true exemplification of brotherly love—helping those who are willing to help themselves." The personality of the author of these sentiments was no less inspiring and helpful than they were. Mr. Heyman was a member of the Elk lodge, of which he was past exalted ruler; a past potentate of the Shrine and thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of various other organizations. He was married at Newton, Kan., Oct. 4, 1890, to Rebecca, daughter of Joseph Gerson, and had one son, Stanley G. Heyman. He died in Oklahoma City, Okla., June 20, 1912.

SCHOFF, George Calix, civil and consulting engineer, was born at Annapolis, Md., Sept. 28, 1867, son of Peter and Cecelie (Manahan) Schoff, and grandson of John Schoff, of Fürstford, near Munich, Bavaria. His grandmother came to America with her family about 1842 and settled in Baltimore, Md. His father was a violinist of note, a man of commanding presence and of great ability. The son was graduated at St. John's College, Annapolis, in 1886, and immediately thereafter entered the University of Arkansas, at Fayetteville, Ark., where he was graduated C.E. in 1888. After graduation he practiced his profession until recalled to the University of Arkansas where he remained as an instructor and assistant professor in engineering for several years. As a teacher, the technical value of his learning was appreciated by his colleagues. The man was manifest in the spirit of his work, and no student failed to experience the inspiration and uplift of that spirit. Of keen and just perception, he possessed in marked degree the faculty of sympathetic instruction. In 1893 he became associated with Jay M. Witham, a consulting engineer of Philadelphia, as first assistant, but resigned in 1895 to enter the Philadelphia sales office of the Babcock & Wilcox Co., continuing there until his death. He represented the company in the design of a number of large power plants throughout eastern Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. He was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and of the Union League, Engineers', Aronimink Golf, and the Springhaven Country clubs, Philadelphia. Mr. Schoff was also a member of the University Club, from which he resigned when he became a member of the Union League. He was married, Feb. 12, 1896, to Frances Harold, daughter of Henry Banks Duffee, who had been a member of the banking house of Drexel & Co., Philadelphia; she survives him, with one son, Lawrence Markwood Schoff. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 21, 1914.

WILLIAMS, Benezette, engineer, was born near West Liberty, Logan co., O., Nov. 9, 1844, son of Asa and Edith (Cadwalader) Williams, and grandson of Richard and Sarah (Stanton) Williams. His earliest paternal American ancestor came from Wales about 1760 and settled in North Carolina. Through his grandmother, Sarah Stanton, he was descended from Thomas Macy, who came from Chilmark, Wiltshire, England, in 1608, settled at Salisbury, Mass., and subsequently became the first white settler on Nantucket Island. His father, a farmer, and active abolitionist, was a cousin of Edwin M. Stanton, secretary of war under Lincoln. Benezette Williams received his preliminary education at a private Quaker school and at the Friends' Select School, Mount Pleasant, O., and was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1869 with the degrees C.E. and M.E. He began his professional career in the offices of the city engineers of Chicago and Milwaukee, and in 1870-72 was in the service of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western, and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroads. In 1872 he became assistant city engineer of Chicago, and in 1878-79 he was superintendent of sewers, resigning that position to engage in private practice. He built the water and sewerage system at Pullman, Ill.; planned the sewerage and water works for Seattle, Wash., and was employed in a similar capacity for many other cities and towns. In 1886-87 he was a member of the drainage and water supply commission of Chicago, which devised the plan on which the sanitary district law is based, and in 1892-93 he was chief engineer of the sanitary district of Chicago. Subsequently he spent five years as a contractor, building the Santa Fé extension into Chicago and the Dixon section of the Illinois and Mississippi canal. Later he devoted much attention to the appraisal of water works properties and was esteemed a valuable witness in valuation cases. He was past president of the Western Society of Engineers and a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Water Works Association. Mr. Williams loved his library, was fond of poetry and history, and was broadly and accurately informed. He was married in Cleveland, O., Sept. 27, 1871, to Lydia Jane, daughter of Matthew Terrell, a native of Virginia, and a farmer of Mount Pleasant, O. She survives him with four children: Carl Benezette, Edith Cadwallader, Hester Gilpin and Ellen Terrell Williams. He died at Western Springs, Ill., June 22, 1914

WILLIAMS, Hugh Spencer, clergyman, was born in Penmaenmaur, North Wales, Dec. 3, 1841, son of John and Jane (Evans) Williams. He was educated in the school in his native town and under private tutorship, it being necessary to have the benefit of his labor in the support of the family. He was early converted in a great revival and began to preach the gospel at once. In his youth he preached at various small churches, frequently walking a distance of several miles to be present on Sunday morning. He came to this country in 1870, and began his ministry in Remsen, N. Y. He remained in northern New York for a few years, and was then called to Louisiana, Mo., where he held a pastorate until invited to a Presbyterian church in St. Louis, Mo. Six years later he became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Englewood, Ill., serving there until 1895. He was for seventeen years over the Memphis, Tenn., Court Avenue Presbyterian Church, and during this time he became known throughout the South as a writer and speaker of unusual ability. In 1897 he served as moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church. Being compelled to relinquish the active ministry because of failing health, he engaged in lecturing and writing, and also entered into the real estate business. Although nearly seventy years of age, and with no previous business experience he was successful from the outset, and in a short time was recognized as one of the leading business men of Memphis. He was a member of the Masonic, Elk and Odd Fellow fraternities, and also of the Businessmen's Club, of Memphis. Dr. Williams was a great humanitarian, and a silent worker for charity. His message was to humanity, rich and poor, high and low, without regard to creed, section or nationality. He loved to preach, and as he unfolded the grandeurs of revealed truth, his hearers were borne to the heights where they, too, beheld the visions which he saw. He was possessed of a remarkable gift of language, and could clothe his thought in a verbal garb of exceeding brilliance and beauty. His heart was filled with sympathy; to him every man was a brother. Possessed of unconquerable will, he was yet gentle, courteous and chivalrous to all. The honorary degrees of LL.D. and DD. were conferred upon him by Bethel College, McKenzie, Tenn., May 19, 1909. He was married in Liverpool, England, Aug. 9, 1870, to Ellen, daughter of David Jones, manager of Thomas Marble Works, at Bangor, North Wales. Three children were born of this union, two of whom survive: Edith, wife of Dr. James Buchan Littlejohn, of Chicago; and Harvey Spencer Williams. Dr. Williams died in Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 3, 1913.

GREELEY, William Bradford, lawyer, was born at Nashua, N. H., Nov. 1, 1859, son of Rev. Dr. Edward Hanford and Louise M. (Ware) Greeley. His first American ancestor was Andrew Greeley, who came from England about 1640 and settled at Salisbury, Mass. From him and his wife, Mary Moyse, the line of descent is traced through their son Philip and his wife, Sarah Isley; their son Jonathan and his wife, Jane Walker; their son Jonathan and his wife, Martha French; their son Philip and his wife, Dolly Tilton; their son Edward and his wife, Hannah Eaton, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. William B. Greeley was educated in the public schools of Concord, N. H., and by private tutors, and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1881. After teaching for a year at the Kimball Union Academy in Meriden, N. H., and two years in the public schools of Woburn, Mass., he went to Washington, D. C., in 1884, where he became an examiner in the patent office in the bureau of textiles, remaining there until 1889. In the meantime he studied law at the Columbian University Law School, where he was graduated LL.B. in 1886, and received the degree of LL.M. in the following year. In 1889 he went to New York and was admitted to the bar. He practiced in partnership with his brother, Edward A. Greeley, until 1895, when he became a member of the firm of Redding, Kiddle & Greeley. In 1914 the name of the firm was changed to Redding, Greeley & Goodlett, his partners being William A. Redding, Nicholas M. Goodlett and Ambrose L. O'Shea. This is one of the best-known firms of patent attorneys in New York, and Mr. Greeley has won signal success in that department of the law. The most notable cases with which he has been associated include the Selden automobile case, the Mosler spark plug case, and the bicycle bottom-bracket case. During 1890-1901 Mr. Greeley was a member of company C., 7th regiment, N. G. N. Y. He has been prominent in politics, serving as chairman of the Republican city committee of New Rochelle during 1907-11 and again in 1912 and 1913. He was a member of the board of education of New Rochelle during 1903-13 and was president of the board from 1911 to 1913. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the New York County Lawyers' Association, the Association of the Bar of New York, the New Hampshire Society, the Dartmouth Alumni Association, the Republican, and Dartmouth clubs of New York, the Wykagyl Country Club and the Camp Fire Club of America. Mr. Greeley was married (1) in New York city, Apr. 15, 1891, to Sarah, daughter of George William Burleigh, of Somersworth, N. H.; (2) Sept. 7, 1912, to Mary J., daughter of Rev. Mr. Thompson, formerly rector of the Episcopal church at Andover, Mass. There are three children: Briard Noble, Bradford Ware and Katherine Burleigh Greeley.

HALL, Harry Hinckley, lawyer, was born at Rock Island, Ill., Feb. 12, 1846, son of Orson

BENEZETTE WILLIAMS
ENGINEER

HUGH S. WILLIAMS
CLERGYMAN

WILLIAM B. GREELEY
LAWYER

HARRY H. HALL
LAWYER

JOHN ALEXANDER MATHEWS

Eddy and Emile D. (Mudge) Hall, and a descendant of Nathaniel Hall, who came from Coventry, England, in 1630, and settled at Charlestown, Mass.; from him the line descends through his son John, born in England, and selectman and landed proprietor in Charlestown, and his wife, Elizabeth Green; their son Deacon Percival, an officer of the town general court, and his wife, Jane Willis; their son Stephen, a lieutenant in the French and Indian wars, and his wife, Sarah Taft; their son John and his wife, Dolly Ward; and their son Thaddeus and his wife, Lucy Eddy, who were the grandparents of Harry Hinckley Hall. His father was a man of liberal thought and character and of restless activity, for which in early manhood he sought an outlet in the rapidly developing middle western states, but shortly after his marriage removed to New Orleans, La., and subsequently became interested in the St. Charles and St. Louis hotels in that city. The son's early life was spent in New Orleans. His rudimentary education was obtained under private tutors, and after attending the Flushing Institute on Long Island, N. Y., he completed his studies at Halberstadt, Germany, and Tours, France. He began the study of law in the office of Randell Hunt in New Orleans, and was graduated at the law school of the University of Louisiana in 1869 as valedictorian of his class. Joining the law firm of Breaux & Fenner, he quickly gained a prominent place at the bar. During 1886-1906 he practiced independently, and then formed a partnership with Jules Blanc Monroe under the firm name of Hall & Monroe, to which Monte M. Lemann was admitted in 1910. For years Mr. Hall taught criminal law, evidence and practice in the law school of Tulane University, and was dean of the school for eight years (1898-1906). He was long counsel for the New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad Co., Alabama and Vicksburg Railway Co., Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific Railway Co., St. Charles Street Railroad Co., and innumerable corporations and individuals throughout the state. Notwithstanding his arduous professional work, he took an active interest in the creation, embellishment and maintenance of public parks and playgrounds in New Orleans. He was vice-president of the Audubon Park Association, and as chairman of the grounds committee was its virtual head, his advice being sought on every question concerning it. For an extended period he was a vestryman and junior warden of Christ Church Cathedral, and ministry and congregation alike turned to him for aid in all matters affecting church interest. His chief characteristics were his cheerful optimism, his disinterested aggressiveness, and his moral and intellectual strength and courage. His legal opponents had need to be well fortified both in the law and the facts to withstand his profound learning, cogent reasoning and pungent sarcasm. His capacity for work was prodigious, and he performed his tasks with ease and elation. A man of lofty ideals, his sympathy was sustaining, and the number of those who profited by his ministries were many. His passing was recognized as a loss to the bar and the entire community, and his memory will remain as an inspiration to all who knew him. His favorite pursuits were literature, arboriculture and horticulture. He was a member of the Boston, Pickwick and Round Table clubs. He was married at Jackson, Miss., July 28, 1870, to Mary Fort, daughter of Benjamin Chinn Adams, a banker, of Grenada, Miss., who survives him. Three children were the issue of this union: Clinton Mudge; Edith, (deceased), who married Herbert L. Clark, of Philadelphia, Pa., and Mildred Sidney Hall. Mr. Hall died in New Orleans, La., Mar. 6, 1911.

MATHEWS, John Alexander, metallurgist, was born in Washington, Pa., May 20, 1872, son of William Johnson and Frances Sage (Pelletreau) Mathews; grandson of Thomas and Polly (Johnston) Mathews, and great-grandson of Thomas Mathews, a Scotchman from the north of Ireland, who came to the United States in 1788, settling near Wilmington, Del. On his mother's side he descends from Jean Pelletreau, a French Huguenot, who came to America in 1685. His scientific studies were pursued at Washington and Jefferson College, where he was graduated B.Sc. in 1893 and M.Sc. in 1896, and at Columbia University, where he took special courses in chemistry and metallurgy, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1895 and that of Ph.D. three years later. He was for a few years instructor in chemistry at Columbia, and also received the "University Fellowship in Chemistry" and the "Barnard Fellowship for the Encouragement of Scientific Research." He did special research work under Prof. Sir William Roberts-Austin, at the Royal School of Mines, London University, in 1900–91; and was a Carnegie research scholar of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain, 1901–02. He was appointed metallurgist in charge of experimental work in the Sanderson Bros. plant of the Crucible Steel Co. of America, at Syracuse in 1902, and was assistant manager during 1904–08. In 1908 he became operating manager of the Halcomb Steel Co. of Syracuse, N. Y.; he was made general manager in 1913, and while still holding that position was elected president of the company in 1915. He has been president of the Syracuse Crucible Steel Co. since 1915. The Halcomb Steel Co. was the first in the United States to adopt the electric furnace for the manufacture of steel (1905). The furnace at first did not operate successfully, and it was considered a failure until Dr. Mathews' management established it on a working basis. Since 1908 the company has been using the electric furnace regularly, and so successful has it proved that by 1917 five furnaces were in use. He was one of the first in America to experiment with vanadium and its effects upon steel, and on Jan. 3, 1905, he secured a patent covering the use of vanadium in high speed steel, which is the first and thus far the greatest improvement in the composition of high speed steel since its introduction in 1900 by Messrs. Taylor and White. The property of the Halcomb Steel Co. and of the Syracuse Crucible Steel Co., near Syracuse, comprises seventy-five acres, with buildings covering 17 acres of floor space, employing 2,000 hands. Jointly, as operated, it is the largest plant in the world devoted exclusively to crucible and electric furnace and alloy steel of the highest grades, supplying annually from 30,000 to 50,000 tons for high-grade cutting, planing and boring tools, for automobiles and general engineering purposes. Dr. Mathews has made a special study of alloys, their microscopical, electrical, mechanical and chemical properties, and his expert knowledge of the magnetic properties, electrical conductivity and hardness of steel alloys, as well as of the properties of high quality steel used for manufacturing tools, automobiles, etc., has placed his company in the first rank of fine steel manufacturers in the United States. As one of the foremost American metallurgists he is frequently consulted as an authority on the subject of steel and other metals. He has taken an active interest in local civic and municipal affairs, and has made valuable reports on such subjects as "Municipal Ownership of Lighting Plants," "Smoke Abatement" and "City Paving." He is a director of the First National Bank, the Morris Plan Bank and the Onondaga Provident Loan Association, all of Syracuse, past president of the Syracuse Manufacturers' Association and first vice-president of the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce. He was a member of the United States Assay Commission in 1900, 1905 and 1911. Dr. Mathews is a member of the American Chemical Society, the American and International societies for Testing Materials, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain, the American Electrochemical Society and has frequently contributed to their proceedings. His clubs are the University, Technology, Bellevue Country, and Onondaga Golf clubs of Syracuse, and the Engineers' and Chemists' clubs of New York. He was the first recipient of the Andrew Carnegie gold medal for research from the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain in 1902. The honorary degree of D.Sc. was conferred upon him by Washington and Jefferson College in the same year. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and in politics is a Republican. He was married Jan. 29, 1903, to Florence Hosmer, daughter of Rev. I. F. King, D.D., of Columbus, O., and has two children: Margaret King and John Alexander Mathews, Jr.

WILSON, Obed J., publisher, was born at Bingham, Me., Aug. 30, 1826, son of Obed and Christiana (Gray) Wilson. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Benjamin Willson, who came to this country from England at a date unascertained, and settled at Townsend, Mass. He married Sarah Whitney, and their son, Oliver Wilson, was one of the first settlers of Norridgewock, Me. Joseph Wilson, brother of the latter, fought under Gen. Prescott at Bunker Hill. Oliver Wilson married Sarah Heywood, and their son Obed, father of the subject of this sketch, was a member of the Maine Constitutional Convention and afterward at times a member of the Maine house and senate. His wife, Christiana Gray, was a niece of Robert Gray, who discovered the Columbia river and was the first person to carry the American flag around the world. Obed J. Wilson was educated at the public schools and at Bloomfield Academy, Skowhegan, Me. In 1846 he went to Cincinnati, where, during the next five years, he taught in the public schools, meanwhile studying law. Failing eyesight, however, compelled him, in 1851, to give up teaching, and he accepted a position as traveling agent for Winthrop B. Smith & Co., publishers of school books. After traveling a few years he took an inside position with the house, first as correspondent and literary referee, and later as editor-in-chief of its publications. When Mr. Smith retired from business Mr. Wilson became a member of the new firm of Sargent, Wilson & Hinkle, and a few years later senior member of the firm of Wilson, Hinkle & Co. Under his direction business rapidly extended until the house became the largest school-book publishing house in America. It is now the American Book Company. Mr. Wilson retired from business in 1877. "He possessed distinctly literary proclivities," said an appreciation by the American Book Co., "and had he chosen the career of writer he must have won renown in that sphere. Even his business letters were models of correct composition, perspicuity and force. His competitors, the great publishers of his generation, sincerely admired and respected him for his probity, his clear sense of justice and his business acumen. To his commercial associates and employees he was the embodiment of considerate thoughtfulness and gentleness, yet exacting of them in all matters pertaining to honorable, fair and upright dealing. A man of the highest dignity and reserve, he nevertheless carried a quick and responsive sense of wit and humor. He was a sympathetic and helpful friend, a sage counselor. In impulse, thought and daily habit he was in the truest sense a gentleman." After his retirement from business Mr. Wilson traveled extensively in all parts of the world and devoted himself very enthusiastically to liberal studies. He was a discriminating collector of works of art and possessed an exceptionally large and well-selected library, with the contents of which he was remarkably familiar. The wide range of his information was a matter of comment among all who knew him. Though he took no part in the civic life of Cincinnati he was interested in everything that made for the welfare of the community. Philanthropic and educational activities interested him especially. He gave generously to the Methodist Home for the Aged, made the first gift to the Teachers' Association, and was largely instrumental in planning the present system of education in the Cincinnati public schools. Though not a communicant of any church he was a liberal benefactor to the Methodist church, giving the site of the present Home for the Aged, on College Hill, besides contributing about $100,000 to its construction. Of his character and personality Rev. Heber D. Ketcham has said: "As a man, he stood the test. He was gentle, tender, strong and true; at once fearless and kind, firm yet pliable, uncompromising in every virtue, uncomplaining in every sorrow—a man of affairs, a Christian gentleman. With a grace of manner and a refinement of thought, wrought out of years of consistent self-discipline, with an all-abounding love for the good, with a mind open to the Infinite, he stood supreme in the love of his fellows." Mr. Wilson was married in Cincinnati, O., Dec. 19, 1853, to Amanda Marie, daughter of Rev. Francis Landrum, a Methodist Episcopal minister of Augusta, Ky. He died at Clifton, a suburb of Cincinnati, O., Aug. 31, 1914.

SEARS, Nathaniel Clinton, lawyer, was born at Gallipolis, O., Aug. 23, 1854, son of Amos Gould and Susan Augusta (Davis) Sears. The first of the family in America was Richard Sears, a native of England, who came to this country about 1628 and settled at Yarmouth, Mass.; from him and his wife Dorothy Thacher, the line of descent is traced through their son Paul and his wife Deborah Willard; their son Paul and his wife Mercy Freeman; their son Paul and his wife Charity Whittredge; their son William and his wife Patience Parker; their son Ebenezer and his wife Jane White, and their son Ebenezer and his wife Diana Jones, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. His great-grandfather, Ebenezer Sears, was a soldier in the revolutionary war under Gen. Washington. Amos G. Sears was principal of Gallia Academy, at Gallipolis, O., and Elgin (Ill.) Academy. The son received his preparatory education at Elgin Academy and at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., and was graduated at Amherst (Mass.) College with the degree of A.B. in 1875, receiving the degree of A.M. three years later. In 1875–76 he studied law at the University of Heidelberg, Germany, and also attended Sorbonne, Paris, France. He was admitted to the Illinois

Obed J. Wilson.

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CLARENCE A. POSTLEY

bar in January, 1878, and began the practice of his profession in Chicago in 1878, where he soon won recognition as one of the foremost lawyers of the day. In 1893 he was elected judge of the superior court of Cook county, Ill., in which position he served with credit and distinction. He was appointed associate justice of the appellate court of Illinois in 1897; was re-appointed in 1900, and two years later became chief justice of the appellate court, but resigned in April, 1902, when he became associated with the law firm of Sears, Meagher & Whitney, of Chicago, continuing in this connection until the present time (1918). Among the more important litigations with which he has been identified may be mentioned: the defense of Jasper E. Sweet, indicted for murder; Peoples Gas, Light & Coke Co. ads. City of Chicago; American Telephone & Telegraph Co. ads. Read et. als., a suit in chancery, and the defense of Chief of Police Collins, et. als., also Albert C. Frost, et. als., indicted for conspiracy. Mr. Sears was Republican candidate for mayor of the city of Chicago in 1897, and during 1911–14 served as a member of the board of education. In 1911 he became a trustee of Beloit (Wis.) College. The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by North Western University in 1898. He is a member of the American, Illinois and Chicago Bar associations, the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Order of Patriots and Founders, and of the Union League and Press clubs of Chicago. His religious affiliations are with the Congregational church. Fishing and hunting are his favorite recreations. He was married May 26, 1887, to Laura Raymond, daughter of Orlando Davidson, a banker of Elgin, Ill. Portrait opposite page 76.

POSTLEY, Clarence Ashley, soldier, was born in New York city, Feb. 9, 1849, son of Samuel Brooke and Agnes Henrietta (Kain) Postley, and grandson of Charles and Margaret (Strean) Postley. His father was a prominent lawyer and organized the Hussar brigade of cavalry known as the 1st brigade, and his grandfather was lieutenant in Dunston's New York battery in the war of 1812. He received a thorough classical education in the best schools of his native city. During the stirring times of the civil war he determined upon a military career, and entering the West Point Military Academy, by appointment from Colorado, he was graduated in 1870 and became second lieutenant of the 3d U. S. artillery. He was on garrison duty at Ft. Pulaski, Ga., until March, 1872; attended the artillery school for practice at Ft. Monroe, Va., for one year, and was then stationed at Ft. Ontario, N. Y. Soon afterward he was appointed assistant professor of mathematics at the U. S. Military Academy, where he served during 1873-78, being part of the time assistant instructor of artillery tactics. He was promoted first lieutenant Mar. 20, 1879. He went to Europe in the winter of 1882-83 on a leave of absence, and resigned from the army Jan. 31, 1883. Thenceforth he made New York city his permanent residence. He was an enthusiastic yachtsman and was looked up to as an authority on that sport. He was a member of the Larchmont, the American, the Atlantic, the Sewanhaka and Corinthian yacht clubs, and at different times won a number of notable ocean races. He was the winner of the Goelet (now known as the Astor) cup in August, 1896, at Newport, R. I. His famous schooner-yacht Colonia won forty-eight trophies, including the Morgan cup in the memorable race from Vineyard Haven to Bar Harbor in August, 1897. He also owned the schooner-yacht Ramona and the steam yacht Colonia. He was commodore of the Larchmont Yacht Club for four years. He was a member of the University and Players' clubs and the Union League of New York. He was married, June 4, 1875, to Margaret Vincent, daughter of Dr. Alexander Frederick Sterling, and had one son, Sterling, and one daughter, Elise, wife of Guernsey Curran. He died in New York city, May 28, 1908.

POSTLEY, Sterling, was born at West Point, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1877, son of Clarence Ashley (above), and Margaret Vincent (Sterling) Postley. On the maternal side he traces his descent from William Sterling, an Englishman, who came to this country about the middle of the seventeenth century. The earliest records here show that he bought land in Bradford, opposite Haverhill, Mass., in 1662. In the documents he is called a mariner, and the historical ferry across the Merrimac river ran from his property. William Sterling married Mary Sayer, and the line of descent is traced through their son Stephen, who married Eunice Summers; their son, Capt. Abijah, who married Eunice Sherwood; their son Frederick Abijah, who married Sarah Judson, and their son, Alexander Frederick Sterling (q.v), who was the grandfather of Sterling Postley. Sterling Postley received his education in private schools in New York city, and for six years lived abroad, in Paris, France, and elsewhere. During 1896-99 he was a member of the 7th regiment, N. G., S. N. Y. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of the War of 1812, the St. Nicholas Society, the New York Yacht Club and the Polo Club of France. Mr. Postley was married (1) in San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 30, 1898, to Ethel, daughter of Horatio Nelson Cook; (2) in New York city, Nov. 9, 1911, to Jeanne Guidet, daughter of Richard W. Buckley. He has two sons: Clarence Sterling and Brooke Vincent Postley.

WOOD, Marshall William, physician and surgeon, was born at Watertown, N. Y., June 3, 1846, son of Benjamin and Eunice Augusta (Greenleaf) Wood. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Henry Wood, a native of England, who was with the Pilgrims at Leyden and emigrated to America in the early part of the seventeenth century, settling at Middleboro, Mass. His wife was Abigail Jenney, and the line of descent is traced through their son James and his wife, Experience Fuller; their son Benjamin and his wife, Priscilla Rickard; their son Benjamin and his wife, Ruth Hopkins, and their son Rev. Abner and his wife, Rebecca Davis, who were the grandparents of Marshall William Wood. His father was a classical scholar of note, a teacher for many years, and a railroad surveyor. The son was educated at the Lafargeville High School and Belleville (N. Y.) Union Academy. He enlisted in the civil war as a private in the 186th Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and was wounded at Petersburg, Va., in 1865. Subsequently he took up the study of medicine, and was graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1873, with the degree of M.D., later taking post-graduate work in New York and at the medical department of Harvard University. Bowdoin College gave him the honorary degree of A.M., in 1894. During 1873–75 he practised his profession in Chicago, Ill. He was medical officer in the U. S. army from June, 1875, until his retirement, in 1902, and was three times officially commended for distinguished services. During this period he was consulting surgeon and consulting physician to various institutions; was director of bacteriology at Boise, Ida., and a frequent contributor to medical journals. During the first five years of this service he held the rank of first lieutenant; was promoted captain in 1880; major in 1894, and lieutenant-colonel in 1904. He is vice-president-general of the national society of the Sons of the American Revolution; has been president since its organization of the Idaho Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; is past department commander of the Idaho G.A.R., and a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, Society of the War of 1812, and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He is past president of the Idaho State Medical Society, honorary member of the Society of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, and of the Hawaiian Medical Association, and a member of various learned societies. He holds the thirty-third degree in the A. & A. S. Rite. Col. Wood is a man whose interest is inexhaustible and whose culture is universal. He has a legion of devoted friends in and out of the army, and no man has higher endowment for friendship. He was married in Chicago, Ill., Dec. 7, 1870, to Helen Jerene, daughter of George W. Hawes, a merchant tailor of New York state; she died in 1911, leaving four children: Clara Louise, Mary Lunette, wife of Elmer J. Smith; Agnes Augusta and George Benjamin Wood.

ESPENHAIN, Frank Kempff, capitalist, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 28, 1879, son of Frank C. and Emily (Kempff) Espenhain. His father was a merchant. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native city, subsequently becoming a student at the manual training branch of Washington University, St. Louis. He began his business career in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1898, as salesman for the Espenhain Dry Goods Co., which was organized by his father in 1879. He became president of that company in 1904, but sold his interest in the business in 1913 and relinquished commercial endeavors in favor of a financial career. He is now (1917) president of the Merchandise Bond Co., and of the National Merchandising Co. In 1905 he was president of the Greater Milwaukee Association, and in 1913 was president of the Citizens Business League of Milwaukee. He is a member of the Country, Town, and Athletic clubs, Milwaukee, and he finds his chief recreation in reading and in out-of-door sports. He was married in Louisville, Ky., June 30, 1903, to Anne, daughter of Gen. Wm. B. Haldeman, editor of the Louisville "Times."

THOMPSON, John Taliaferro, soldier and engineer, was born at Newport, Ky., Dec. 30, 1860, son of James and Julia Maria (Taliaferro) Thompson. He belongs to the same family as Benjamin Thompson (Count Rumford), (q.v.) the scientist, and is descended from James Thompson who came from England in 1630 and settled first at Charlestown, and later at Woburn, Mass. His father was a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy in 1851, was assistant professor of mathematics there in 1856, served in the army of the Potomac and the western armies during 1861–65, and later was professor of civil engineering at Indiana University. John T. Thompson studied for two years at Indiana University and was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1882. In 1884 he took the torpedo course at the U. S. Engineers' School, and was graduated at the U. S. Artillery School in 1890. He served in the U. S. army as second lieutenant during 1882–89; first lieutenant, 1889–98; captain, 1898–1906; major, 1906–09; lieutenant-colonel, 1909–13, and colonel, 1913–14. While second lieutenant he was attached to the foot and mounted artillery, and subsequently, until his retirement, served in the ordnance department of the U. S. army. He was senior assistant instructor of ordnance and gunnery at West Point during 1896–98, and was at Rock Island arsenal and Springfield armory during 1899–1907. From the latter year until 1914 he was senior assistant in the office of the chief of ordnance, U. S. army, at Washington, D. C., in charge of the personnel and efficiency of the plants at arsenals and the design and construction of rifles, automatic pistols, small arms ammunition and equipment. At several periods during this time he was acting chief of ordnance. Since 1914 he has been engaged as a consulting engineer in New York and Philadelphia. Col. Thompson has made researches in heat treatment of steel for rifles, and has been a member of various boards to test small arms inventions, automatic rifles, pistols, machine guns and revolvers. During the Spanish-American war he was chief ordnance officer of the 4th army corps (lieutenant-colonel of volunteers), commanding the Tampa ordnance depot, chief ordnance officer of the United States forces at Tampa, and was secretary of the board on camp sites and other military preparations in Cuba. He was a member of the Interdepartmental Statistical Committee in 1910, and was a director and member of the executive committee of the National Rifle Association during 1913–15. Col. Thompson is the author of the articles on "American Small Arms" in the tenth edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica and "Design and Construction of Small Arms" (1904); and of similar military and scientific articles in magazines and pamphlet form. During 1907–13 he lectured on ordnance subjects before the student officers at the Army War College, and he has been identified with the development of the present service rifle and with the war plans of the ordnance department. In 1900 he made a tour of inspection of various armories in Europe. Col. Thompson is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Society for Testing Materials, the Loyal Legion, the Spanish-American War Veterans, an associate of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, a member of the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity, and the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C. He was married at Elmhurst, Ill., 1882, to Juliette Estelle, daughter of Judge Marcellus B. Hagans, of Cincinnati, O., and has one son: Lieut. Marcellus Hagans Thompson, of the U. S. coast artillery.

NEWMAN, Henry Parker, physician and surgeon, was born at Washington, N. H., Dec. 2, 1853, son of James Madison and Abby Parker (Everett) Newman. His father was a successful merchant. During his infancy his parents removed to Hillsboro, N. H., where he received his preliminary education in the public schools. Later he studied at the Colby Academy, New London, N. H., and with a private tutor, and began the study of medicine under various doctors at Hillsboro and in the preparatory school then maintained at Concord by Dr. George Cook, afterward surgeon-general of New Hampshire. He completed a course of medical lectures and teaching at Dartmouth College in 1875, and was graduated at Detroit Medical College in 1878. Dartmouth College gave him the honorary degree of A.M. While a senior in Detroit he was interne at St. Luke's Hospital. He then spent two years in post-graduate study in the leading universities of Germany, including Strassburg, Leipzig and Bonn, and visited the noted

NATHANIEL C. SEARS
LAWYER

MARSHALL W. WOOD
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

FRANK K. ESPENHAIN
CAPITALIST

JOHN T. THOMPSON
SOLDIER AND ENGINEER

H. P. Newman

hospitals and universities of Austria, France and Great Britain. In 1880 he began the practice of his profession in Chicago, Ill., and in the same year took up active clinical work at the South Side Dispensary, under the medical department of Northwestern University. In 1881 he assisted in the organization of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, now the medical department of the University of Illinois, and in that institution taught diseases of children, obstetrics and gynecology. He held the chair of gynecology and clinical gynecology for many years, and on his removal to California in 1908 was made emeritus professor of these branches. He was also a director and treasurer of the college. Dr. Newman was a pioneer in post-graduate work in Chicago, being a founder, director and first president of the Post-Graduate School and professor of gynecology there until he was called to the same chair in the Chicago Polyclinic. The latter institution likewise honored him with an emeritus professorship in gynecology. He was president of the Laboratory of Experimental Research while it was a department of the Post-Graduate School. In 1894 he established the Marion-Sims Hospital, of which he was president and surgeon in charge during its fifteen years of unprecedented success as a private institution. This organization, including the Marion-Sims Training School for Nurses, was incorporated with the Henrotin-Memorial Hospital on his removal to California. He was formerly gynecological surgeon at St. Elizabeth, Chicago Polyclinic, Post-Graduate, West Side and Chicago hospitals, and consulting gynecologist to the Lake Geneva (Wis.) and Alma (Mich) sanitariums, St Anthony's Hospital (Chicago), Chicago Lying-in Hospital, Hull House, West Side Free and the Chicago Public dispensaries. For many years he was secretary of the Chicago Gynecological Society, and afterward its president; treasurer American Medical Association for ten years, and chairman and executive officer of the gynecological section of the association; secretary of the section of surgery and gynecology for the United States at the Pan-American congresses of 1901, 1904 and 1908; representing member of the Pacific coast, and chairman of the nominating and organization committee, Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America. At the Chicago meeting of the last named in 1913 he was elected a fellow of the American College of Surgeons to meet in London, 1914. He is a fellow of the American Gynecological Society and the American Academy of Medicine; life member Chicago Medical Society and Illinois State Medical Society; founder-member Congress Périodique International de Gynécologie et d'Obstetrique; formerly corresponding fellow Detroit Gynecological Society, member American Medical Association, Western Surgical and Gynecological Society, Chicago Pathological Society, Illinois State Microscopical Society, California State Medical Society, Southern California Medical Society and various other medical bodies. He is a member of the Chicago Alumni Association of Dartmouth College and is past vice-president of the University Club of San Diego. He was associate editor of the "North American Practitioner" and has contributed largely to the medical literature of the day. He revisited Europe in 1880 as a delegate to the tenth International Medical Congress and three times since then as delegate to various other congresses. His original work includes abdominal, pelvic and plastic surgery. He has devised several new operations and instruments, viz.: a new method of hemostasis; the operation known as tracheloplasty; an improved colpoperineorrhaphy for hernial conditions, and an operation for extrophy of the bladder with reconstruction of the female urethra. He is distinguished by a phenomenal capacity for hard work, and enjoys to an unusual degree the confidence and good will of his associates. He was married in Chicago, Ill., Sept. 21, 1882, to Fanny Louise, daughter of Lothrop Smith Hodges, a leading lawyer of that city. They have two surviving children: Helen Everett, wife of Hubert Allen Shaw, of Pasadena, and Willard Hodges Newman, a merchant of Imperial Valley, Cal.

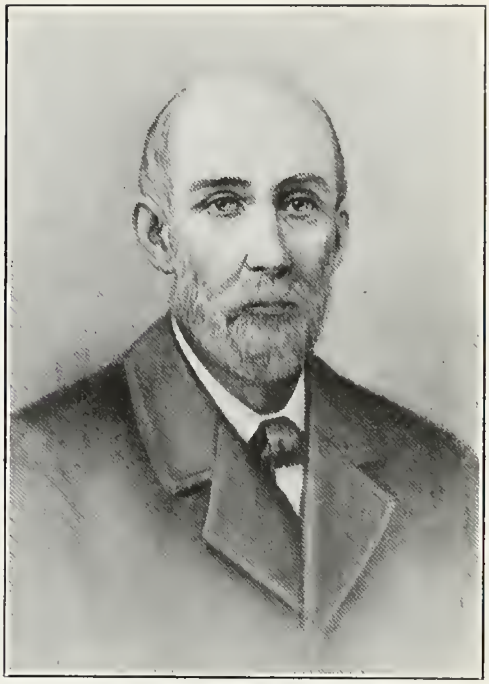
VERDAGUER, Peter, titular bishop of Aulon and second vicar-apostolic of Brownsville, Tex. (now Roman Catholic diocese of Corpus Christi), was born at San Pedro de Torello, Cataluna, Spain, Dec. 10, 1835. His studies, begun in his native land, were completed at the Seminary at Cape Girardeau, Mo., after which he went to San Francisco, where he was ordained priest Dec. 12, 1862. He was an active and zealous missionary and was pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Angels, Los Angeles, when appointed to the vicarate of Brownsville, Tex., made vacant by the death of Bishop Manuez, by brief, dated July 3, 1890. Wishing to be consecrated in his native Spain, he returned there and the ceremony took place at Barcelona May 21, 1891. He was the last of the old-fashioned pioneer Spanish missionary bishops of the Southwest. He died suddenly Oct. 26, 1911, from the effects of over-exertion in trying to make a number of official visits rapidly over a wide extent of territory.

KINNE, Charles Mason, soldier and underwriter, was born at De Witt, N. Y., Apr. 11, 1841, son of Mason Prentice and Mary Jane (Spaulding) Kinne. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Henry Kinne, a native of Norfolk, England, and son of Sir Thomas Kinne, who came from Holland in 1653 and settled at Salem, Mass.; from him the line of descent is traced through his son Cyrus and his wife, Comfort Palmer; their son Ezra and his wife, Mary Young, to their son Prentice and his wife, Elizabeth Kinne, who were the grandparents of Charles Mason Kinne. He received his education in the public schools of De Witt and Syracuse, N. Y. In 1859 he removed to California and began his business career as bookkeeper in the Agricultural Implement Foundry, San Francisco. From his New York home he took with him to California the first honey bees known to that state. Upon the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted, and was assigned to company A, 2d Massachusetts volunteer cavalry, with which he served in Sheridan's valley campaigns and in forty-seven engagements from Drainsville to Appomattox; was wounded at Waynesboro; held two commissions signed by Pres. Lincoln, and was mustered out in 1865 with rank of captain. In 1866 he returned to San Francisco and entered the fire insurance business, in which he continued until 1912, when he retired. As resident manager of a noted firm he was well and favorably known in the underwriting circles of his adopted state. He was past commander and for thirty-five years treasurer of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of California; a charter member, post and department commander and senior vice-commander-in-chief of the first Grand Army post in California; sergeant and lieutenant, light battery, California national guard, and in that body likewise had held the positions of major and judge-advocate, lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general, 1st division, and colonel and paymaster on Gov. Stoneman's staff. He was a founder of the Veterans' Home in Napa county, and president of the home committee of the Veterans' Home Association. He was a charter member, secretary and president of the San Francisco Microscopical Society; contributed many valuable papers to the journal of that society, and prepared and mounted many slides, which he exchanged all over the world. He was also an honorary member of the National London Microscopical Society. Mr. Kinne belonged to the Sons of the American Revolution, the New Yorkers' Society the Army and Navy club and various Masonic orders. He was president of the Pacific Fire Underwriters' Association, which he had likewise served as vice-president, and was the author of the "Kinne Rule" for non-concurrent policies. He wrote much acceptable verse, notably "The Old Clock on the Mantel" and "The Old Canteen." Honesty and integrity, justice and loyalty were his dominating personal characteristics. His numerous friendships were cemented by his natural affability and sincerity. He was married at Vienna, Va., Apr. 11, 1864, to Elizabeth, daughter of Francis D'Arcy, of Boston, Mass., and is survived by two children: Eleanor, wife of William Irving Finch, and Alice, wife of Dr. Clark Burnham. Mr. Kinne died at Berkeley, Cal., Dec. 25, 1913.

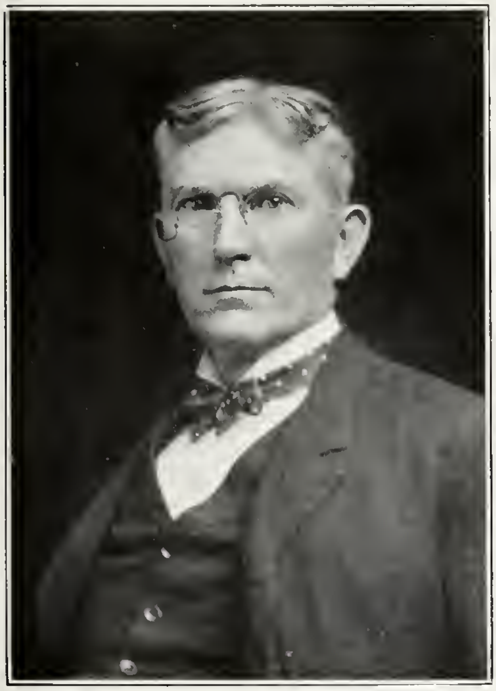
DAVIS, William Augustine, inventor of the railway postoffice, was born in Barren county, Ky., Sept. 21, 1809, son of Hardin and Elizabeth (Wynne) Davis, grandson of John and Mary (Glazebrook) Davis, and great-grandson of Nathaniel Davis, a native of England, who settled in Isle of Wight county, Va., before 1690, and later in Hanover county, Va. He was educated in a private school at Charlottesville, Va., and at the University of Virginia. In 1830 he accepted a position in the Richmond postoffice, where he remained for twenty-five years, having served as postmaster for several terms. In 1856 he was appointed postmaster of St. Joseph, Mo., and when a Republican was appointed to succeed him in 1860, he was retained as assistant. While handling the overland mail he conceived the idea of the railway postoffice. By the failure of connections at Quincy and the frequent delay of trains on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, unusual quantities of overland mail matter would be thrown into the postoffice for distribution. It could not possibly be assorted in the brief interval between the arrival of the trains and the departure of the overland coaches. This suggested to him the idea of distributing in transit between Quincy and St. Joseph. He laid his plan before the postmaster, to whom it seemed in every way feasible and desirable. Mr. Davis was requested to perfect his drawings for postal cars, and to briefly outline the whole scheme which he proposed. The postmaster being anxious for the success of the idea, wrote a letter to Gen. Francis P. Blair, Jr., strongly urging a trial of Mr. Davis' plan and inclosing the memoranda and drawings prepared by the latter. Gen. Blair was earnestly requested to present the matter in person, if possible, and if not to transmit the same with letter of indorsement to his brother, Hon. Montgomery Blair, then postmaster-general. However, the matter was no sooner presented to Postmaster-general Blair than he at once saw the importance of distributing the overland mail in transit, if it could be successfully accomplished. Accordingly he at once wrote to the postmaster at St. Joseph and announced that the proper authority would be given to try the experiment. The railway office was tried and proved a complete success in operation on July 26, 1862. The problem of forwarding the overland mail without delay in the St. Joseph postoffice was solved. Mr. Davis was soon made a special agent of the department, was given full charge of the branch of the service which he originated, and continued in the postal service in one capacity or another until the time of his death. The term of his service was fully fifty years; amid all the changes of administration he was retained on his merits. He was called a Democrat, but was in no sense a partisan. Modest, unassuming, and retiring as he was, he worked a revolution in the postal service of the country by his system of distributing mail on the cars. His work has proved a benefit to the whole people. He was married Jan. 25, 1843, to Anne, daughter of Armstead Hopkins, of Richmond, Va., and their children were: Hardin Armstead; Clara Hyde; William Augustine; Charles Bosher; Clement Myers; Anne Wynn; Lucy Hansford, wife of William Henry Gordon; and Virginia Hopkins, wife of Robert Hyde Leftwich; of these children the two latter alone survive. Mr. Davis died in St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 15, 1875.

SCULLY, John Sullivan, banker and capitalist, was born at Scully's Springs, Allegheny co., Pa., Aug. 14, 1844, son of Cornelius and Matilda (Duff) Scully, and grandson of John Sullivan Scully, who came from the north of Ireland in 1800 and settled on a farm in the Chartiers Valley, where for thirty years he served as a justice of the peace. He was educated at a commercial college in Pittsburgh, and at the age of seventeen taught a district school. In 1861 he began his business career under the preceptorship of his father's cousin, John D. Scully, in the old Pittsburgh Trust Co., which later became the First National Bank of Pittsburgh. A few years later he left that institution to become cashier of the Diamond Savings Bank, later the Diamond National Bank, which he helped to organize. For more than thirty years he was associated with that institution as cashier, vice-president and president, and to his able management was due its great success and the high standing it attained in the banking world. He organized the West Side Belt Railroad Co., and his is the credit of having foreseen the great opportunities for railroad terminals on the south side of the river. He was largely interested in coal lands, organized the First Pool Monongahela Gas Coal Co., assisted in the organization of the Kansas Natural Gas Co., and was a director of the Columbian National Life Insurance Co. of Boston. He had heavy holdings in timber lands in West Virginia, in Cape May (N. J.) real estate, and the Adirondack Electric Power Co., of which he was also an organizer. After retiring from business in Pittsburgh in 1906, he resided in Washington, D. C., making his summer home at Great Barrington, Mass., where he became interested in the raising of mountain and rainbow trout, and owned the Berkshire Trout Hatchery. He was recognized as one of Pittsburgh's most able and reliable financiers, remarkable for his great energy, enterprise, public spiritedness and enthusiasm. An active church member, he was interested in both the Young Women's and the Young Men's Christian associations, and was an early advocate of prohibition and of suffrage for women. Although not a politician, he was keenly attentive to civic affairs, and

CHARLES M. KINNE
SOLDIER AND UNDERWRITER

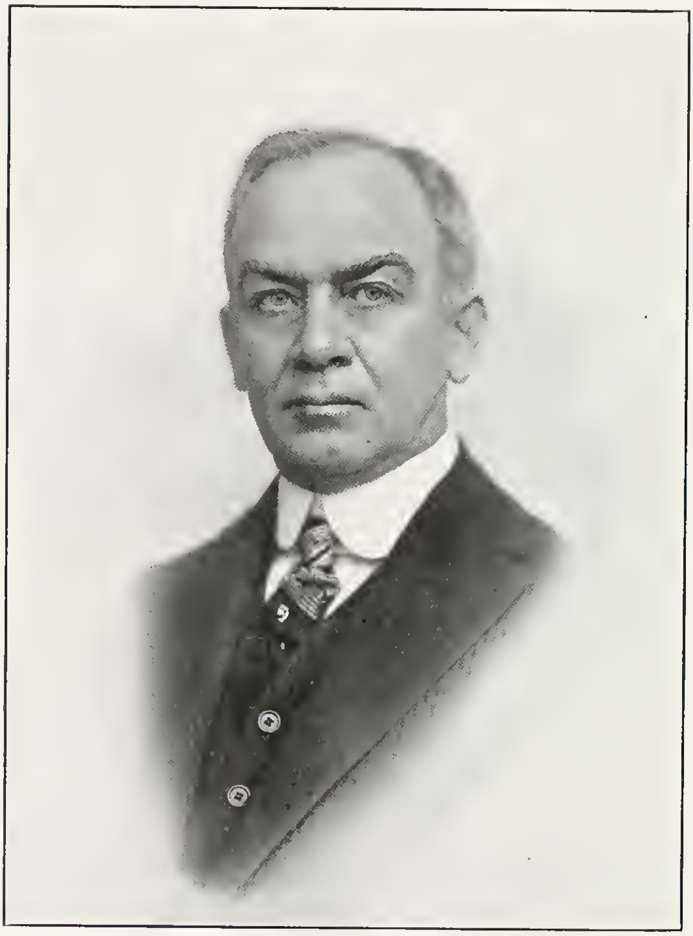


WILLIAM A. DAVIS
RAILWAY POST-OFFICE



JOHN S. SCULLY
FINANCIER

EMIL H. STEIGER
MANUFACTURER



Frederick L. Kahle

he gave much time and thought to the good roads movement. It was largely through his personal influence that a bill was passed securing good roads for the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which greatly assisted in developing the country around Pittsburgh. He was frequently importuned to enter public life and many times successfully withstood appeals to personal ambition which few men could have resisted. He was a member of the Masonic lodge and chapter, and of the Bannockburn Golf Club, Washington. He was married in Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 12. 1871, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Felix Negley, a coal merchant of Pittsburgh, Pa. She survives him with four children: John S., Cornelius Decatur, Margaret, widow of Harry B. Zimmele, and Mary, wife of Paul Killiam, of Pittsburgh. Mr. Scully died in Washington, D. C., Oct. 5, 1914.

STEIGER, Emil Herman, manufacturer, was born in Fremont, Waupaca co., Wis., Sept. 18, 1871, son of Jacob and Amelia (Spindler) Steiger. His father, a native of Switzerland, came to America in 1858 and settled on a farm in Waupaca county, Wis. Emil H. Steiger received his education in the public schools and at Oshkosh Business College. At the age of seventeen he operated a threshing machine, and in 1890, in association with his brother, he purchased a cheese factory, which they operated under the title of Steiger Brothers. Later he purchased the saw mill, lumber business and threshing machinery of A. G. Lucht, and these lines of business were also conducted under the name of Steiger Brothers until 1896, when the partnership was dissolved. During the ensuing three years he continued the threshing business independently, engaged in real estate operations and conducted a warehouse for the storage of potatoes. Incidentally, he contracted for the first wire grass ever harvested in the state of Wisconsin and has since built up an extensive business in this specialty, on which he is an acknowledged authority. During 1899-1901 he harvested wire grass under contract per ton, cutting much of it from his own property. Subsequently, he became associated with the original patentees of straight grass twine machines, assisted materially in their development and became owner of a third interest in what are known as the Monahan-Kieren grass twine machines for making straight grass twine. The business was incorporated in 1903 as the Oshkosh Grass Matting Co., with a capital of $100,000, and he was elected secretary and treasurer. Later he became successively treasurer and manager; treasurer and general manager; secretary, treasurer and general manager, and vice-president. Since 1912 he has been president. In 1914 the name of the corporation was changed to the Deltox Grass Rug Co. The product is known as "Deltox Grass Rugs," and the trademark "Deltox" has become a standard in the rug market in all parts of the world. The development of the business in the direction of providing artistic carpet and rug designs has brought grass matting into competition with the Oriental rug in furnishing home or office. Mr. Steiger was the first to manufacture grass rugs from straight grass twine without twisting the grass, thus making them more serviceable, rendering possible the manufacture of a greater variety of patterns and obtaining a softness in grass rugs approximating the quality of the best yarn rugs. The business has been very successful, amounting annually to about $1,000,000. Mr. Steiger is president of the Shawano Lumber Co., Shawano, Wis., the Oshkosh Pure Ice Co., the Davis-Hansen Co., manufacturers of pumps, and the Phillips Sprinkler Co., treasurer of the Oshkosh Steamboat Co. and the Little Wolf Power Co., treasurer and manager of the Wegner Fuel Co., and manager of the Leander Choate estate. When Col. Roosevelt visited that city he was the guest of Mr. Steiger, who provided an auditorium in his new warehouse where 11,000 people greeted the former president. In politics he is a Republican. In 1899 he was elected to the state legislature from Waupaca county, and he was re-elected in 1901. Mr. Steiger was married at Weyauwega, Wis., June 19, 1895, to Sophia, daughter of Peter Faust, of Oshkosh, Wis., and has four children: Carl, Emil, Sophia and Frances Steiger. Portrait opposite page 78.

KAHLE, Frederick Leander, lawyer, was born in Jefferson county, Pa., Apr. 18, 1862, son of Frederick Peter and Isabel (McCutcheon) Kahle. He was educated in the public schools, the Rouseville (Pa.) Normal School and Erie Seminary. He taught school for two years and then began the study of law at Franklin, Pa. He was admitted to the bar in 1886 and at once began the practice of that profession at Franklin. Subsequently he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of Pennsylvania, the circuit and district courts of the United States, and in the U. S. supreme court. In 1888 he was elected district attorney of Venango county, and in 1891 solicitor of Franklin, serving for five successive terms. In 1898 he was appointed referee in bankruptcy for Venango county, resigning in 1904, to remove to Pittsburgh. He is attorney for many of the largest coal and oil corporations in Pennsylvania, as well as personal counsel for owners of extensive coal and oil lands. He has one of the largest law libraries and one of the best collections of paintings in the state. He is also the owner of much Pittsburgh and suburban real estate, and of a country seat of 300 acres at Beaver Falls, Beaver co. He is a member of the Pittsburgh chamber of commerce, Pittsburgh board of trade, Art Society, Tariff Club and the Masonic fraternity, and is a life member of the Press Club. His religious affiliation is with the East Liberty Presbyterian Church. He was married May 16, 1888, to Mary, daughter of Dr. David Courtney Galbraith, of Franklin, Pa., and has two children: Anna and Clarence Courtney Kahle.

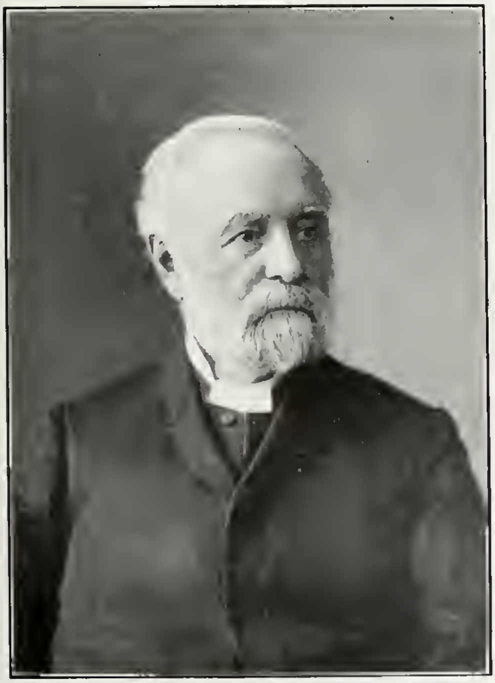
HAUSER, John, artist, was born in Cincinnati, O., Jan. 30, 1859, son of John and Anna (Schrenk) Hauser. His father, a cabinet-maker reared in the Black Forest at Thuningen, Würtemberg, Germany, came to this country in 1857 and settled in Cincinnati. The son was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, and early developed a remarkable aptitude for painting. He studied drawing at the Ohio Mechanics' Institute and at the Cincinnati Art Academy, and in 1873 joined the McMicken Art School in Cincinnati, becoming a pupil of the late Thomas A. Noble. In 1880 he studied under Nicholas Gysis in the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Munich. Returning to Cincinnati he taught drawing in the public schools, but in 1885 again studied in Munich under Prof. Gysis and Franz Roubaud. He also studied under Zuegel in Düsseldorf, Joseph von Brandt and Prof. Klaiber, in Munich, and at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris. At that time he exhibited a picture at the Royal Academy in Munich which won for him honorable mention. In 1891, after visiting various art centres of Europe, he returned to this country and became interested in the American Indian, travelling through the Pueblo and Apache reservations of Arizona and New Mexico, from Taos to Moki. He continued these studies until his death, gaining recognition as one of our greatest painters of Indian life in America. Mr. Hauser has done much to preserve, for ocular instruction in the future, the historic phases and features of a rapidly disappearing people. Almost yearly visits for two decades resulted in a remarkable series of portraits of the most noted chiefs, including American Horse, Red Cloud, Sitting Bull, Spotted Tail. High Horse and Lone Bear. Among his larger canvases may be mentioned "Kicking Bear," "Short Bull," "Pueblo Village on the Santa Fé Trail"; "Defiance of Wounded Buffalo"; "The Challenge"; "Camp of Little Wound," and "On the Cheyenne River." Some of his early pictures painted in Europe are: "Morning Greetings"; "Park Ideal"; "The Pets"; "The Welcome Guest"; "Hans the Little Shepherd," and "The Ferry, Dortrecht, Holland." In 1901 he was adopted into the Sioux nation and given the name of "Straight White Shield," and Mrs. Hauser, who was also adopted by the tribe, was called "Bring Us Sweets." The following year they were visitors at the famous snake dance in Arizona. In 1904 Mr. Hauser built a unique studio in Clifton, Cincinnati, which was constantly visited by tourists interested in American art. Many of his rare art treasures and curios from the West he donated to the Cincinnati Art Museum from time to time. His final work was a mural decoration and a picture of "Perry's Victory," for the Put-in-Bay Yacht Club. He was one of the founders of the Cincinnati Art Club, a member of the Art League, Muenchener Künstler Club, Muenchener Kunstverein and the Ohio National Guard. Gentle and genial in temperament, honorable and sincere in all his deeds, ever ready to extend assistance to worthy charities and withal a true artist, among his friends he was fondly known as "Honest John" and "Our John." He was married July 8, 1896, to Minnie, daughter of George M. Boltz, of Cincinnati, O. There were no children. Mr. Hauser died in Cincinnati, Oct. 6, 1913.

HOOKER, Edward Williams, manufacturer and politician, was born at Hartford, Conn., Oct. 19, 1865, son of Bryan Edward and Martha Huntington (Williams) Hooker, and a descendant of Rev. Thomas Hooker (q.v.), the line being through his son John and his wife, Abigail Stanley; their son Hezekiah and his wife, Abigail Curtiss; their son Ashael and his wife, Anne Parmalee; and their son Bryan and his wife, Nancy (Lee) Fuller, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. He was educated in the public schools of Hartford, and began his business career in the employ of the Broad Brook Woolen Manufacturing Co., with which his father had been treasurer and general manager for forty years. There he learned the different operations of woolen manufacturing, and remained with the company for ten years in various responsible positions, until the business was purchased by Ogden & Brooks. He then became secretary and treasurer of the Perkins Electric Switch Manufacturing Co. for four years, and resigned to form a partnership with Hiram C. Nickerson in the brokerage firm of the Hooker & Nickerson Co. Later he formed a partnership with William R. Penrose in the general fire insurance business, having the agency of the Commercial Union, Palatine, New York and Underwriters and other companies. For years Mr. Hooker was active in the affairs of the Republican party, and his ability and exceptional popularity made him a logical candidate for public office. In 1906 he was elected to the general assembly and served as chairman of the committee on banks, and his clear, logical reports made a decided impression. In 1908, after a warm campaign, he was elected mayor of Hartford. His administration was marked by the liberality of his views, and this characteristic developed influences which were determined to bring about a change at the succeeding election, when he was defeated for a second term. He was, however, nominated and elected to the state senate, where he was chairman of the committee on banks, and a member of the appropriation committee. That was the year of the utilities legislation, and he made an enviable record for himself as a fearless and independent champion of the rights of the people against the undue power and influence of the corporations. One of the readiest and most forceful speakers in the senate, he was a leader in putting the public utilities legislation on the statute books. He was re-elected in 1912, although it was a Democratic year. He was a member of La Fayette Lodge, F. & A. M.; Pythagoras Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Wolcott Council, Royal and Select Masters; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar; the Consistory, thirty-second degree; Sphinx Temple, Mystic Shrine; the B. P. O. E. of Hartford; the Foresters, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Archeological Society, the Connecticut Historical Society, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Hartford Golf, Hartford Yacht, Twentieth Century, Get Together, Dauntless, East Haddam Game, Hub Metropolitan, Ketch Brooks and New York Yacht clubs. He was married Nov. 12, 1889, to Mary Mather, daughter of Dr. Charles P. Turner, of Philadelphia, and left two children: Rosalie, wife of Francis Stillwell Dixon, and Roland Mather Hooker. He died at Eastern Point, Groton, Conn., Sept. 3, 1915.

KEENE, David, clergyman, was born at Banwell, Somersetshire, England, Mar. 7, 1820, son of Francis and Susanna (Bennett) Keene. He came to the United States in 1842 and settled at Milwaukee, Wis. He entered a theological seminary at Nashotah, Wis., and the following year became a candidate for Holy Orders. In 1847 he was ordained to the diaconate and to the priesthood of the Protestant Episcopal church, and his first and only parish was St. John's, on the south side of Milwaukee, which then was missionary ground. He determined that a place of worship and a Sunday-school must first be obtained as a center, and finally a building eighteen by forty feet in size was placed upon a borrowed lot. Having improvised seats with borrowed chairs and boards, the whole neighborhood was invited to its services and Sunday-school, and on Whitsunday, 1847, its doors were first opened. The first congregation consisted of persons from St. Paul's Church, the whole of them coming in a single carriage. The cornerstone of the present church was laid in 1852. For nearly forty years Dr. Keene labored in this difficult field with indomitable zeal and tenacity of purpose, in the face of obstacles that would have discouraged many a man not endowed with his strength of will. He bore much of the expense himself, and for many years waived a considerable portion of his meagre salary. St. John's was his life work, and when in 1886, because of failing health, he resigned his rectorship, it was with a consciousness of duty well done. The labors of Dr. Keene were not confined to work within his parish and city. He was for many years a member and secretary of the standing committee, a member of the board of trustees and custodian of the endowment fund of Nashotah, and for many years a trustee and member of the executive com-

JOHN HAUSER
ARTIST

EDWARD W. HOOKER
MANUFACTURER



DAVID KEENE
CLERGYMAN

JACOB WILSON
EDUCATOR AND AUTHOR

ASm Morgan

mittee of Racine College. His literary and artistic tastes were indicated by his large library of choice books and his collection of rare etchings, engravings and woodcuts, numbering between 400 and 500, and including twelve authentic etchings of Rembrandt. After his death the ecclesiastical part of the library was given to the library of Nashotah House as a memorial by his son, Francis B. Keene. He was a man of marked and unusual charm, a rare companion and invaluable friend, a sympathetic comforter, a wise counselor and a trusted spiritual guide. Outside the pulpit he was deeply interested in the literary and artistic progress of Milwaukee, and accomplished much for it in the higher fields of religion, literature and art. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Hobart College in 1864. He was twice married: (1) Dec. 12, 1850, to Susan Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Bucklin Bowler, of Providence, R. I.; she died in 1860, and he was married (2), Jan. 27, 1863, to Mrs. Julia B. Dole, of Chicago, Ill., who died in 1865. The only surviving child of the first marriage is Hon. Francis Bowler Keene, who, after having been for two terms a member of the legislature of Wisconsin, entered the consular service. Dr. Keene died in Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 23, 1893.

WILSON, Jacob, soldier, lawyer, educator and author, was born at St. Johnsville, N. Y., May 12, 1821, son of John and Ann Eliza (Abbott) Wilson. His first paternal American ancestor was James Wilson, who emigrated from Scotland at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and later settled at Johnstown, N. Y.; from him the line descends through his son John and the latter's wife, Barbara Diefendorf; their son James and his wife, Elizabeth Hoover, and their son Jacob and his wife Nelly Quackenbush, who were the grandparents of Jacob Wilson. John and James Wilson were officers in the war of the revolution. His parents were strongly intellectual, and he was prepared for college under his father's careful tutoring and at Fort Plain and Little Falls academies and Fairfield Seminary. He was graduated at Union College in 1851 with Phi Beta Kappa honors, and in 1875 received the degree of Ph.D. from that institution. For a time he was principal of Fonda (N. Y.) Academy. In the meantime having studied law, he was admitted to the bar in 1852, and began the practice of that profession at Canajoharie, where he became attorney for the village. He was induced to become temporary principal of Canajoharie Academy, and during this period he interested himself in writing books; he never returned to the law. At the outbreak of the civil war he raised, at his own expense, Company E, 43d New York Volunteer Infantry, and engaged a man to take up his teaching duties while he accompanied his command to the front. His regiment was attached to Gen. Hancock's brigade, and he saw service with it in Virginia until impaired health necessitated his discharge, in 1862. He then resumed the principalship of Canajoharie Academy, and was afterwards principal of Onondaga Academy and Newark (N. Y.) Union school. In 1871 he abandoned teaching, and became editor and publisher of the Newark ''Courier'', one of the oldest newspapers in Wayne county, and won high place in the field of local journalism. He sold that newspaper in 1906, thereafter devoting his time to study and travel. He was one of the best general linguists in this country, and was particularly interested in the German language and literature. His published volumes include: "Errors in Grammar" (1858); "Phrasis" (1864); "Practical Grammar" (1870); "Truths of Religion and the Bible" (1874); "Practical Life and Study of Man" (1882); "Radical Wrongs" (1892); "Life Without a Master" (1898); "The New Dispensation" (1900); "Living Thoughts" (1904); "New Views of Old Subjects" (1910) and "Modern Thought" (1912). He was a member of the American Oriental Society. Nominated for congress in 1874 he came within a few hundred votes of overcoming a nominal Republican majority of 7,000. In 1880 he was a Democratic presidential elector. He loved nature, music, art and literature, and his knowledge of science and philosophy made him a charming and brilliant conversationalist. He was married at Fort Plain, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1852, to Harriet, daughter of Daniel I. Diefendorf, a wealthy farmer belonging to an old and prominent family of the Mohawk Valley. She survives him with two children: Mary, and Harriet (wife of Abram D. Smith, and a writer and lecturer). Mr. Wilson died at Newark, N. Y., Mar. 16, 1914. Portrait opposite page 80.

MORGAN, Algernon Sidney Mountain, soldier, civil engineer and banker, was born at Morganza, Pa., May 9, 1831, son of James B. and Susan G. (Mountain) Morgan, and a descendant of Evan Morgan, who came over from England and settled in east Pennsylvania and later in Philadelphia. He was graduated at Western University of Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh, in 1849. His first work was as a rodman on an engineering corps which was running a survey for the Ohio & Pennsylvania railroad, now the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Co., Pennsylvania Lines. Later he had charge of an engineering corps of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad, now the Pittsburgh division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. In 1858 he engaged in the coke trade near Layton, in Westmoreland co., under the name of Morgan & Co., and was the first to ship coke to Pittsburgh. Enlisting for the civil war, he became second lieutenant of company K, 12th Pa. Vol. Inf.; was lieut.-colonel, and later colonel of the 63rd regiment, and was mustered out in April, 1863. He was severely wounded at Fair Oaks and was sent home. Subsequently he was ordnance storekeeper and paymaster at the Allegheny arsenal. He helped establish the Pennsylvania National Bank in 1890 and the Pennsylvania Savings Bank, and was president of both. He retired from active business in 1906. He died in Pittsburgh, Pa., Mar. 10, 1914.

CRANE, William Nevins, merchant, banker and philanthropist, was born in Albany, N. Y., May 19, 1836, son of Daniel and Elsie Ann (Demorest) Crane. His first American ancestor was Benjamin Crane, a native of Massachusetts, who settled in Wethersfield, Conn., about 1655. From him and his wife, Mary Backus, the line is traced through their son Jonathan, who married Deborah Griswold; their son Joseph, who married Mary Couch; their son Capt. Joseph, who married Esther Belden, and their son Daniel, who married Penelope Hotchkins, and was the grandfather of William N. Crane. He was educated at Chelsea Collegiate Institute, New York City. He was in the employ of several firms in New York until in 1860 he became associated with Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., publishers, and in 1875 was admitted as a partner. In 1882 he formed a partnership with George and John B. Hollister under the name of Hollister, Crane & Co., to engage in the wholesale grain business. The firm was very prosperous, being pioneers in the successful distribution of grain in car lots through the country. After eighteen years he retired from active participation in business, but for ten years longer was daily at his office for the management of his varied interests. He was a trustee of the Seamen's Savings Bank, and was also interested in the Safe Deposit Co., of New York. In 1866 Mr. Crane and his brother-in-law, Mr. David B. Ivison, founded the town of Rutherford, N. J., building the first two houses and the Presbyterian church. Later through their instrumentality a school was built and established on a grade unknown in a town of the size. Through his efforts books were supplied to the pupils free of charge, a system in vogue only in large cities at the time. Mr. Crane was always active in church matters, was an elder in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, was a prominent member of the conclaves of New York Presbyterians, and took a deep interest in the music of the church and the work of the Church House. He was president of the New York Presbyterian Union, and a member of the Presbyterian Board of Church Erection. He was a member of the Union League, the Riding Club, the Ardsley Club and a number of other civic and social clubs and associations. Mr. Crane was married, first, Oct. 16, 1861, to Sarah Ann, daughter of Henry Ivison; second, Nov. 2, 1870, to Caroline Abby, daughter of Benjamin Wheeler Merriam, of New York, and third, October, 1884, to Mrs Maria H. (Merriam) Brush. By his first marriage he had a daughter, Henrietta Ivison, who died in infancy, and by his second marriage he had one son, William Merriam Crane, pastor of the Congregational Church at Richmond, Mass He died in New York city, Sept. 14, 1910.

FRANTZ, Jacob Frick, merchant, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., July 29, 1852, son of Jacob M and Anna Pfautz (Frick) Frantz, grandson of Christian and Elizabeth Kauffman (Miller) Frantz, great-grandson of Jacob and Maria (Nissley) Frantz and great-great-grandson of Jacob Frantz, who was a native of Switzerland, the first of the family to come to America. Jacob F. Frantz grew up on his father's farm and was educated in the Millersville (Pa.) State Normal School. From there he went to the Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, and was graduated at the latter in 1876 with the degree of M.D. He entered at once upon the practice of his profession in Wilmington, Del. Two years later he became interested in the manufacture of porcelain teeth. The possibility of development of this infant industry appealed strongly to him, and he determined to abandon his rapidly growing and successful medical practice and devote all his time and attention to this new industry. In 1879 he organized the Wilmington Dental Manufacturing Co., which had a rapid and successful growth until the panic of 1893, when the failure of its bankers necessitated the winding up of the business. In 1894 Dr. Frantz removed to New York and assumed the presidency of the Consolidated Dental Manufacturing Co., an office he held until 1899. In that year he and three associates, G. H. Whiteley, J. R. Sheppard and D. C. Osborne, organized the Dentists' Supply Co. of New York, with Dr. Frantz as president. The company is engaged in the manufacture of porcelain teeth, and, beginning in a modest way, it has grown steadily, until it is now the largest concern of its kind in the world. Its products are sold in every part of the world, and many improved methods which it has either originated or assisted in presenting to the dental profession are now matters of routine practice with a large proportion of American dentists. The company's factory at York, Pa., employs about 1,000 hands. But not all of Dr. Frantz's life was comprised in the upbuilding of this unique business, nor in the inspiration of those whom that business employs. His life was greater than its commercial manifestations. He spent himself willingly for others. His ear was ever open to an appeal for sympathy. His time and strength and means were ever at the service of those who needed help, whether that need was individual or a need of the community. Each of the hundreds of employees in the business regarded him as a personal friend, and many of them manifested for him the finest token of affectionate respect in taking to him the stories of their personal sorrows or pleasures. They were sure of an interested hearer, and they were never disappointed. Dr. Frantz's life overflowed into community life of his home city, New Rochelle, N. Y. As a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of New Rochelle, he brought to its needs the same quality of attention that he gave to his business. The Young Men's Christian Association, the Home for the Aged and other public activities found in him a willing and competent helper. Banking institutions of his city recognized his power and placed him on their administrative boards. Dr. Frantz was a director of the National City Bank of New Rochelle, where he resided; director of De Trey & Co., Ltd., of London, England; a trustee of the People's Bank for Savings, the Y. M. C. A. and the Home for Aged, all in New Rochelle, and he was president of the Beechwood Cemetery Association. He was a member of the Republican Club of New York, the Pennsylvania Society of New York, the Republican and City clubs of New Rochelle, the New Rochelle Yacht Club, the Wykagyl Country Club and the Huguenot Society. Dr. Frantz endeared himself to a host of friends by a rare combination of lovable qualities, the most prominent of which were his quick and intelligent sympathy and his readiness to lend aid, often at personal inconvenience to himself. He had that rarest of all gifts, the ability to put himself in the other person's place, and he applied to the solution of whatever trouble presented, his powerful imagination, his clear vision, his great business ability and his power to interest others. He was endowed with great mental power in the lines along which his business life was ordered; his imagination saw always new victories to be won, and his business acumen directed the winning. He exhibited unflagging courage and industry in the face of difficulties. In success and prosperity he bore himself with the steadfastness and modesty of a strong man. He had rare power to inspire men, to awaken in their ambitions a fire like his own. He was the best of friends, for he helped men to help themselves. If at any time their courage failed, there never lacked the strong hand, the steady faith and the inspiring word to strengthen them anew. He was married, Oct. 3, 1878, to Gertrude L., daughter of Joseph H. and Joanna K. Osborne, of Westchester, Pa., and had five children: Viola, wife of Frank Good, of Greensburg, Pa.; Ethel O., wife of John M. Tomb, of Springfield, Mass.; Leroy, a graduate of Princeton University (1910) and now vice-president of the Dentists' Supply Co., residing in New Rochelle; Jacob Harold, also residing in New Rochelle, who graduated at Princeton University in 1913, and Horace Gothrop Frantz, living in Colorado Springs, Colo. He died in New Rochelle, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1914.

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J. F. Franz

Wm. S. Arnold

IRVINE, William Mann, clergyman and educator, was born at Bedford, Pa., Oct. 13, 1865, son of Henry Fetter and Elizabeth (Mann) Irvine. He received his preliminary education at Phillips Exeter Academy and was graduated at Princeton University in 1888. Receiving a fellowship in social science he took a post-graduate course and obtained the degree of Ph.D. in 1891. Meanwhile he attended the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church at Lancaster, Pa., and was graduated there in 1892. After teaching one year as a member of the faculty of Franklin and Marshall College, in July, 1893, he became head master of Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pa., which position he still occupies. Mercersburg Academy, during the administration of Dr. Irvine, has developed into one of the really important boarding schools for boys in this country. It is located in a beautiful valley, seventy miles south of Harrisburg, in a region rich in historic interest. The campus of the academy contains 120 acres, on which stand eleven fine buildings, each equipped with all modern conveniences. When Dr. Irvine took the school the campus contained but four acres, on which stood three buildings, including the head master's house. There were four teachers and forty boys, a small dining-room, no athletic field, no endowments and no traditions. During the twenty years that Dr. Irvine has had control of the institution there has been a total enrollment of 3,600 boys from every state in the Union and fifteen foreign countries, and boys have been sent from Mercersburg to ninety-three different colleges and universities, reaching from Geneva University, Switzerland, and Oxford University, England, to the University of Havana, the University of Texas, the University of California and Leland Stanford, Jr., University. In a single year the enrollment has been 453; the teaching force numbers forty men, graduates from the leading universities of the country; $400,000 has been expended on improvements; a dining-room has been constructed which is regarded by prominent architects and by critics of the art of interior decoration as one of the finest examples of its kind in the world; while over the grounds of the academy have been placed hundreds of stalwart-growing trees and rare flowering shrubs, nearly all of which Dr. Irvine himself has planted. In the matter of scholarship the academy ranks among those preparatory schools whose certificates are recognized as credentials of high and faithful work accomplished. A lecture course, largely literary in its influence, has been established at Mercersburg, in which appear the best lecturers in the United States. The boys of the school are interested in foreign missions, and in a single year have subscribed $1,400 to carry on this great work, besides giving $500 towards the erection of a native hospital, and $500 for the stereopticon outfit, medical books and surgical instruments. The equipment of the academy includes a large and well-appointed gymnasium. A Mercersburg boy was one of the conspicuous winners in the Olympian games at Stockholm, and in his address at the dedication of the gymnasium Dr. Irvine finely interpreted the spirit of the academy when he declared of the new gymnasium that it was "to tell the story of divinity in the human body." The high and wholesome quality of simply, generous and unpretentious manhood is the strongest of all Mercersburg traditions and is making a powerful appeal throughout the land to parents who wish their boys to come under the influences of strong faith, of courageous work, of brave ideals and fair play, and of a right purpose in life. In 1910 Franklin and Marshall College conferred upon Dr. Irvine the degree of LL.D. He is a member of the Head Masters' Association, of which about seventy-five of the leading head masters of the country are members. He was married in Washington, D. C., June 26, 1894, to Camille, daughter of the late Major Camillus S. Hart, of the Confederate army, and a member of the staff of Gen. Early. Mrs. Irvine has nobly aided her husband in all his work at Mercersburg and worthily shares with him the great success of the school. They have two children: Hart and Camille Irvine.

ARNOLD, William Searls, merchant and manufacturer, was born at Warwick, R. I., Nov. 3, 1811, son of Philip and Catherine (Searls) Arnold, and grandson of Andrew and Catherine (Reynolds) Arnold. He belonged to the well-known Arnold family of Connecticut, which traces descent from Benedict Arnold, an early colonial governor of Rhode Island. At the age of seven he accompanied his father to Woodstock, Conn., where he attended the common schools in winter and spent the summer months on his father's farm. From there he removed to Masonville, in Thompson, Conn., and entered the employ of the country store and cotton factory owned by the Masonville Co. He thoroughly mastered all the details of the business, and displayed such sterling traits of character and habits of perseverance, persistence and integrity that his employer, Amasa Mason, observing the good qualities of the young man, offered to sell him an interest in the business and take his note in payment. In 1852 he became sole proprietor of this business and also of a cotton mill in the same place, and conducted them successfully until 1867, when he determined to retire. For the following decade he resided in various places in Connecticut, finally settling in Putnam, where he purchased an imposing residence and dwelt for the remainder of his life. In politics Mr. Arnold was originally a Whig, becoming a member of the Republican party upon its formation. He was twice married, first, in 1836, to Lucina, daughter of Lot Underwood, of Pomfret, Conn., and their children were: Harriet A, wife of Jacob F. Tourtellotte, of Winona, Minn and Nason Henry Arnold. Mrs. Arnold was a devoted wife and mother, kind-hearted, unselfish and generous to the last degree and ever ready to sacrifice her own interest for the benefit of those needing her assistance. She often visited the families of the operatives of her husband's mill, doing what she could to improve their surroundings. She died in September, 1865. Mr. Arnold's second marriage was in 1886 to Mary E., daughter of Alphonso Williams, of West Gloucester, R. I.

ARNOLD, Nason Henry, manufacturer, was born in Thompson, Conn., Sept. 3, 1847, son of William Searls and Lucina (Underwood) Arnold. His father was a manufacturer and merchant and a strict disciplinarian, who regarded a constant and attentive devotion to business as among the cardinal virtues, in consequence of which young Nason when not at school was put to work in his father's store, where he acquired the rudiments of a business education. After taking a course at the Nichols Academy at Dudley, Mass., he completed his education at Eastman's Commercial College, Rochester, N. Y. His first connection was in the employ of Hoyt, Sprague & Co., woolen merchants of New York city. Beginning as a salesman in their wholesale department, he subsequently became bookkeeper, a position he held until 1866. In that year he went to North Adams, Mass., and

GEORGE P. HILTON
CIVIL ENGINEER

NATHAN S. DAVIS
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

POINDEXTER S. HENSON
CLERGYMAN

WILLIAM R. NEWHALL
CLERGYMAN AND EDUCATOR

of strict integrity and spotless reputation, was warm-hearted, tender and beneficent. He was married Sept. 14, 1899, to Jessie Kenyon, daughter of John Gillespy Myers, of Albany, N. Y., and they had one child, a son, John Gillespy Myers Hilton. Mr. Hilton died at Albany, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1909.

DAVIS, Nathan Smith, physician and surgeon, was born in Chicago, Ill., Sept. 5, 1858, son of Nathan and Anna Maria (Parker) Davis. His father (q. v.) was a distinguished physician and educator. Nathan Smith Davis, Jr., was graduated at the Northwestern University in 1880, receiving the degree A.M. in 1883. He studied medicine at the Chicago Medical College, and after receiving the degree of M.D. in 1883 took post-graduate medical courses at Heidelberg and Vienna. He was appointed assistant professor of pathology in the Northwestern University Medical School in 1884; became professor of the principles and practice of medicine in 1886, also taking the chair of clinical medicine in 1887, and was secretary and later dean of the medical faculty of Northwestern University for many years. Dr. Davis is physician to Mercy, Wesley and St. Luke's Hospitals in Chicago, and consulting physician to the Washington Home. He is the author of "Consumption—How to Prevent It, and How to Live With It" (last edition 1911); "Treatise on Disease of the Heart, Lungs and Kidneys," and "Diet in Health and Disease" (last edition 1913), besides many contributions to current medical literature. He has been first vice-president of the U. S. pharmacopœia convention since 1890; was a member and councilor of the section of medicine of the Pan-American medical congress; councilor of section of pathology, ninth international medical congress; past secretary of the medical section, and chairman of section of materia medica and therapeutics, American Medical Association; fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; member American Climatological Association, American Therapeutic Association, American Academy of Medicine, Illinois State Medical Society, and past chairman of the medical section of that organization; Chicago Medical Society, Chicago Pathological Society, Chicago Neurological Society, American Tuberculosis Society, Chicago Tuberculosis Institute; past recording secretary and librarian, Chicago Academy of Science; at present chairman of the board of scientific governors; member of the National Geographical Society, Illinois State Microscopical Society, Chicago Geographical Society, Chicago Art Institute, Phi Beta Kappa Society, Sigma Chi college fraternity, Nu Sigma Nu, and Alpha Omega Alpha medical fraternities, and of the University Club, Chicago, and Onwentsia Club, Lake Forest, Ill. For years he has been a trustee of Northwestern University; was formerly vice-president of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Chicago, and is now trustee of that organization. He has also been a trustee of Wesley Hospital for many years. He was married June 17, 1884, to Jessie, daughter of J. C. Hopkins, of the U. S. district court, Madison, Wis., and has three children: Nathan Smith, 3d, a practicing physician; Ruth, and William Deering Davis.

HENSON, Poindexter Smith, clergyman, was born in Fork Union, Va., Dec. 7, 1831, son of John and Ann O. (Louden) Henson. His father, who was a planter, served one term in the Virginia legislature. The son received his education at Richmond College and the University of Virginia, being graduated at the former in 1849 and at the latter in 1851. He was principal of the Classical Institute at Milton, N. C., for two years, and after serving as professor in Chowan College two years he became president of the Fluvanna Institute in Virginia. During this period (1854-60) he was pastor of the Fluvanna Baptist Church, and for a time was also editor of the "North Carolina Democrat." During 1861-67 he was pastor of the Broad Street Baptist Church, in Philadelphia, Pa. He then organized and built the Memorial Baptist Church of that city, where he officiated for fifteen years. From 1882 to 1902 he was pastor of the First Baptist Church of Chicago, and was then called to the pastorate of the Hanson Place Baptist Church of Brooklyn, N. Y. A year later he resigned to go to the Tremont Temple Baptist Church of Boston, continuing there until 1908, when he retired from the active ministry. The last two years of his life were spent in Chicago, Ill., his former home. Dr. Henson was editor of the "Baptist Teacher," Philadelphia, from 1867 until the time of his death, and was the author of a "Bible Text Book of Christian Doctrine" (1892), "The Royal Scroll" (1896) and "The Four Faces" (1911). He was prominent as a lecturer, and in the West, where he was best known, no lecture course was considered complete without him. At Chautauqua assemblies his services were in great demand, and he never failed to draw a large audience. His style was easy and conversational in character, and he possessed a fine sense of humor, but while he loved humor for its own sake, he never, in the pulpit, used it for its own sake, but as a vehicle for a message of the profoundest import. He received the following degrees: B.A., Richmond (Va.) College, 1848; M.A., University of Virginia, 1851; D.D., Bucknell University, 1867; LL.D., Richmond College, 1909. He was twice married; first, at Hicksford, Va., Oct. 3, 1855, to Amoret Clements, daughter of John Reese, of Southampton county, Va. Mrs. Henson died in 1900, and he was again married, July 2, 1901, to Edith, widow of Frederick Boyden and daughter of Ethan Allen Brewster, a lineal descendant of Elder William Brewster of Plymouth. Dr. Henson died in Chicago, Ill., Apr. 24, 1914.

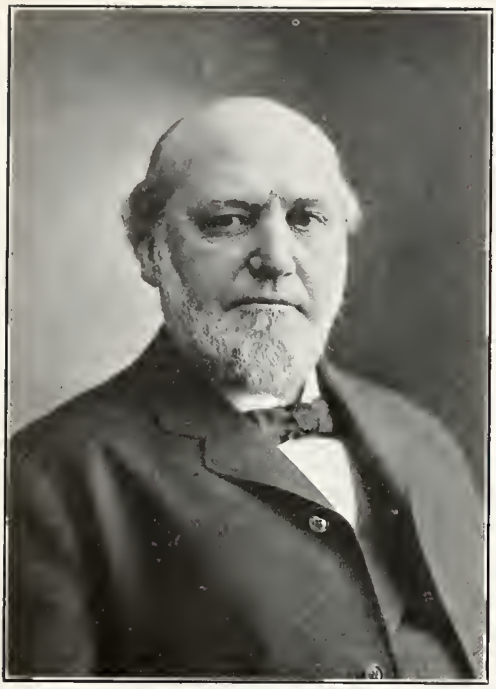
NEWHALL, William Rice, clergyman and educator, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 22, 1860, son of Fales Henry and Nancy Jannette (Sweetser) Newhall, and a descendant of Thomas Newhall, a native of England, who emigrated in 1629 and was among the first settlers of Lynn, Mass. From him and his wife Mary—— the line descends through their son Thomas, the first white child born in Lynn, who married Elizabeth Potter; their son John, who married Esther Bartram; their son Jacob, who married Hannah Chadwell; their son Jonathan, who married Abagail Norwood; their son Jacob, who married Sarah Berry; their son Jacob, who married Susanna Pell; their son Fales, who married Harriet Brown, and who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. His father, Fales Henry Newhall, was one of the leaders of Methodism in the last century, a distinguished writer and pulpit orator. William Rice Newhall was graduated at Wesleyan University in 1881, and began his career as a teacher at the New Hampshire Conference Seminary and Female College, Tilton, N. H., and at East Greenwich (R. I.) Academy. In 1885 he entered the New England conference, and in 1886 became pastor of the Auburndale (Mass.) Methodist Church. Two years later he assumed the pastorate of the State Street Methodist Church, Springfield, Mass., since incorporated with St.

Luke's Church into Wesley Church. In 1892 he became principal and treasurer of Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Mass., and during the fifteen years of his administration the academy attained high rank as a college preparatory school. Many improvements were made, the endowment fund was increased and much aid was given to needy students. As a teacher Mr. Newhall was inspiring, while his chapel talks and private counsel influenced many for good at the critical age. He resigned as principal in 1907, but continued as trustee, and after a brief pastorate at Grace Methodist Church, Springfield, he was called to the First Methodist Church of Somerville, Mass., where he remained five years. He was then transferred to the First Methodist Church of Lynn, Mass., in which his father had served as pastor forty years before, and where he remained until his death. Dr. Newhall was a remarkable preacher, of faultless diction, a ripe scholar and a discriminating reader. He was president of the board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the New England Conference; trustee of the Springfield Y. M. C. A. College, and a member of the Twentieth Century Club of Boston, the Itinerants' Club, the Masonic order and the Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Nu Theta fraternities. He was married, first, Aug. 29, 1883, to May T., daughter of Rev. Smith Harrison Platt, of Southampton, L. I.; she died in 1890 and he was married, second, May 18, 1892, to Josephine, daughter of Christopher C. Merritt, of Springfield, Mass., who survives him with seven children: Nina J., Lois M., Fales, Harriet, Parker, Sidney M. and Eliot M. Newhall. Dr. Newhall died suddenly on a railroad train near Palmer, Mass., Dec. 4, 1913.

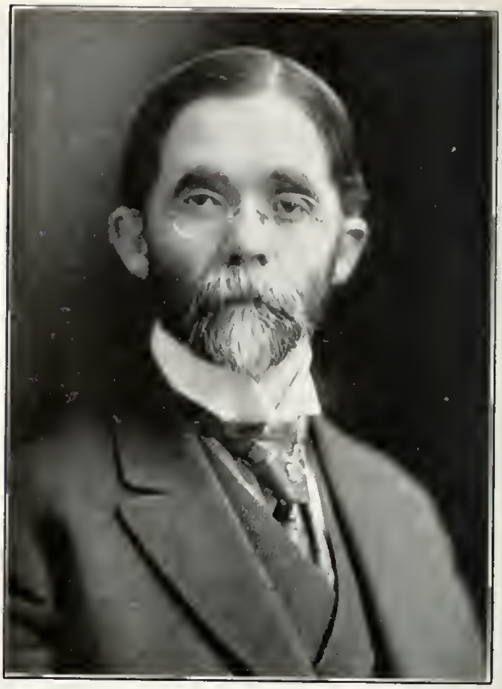
BELKNAP, William Richardson, merchant, was born in Louisville, Ky., Mar. 28, 1849, son of William B. and Mary (Richardson) Belknap, and grandson of Morris Burke Belknap. The latter was one of the founders of the iron industry west of the Allegheny Mountains, conducting extensive operations in the mineral regions of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. His father, in association with a brother, Morris Locke Belknap, organized the firm of W. B. Belknap & Co., of Louisville, which was among the first to sell machine-made hardware and blacksmiths' supplies, and enjoyed a large business in the South, chiefly in railroad supplies, lumber and mining machinery and agricultural implements. William R. Belknap was educated in private schools and at the Louisville high school and was graduated at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1869. After a year of post-graduate work and another year in touring Europe, he returned to Louisville and was given an interest in his father's hardware business, which is now (1917) known as the Belknap Hardware and Manufacturing Co. When it was incorporated in 1880 Mr. Belknap was made vice-president and two years later president. He retired in 1910, but continued as chairman of the board of directors. The plant covers over twenty-four acres of floor space, employs nearly 1,000 people in various capacities, and its catalogue contains from 80,000 to 100,000 items, sold chiefly throughout the southern, central and southwestern United States. Mr. Belknap was a director of the Louisville board of trade, and president of the Second National Bank, the Southern News Co., and the Louisville Commercial Club. He belonged to the Presbyterian church. He took a deep interest in educational work in the mountains of eastern Kentucky, at Berea College, of which he was a trustee. He contributed $25,000 for a new Y. M. C. A. building in Louisville and gave liberally to the Presbyterian church and to various charities. For twenty years he was a director of the Associated Charities. A well-balanced man, interested in every phase of human life and activity, he was also a lover of books, and devoted to reading such time as was not demanded by business and by the various charitable enterprises with which he was connected. He was particularly fond of natural history, upon which subject he took his university degree. He was a fellow of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He was one of the founders of the Salmagundi Club, a member of the Country and Pendennis clubs, an honorary life member of the Commercial Club and a member of the Alpha Delta Phi college fraternity. He was twice married: (1) Dec. 21, 1874, to Alice Trumbull, daughter of Prof. Benjamin Silliman, of New Haven, Conn. Five children were born of this union: Eleanor, wife of Lewis C. Humphrey; Alice, wife of Forbes Hawkes, M.D., of New York; Mary, wife of George H. Gray; William B., and Christine, wife of Charles Bonnycastle Robinson, Jr. Mrs. Belknap died in 1890, and he was married (2), in February, 1894, to Juliette Rathbone, daughter of Charles G. Davidson, of Louisville, by whom he is survived. Mr. Belknap died in Louisville, Ky., June 2, 1914.

HORTON, Oliver Harvey, jurist, was born at Mochias, Cattaraugus co., N. Y., Oct. 20, 1835, son of Harvey and Harcelia (Choate) Horton. He received his preliminary education in preparatory schools and was graduated at the law department of the University of Chicago, afterward the Union College of Law, now the Northwestern University Law School, in 1863. In the same year he was admitted to the Illinois bar and began the practice of his profession in Chicago, in the law office of Thomas Hoyne, of which firm he subsequently became a member under the name of Hoyne, Horton and Hoyne. He was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States in 1883. He was corporation counsel of the city of Chicago in 1887, when he was elected judge of the circuit court of Cook county. In this capacity he served for sixteen years, and for a period of years he was also judge of the appellate court. He was a founder of the Chicago Bar Association and for nearly half a century was a member of the Chicago Law Institute, of which he became president in 1884. He was active in Young Men's Christian Association work as early as 1870. From 1877 he was a trustee and for years first vice-president of Northwestern University, and he was a trustee of Garrett Biblical Institute from 1889 and for ten years president of the board. He was a member of the board of trustees of Lewis Institute; a member of the State Bar Association; a charter member, in 1879, of the Union League Club, and at sundry times an active member of a dozen other social, political and civic organizations in his adopted city. He was an advocate of the Australian ballot system and of many other reforms. He was active in the work of the Methodist church from the beginning of his career; was president of the Chicago Methodist Social Union; first vice-president of the Board of Conference Claimants of the Methodist Episcopal Church; president of the Rock River Conference Layman's Association, and was twice elected to the general conference and sent as delegate to the first Ecumenical Conference in London. He was the founder of the Superannuates' Relief Society of the Rock River Conference, an organizer of the City Missionary Society, and one of the incorpor-

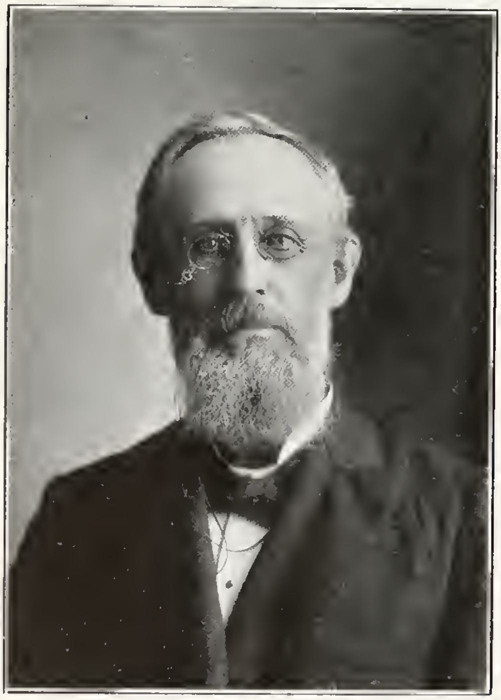
Wm R Belknap.



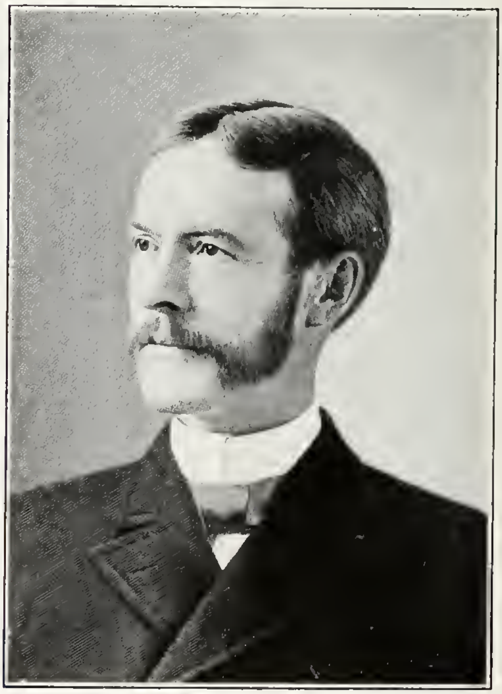
OLIVER H. HORTON
JURIST



FLOYD S. CORBIN
REAL ESTATE



JOHN R. FRANCIS
EDITOR AND AUTHOR



NEWTON D. FISHER
MERCHANT

ators (1888) of Wesley Memorial Hospital. He was the superintendent of the Sunday-school of Grace Church for ten years and made it the largest Methodist Sunday-school west of the Alleghanies. His whole heart was in the work of Methodism, and he was looked up to by his fellow Methodists as a leader by right and in fact. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Northwestern University in 1889. He was married Dec. 28, 1857, to Frances B., daughter of Philip N. Gould, of Chicago, Ill. He died in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 6, 1915.

CORBIN, Floyd Stewart, real estate broker, was born at Thomaston, Upson co., Ga., April 27, 1869, son of Charles H. and Mary Virginia (Greene) Corbin, and a descendant of Henry Corbin, of Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, England, who settled in Stratton Mayor, King and Queen co., Va., in 1654, and also owned land in Lancaster, Westmoreland and Middlesex counties. He was burgess for Lancaster in 1659, justice of Middlesex in 1673 and a member of the council in 1663. John Corbin, one of his descendants, served as a sergeant of the Virginia volunteers during the revolution, and was given a farm for his services. The history of Virginia shows that the Corbins were always famous in the civic, military, ecclesiastical and diplomatic circles, being contemporaneous and intermarrying with the Taliaferros, Lees, Curtises, Beverlys, Churchills, FitzHughs, Woodfords, Batailes and many others famous in colonial days and immediately following the revolution. In the early days the family adhered to its English training and the homes of the members were noted for priceless plates and armorial trappings which had been brought from the old country. One of the cherished relics was an officer's side-arms and accoutrements which one of the forbears wore while an aide-de-camp on the staff of Napoleon Bonaparte. The right of the Corbin family to use a crest is attested by the Heralds' College, where the family arms, "Sable on a chief or, three ravens proper," are recorded. The motto is "Deus pascit corvos—God feeds the ravens." On the maternal side Mr. Corbin is a descendant of John Floyd (q. v.), governor of Virginia during 1830-34, whose son, John Buchanan Floyd (q. v.), was also governor of Virginia during 1850-52 and secretary of war under Pres. Buchanan. Floyd S. Corbin, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the schools of his native state. He began his business career in the service of the St. Louis "Post-Dispatch" and "Globe-Democrat." In 1895 he removed to New York and engaged in the real estate business. He soon established a reputation as a specialist in dock and terminal property, having devoted years of study to this one branch of the real estate business, and he has often been called upon to give expert testimony in cases where the question of valuations arose. He has also lectured before the real estate class of the Young Men's Christian Association on "Water-Front Properties in New York Harbor." Mr. Corbin is secretary and one of the board of governors of the Georgia Society of the City of New York. He was married in December, 1896, to Adelia, daughter of Henry Myers, of Augusta, Ga.

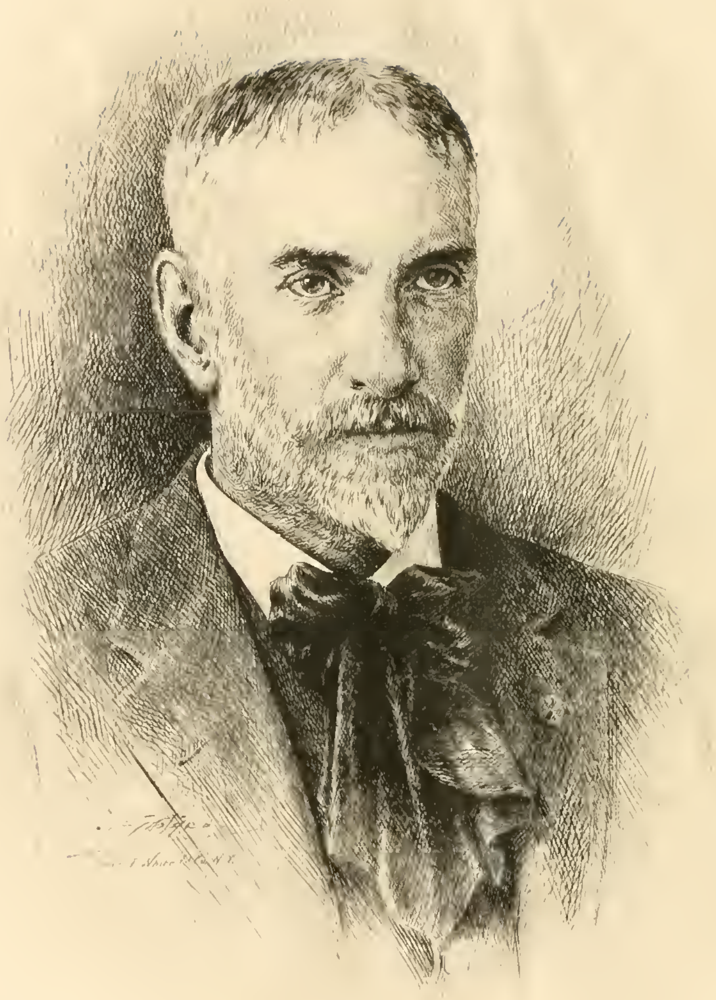
FRANCIS, John R., author, editor and publisher, was born at New Hope, Cayuga co., N. Y., July 18, 1832, son of John and Nancy (Reynolds) Francis. His father, a blacksmith, was a native of France and came to America in his youth. He received his education in the public schools, and at seventeen was a district school teacher. Later he taught school in Kansas for a brief period, but failing to secure the school a second term on account of his religious belief, he then obtained a position in a printing office. At the end of the year he had entire control of the newspaper published by it and throughout the rest of his life was closely associated with newspaper publishing and literary work. After a time he founded the Quindaro (Kan.) "Tribune," which was later removed to Olathe, Kan., and appeared as the Olathe "Mirror." This newspaper, because of its vigorous anti-slavery policy, attracted the attention of Quantrell's band of border ruffians. They came over from Missouri, captured the editor and partially destroyed his printing plant. After escaping from them he raised a company of cavalry with which he served until the close of the civil war, being upon the staff of Gen. McKean. After the war he was elected chief clerk of the lower branch of the first Kansas legislature and subsequently was for two years secretary of the senate. In 1869 he became a resident of Chicago, where he was connected with the "Religio-Philosophical Journal" up to the time of the founding of his own newspaper, the "Progressive Thinker," in 1889. He was a prolific writer, discussing in the columns of his newspaper all the important, grave and vital problems affecting the individual, the city and the nation. During the later years of his life he closely followed the discoveries of science in the use of radium, electricity and wireless telegraphy. He was the author of "A Search After God" and of three volumes of "The Encyclopedia of Death and Life in the Spirit World." He was a man of wide culture. Everything that touched upon the border line between the known and the unknown, between the material and spiritual worlds, appealed to him. In his vast library were the books of all the principal religions of the world, the works of geologists and astronomers, students of archæology and ethnology, the great biologists and philosophers, and hundreds of volumes on the occult sciences. He was married in 1877 to Louisa Carrie, daughter of William Marriott, of Wheaton, Ill., whose mother was a descendant of Robert Dodsley, noted poet and publisher, of London, England. He died in Chicago, Ill., Mar. 2, 1910.

FISHER, Newton De Lorain, lumber merchant, was born at Brighton, Lorain co., O., June 13, 1843, son of Danforth and Lucinda (Wilcox) Fisher. His public school education was supplemented by a college preparatory course at Oberlin College, but he left before graduating to join company H, 2d Regiment Ohio volunteer cavalry, for the civil war. He was popular among his comrades and promotions followed at every opportunity until Appomattox found him captain of his company. His command had as notable a record as any regiment in the Federal cavalry service, participating in 109 battles, engagements or skirmishes in campaigns and expeditions in Missouri, Indian Territory, Arkansas, Kentucky, East Tennessee, and the Wilderness, Shenandoah Valley, Richmond and Appomattox campaigns. Returning to his home after the war he entered the service of Bottsford & Potter, wholesale lumber merchants of Cleveland O., and he so combined and manipulated his forces as to become recognized as one of the most prominent lumber men of the Forest City. He was one of the organizers of the lumber firm of Fisher, Wilson & Co. in 1878. Upon the death of his partner, H. V. Wilson, in 1884, the company was reorganized and incorporated as the Fisher & Wilson Co., of which Mr. Fisher remained president until his death, his associates in his later years being his cousin, E. L. Fisher, who was vice-president and treasurer, and A. M. Allyn, secretary. Until within a few years of his death he remained one of the most active, aggressive and foremost lumber operators on Lake Erie. He was always successful in his lumber undertakings, his company becoming a large distributor of hardwood, its trade extending all over the country. He was a great favorite with the men who ruled the lumber trade of the Great Lake region, and was several times president of the Cleveland Lumbermen's Board. His great storehouse of practical information and his gift of ready expression led him frequently to be called upon to address public gatherings, and he was asked to preside at many gatherings of a public or semi-public nature. He gave freely of his means to every ennobling cause. His connection with the Disciples Church was a bond of sympathy between him and Pres. Garfield, a valued friend. At political meetings he attempted to nominate friends for office, yet at no time was he himself an aspirant for political preferment. He found his chief recreation in out-of-door life, in fishing and in owning and driving fine horses. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was married at Battle Creek, Mich., Dec. 23, 1868, to Imogene, daughter of James Telford, of New York and Michigan. She survives him with two children: Lee B. and L. Blanche, wife of Harry A. Bliss. Mr. Fisher died in Cleveland, O., Nov. 17, 1893.

ANDREWS, Lorenzo Frank, journalist, publisher and lawyer, was born at Athol, Worcester co., Mass., Mar. 8, 1828, son of Collins and Hannah (Twitchell) Andrews. His father, an inventor and machinist, assisted Thomas Davenport. He was educated in the public schools, and the Troy Conference Academy, Poultney, Vt., and at the age of sixteen was apprenticed in the office of the Barre (Mass.) "Patriot." In 1850 he removed to Michigan, and was associated with the Kalamazoo, Mich., "Telegraph"; the "Western Union" at Niles, Mich.; founded a weekly at Girard, Pa., and was city editor of the "Daily Northwestern" at Oshkosh, Wis. After three years as assistant editor of the "Daily Courier," Lafayette, Ind., in 1865 he settled at Des Moines, Ia., taking charge of the publishing house of Mills & Co. He then read law; was graduated with the first class at Iowa Law School, now the law school of the University of Iowa, in 1866, and began the practice of his profession at Des Moines. In the same year he was appointed U. S. commissioner for the district of Iowa. Meanwhile, he served as correspondent of various Chicago, St. Louis and New York newspapers at Des Moines; serving the Chicago "Evening Journal" thirty years in that capacity. He contributed historical articles to the Des Moines newspapers; was night editor of the "Daily Register" until the Mills regime, and subsequently became city editor of the "Daily State Journal" and "Daily Republican." In 1880 he was elected first secretary of the Iowa state board of health, and the next year, when the law was changed requiring the secretary to be a physician, he was appointed assistant secretary, serving eighteen years. In that capacity he prepared and secured the passage of a law regulating the sale and use of kerosene, gasoline and naphtha for illuminating purposes, the use of illuminating oils in coal mines and the manufacture and sale of linseed oil. He was author, too, of a law making the holding up of trains for the purpose of robbery, when human life was lost thereby, manslaughter in the first degree. For a score of years he was a legislative reporter, and his accounts of these proceedings were celebrated for accuracy. He prepared the index for "Miller's Code," which was pronounced the best example of legal indexing ever done in an Iowa publication. He devoted his last years principally to collecting and recording historical facts relating to Iowa, and was author of numerous books and historical articles, including "Pioneers of Polk County" (1908). He was a man of distinguished traits and capabilities; he loved domestic life, in which he was most happy, and in the quiet of his home he found much time for the cultivation of letters, gaining a proficiency in history and literature which is rarely surpassed. He was married at Kalamazoo, Mich., Aug. 11, 1861, to Sophia M., daughter of Joahnes Van Dolson. She survives him with one son, Frank Andrews, an architect, of New York. He died at Des Moines, Ia., July 8, 1915.

LYNCH, Thomas, merchant, was born at Uniontown, Pa., Aug. 13, 1854, son of Patrick and Anna (Daniel) Lynch, both natives of County Waterford, Ireland, who came to America in 1850. Beginning his business career as a clerk, he entered the employ of H. C. Frick & Co. and became manager and later superintendent of a general store at Broadford, Pa. In 1882 the H. C. Frick Coke Co. was incorporated, and Mr. Lynch was made general superintendent. At this time the company controlled fifty coke ovens and owned 400 acres of coal land. His authority extended to various subsidiary concerns controlled by the Frick interests, including the Valley Works, in Fayette county, and the Anchor & Ferguson Works at Dunbar. He had early demonstrated a capacity for affairs, and his employers were quick to appreciate that a man with his indomitable will and resistless energy was indispensable to success. In 1890 he was appointed general manager, and, upon the resignation of Henry C. Frick, in 1896, succeeded to the presidency. When the H. C. Frick Coke Co. was absorbed by the United States Steel Corporation in 1900 he was placed at the head of the coal and coke properties of that corporation, which included, besides the Frick Company, the United States Coal & Coke Co. of West Virginia, the Bunsen Coke Co. of Illinois, National Mining Co. of Pennsylvania, Sharon (Pa.) Coal and Limestone Co., Republic Coke Co., Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Co., and several smaller concerns. During his forty years' connection with the Frick Co. and its subsidiaries, the number of its employes increased from 200 to over 28,000, and its output and production grew correspondingly. In addition to his duties as executive head of the Frick interests, he was a director of the Union Trust Co., Union Savings Bank and the Mellon National Bank, all of Pittsburgh; the First National Bank of Scottdale, Pa., and the Fayette National Bank of Uniontown, Pa. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Society, the Duquesne, Pittsburgh Country, the Westmoreland Hunt and Polo clubs of Pittsburgh, and the Greensburg Country Club of Greensburg, and he was a trustee of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission. His religious affiliation was with the Roman Catholic church, and he took a special interest in its many and varied charities. He was the father of the "safety first" movement in the coal industry. Following the Mammoth Mine explosion in 1891 he drafted the first set of rules in which "safety the first consideration" was made the slogan. These rules were made with a view to minimizing the dangers of mining, and the

L. F. Andrews



David Wolcott Kendall

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

principle of "safety first" then laid down was henceforth rigidly enforced by the company. He kept in very close touch with his workmen and the friendly relations between the company and its employees were to a large extent the result of this trait of his character. He was married Dec. 16, 1879, to Sarah A., daughter of Charles McKenna, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and had seven children: Mary, now Mrs. Joseph D. Wentling; Sarah Agnes, Thomas, Jr., Ralph Richard, John J., Clay F. and Charles McKenna Lynch, all of Greensburg. He died at Greensburg, Pa., Dec. 29, 1914.

KENDALL, David Wolcott, manufacturer, was born at Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1851, son of David and Mary Ann (Wolcott) Kendall. His first American ancestor was Francis Kendall, who came from Cambridge, England, and was at Charlestown, Mass., prior to 1640. Francis Kendall's wife was Mary Tidd, and the line is traced through their son Thomas and his wife, Ruth Simonds; their son Thomas and his wife, Mary Curtis; their son Thomas and his wife, Sarah Cheever; their son Thomas and his wife, Ruth Waters, and their son Thomas and his wife, Olive Crane, who were the grandparents of David Wolcott Kendall. On the maternal side he was a direct descendant of Gov. Roger Wolcott, of Connecticutt. His father was a civil engineer and made certain inventions in connection with the thermometer. The son was educated in the public and private schools of Rochester, and at Canandaigua (N. Y.) Academy. The dream of his youth was to be an artist and he studied painting and drawing for a time, but the death of his father necessitated a change in his plans, and in 1871 he entered the employ of the designing department of Bromley, Hunt & Smith's furniture factory at Rochester. Practical knowledge of shop mechanism was not overlooked, and he devoted much attention to manufacturing methods, supplemented by evening courses of study in architecture, wood engraving, sculpture and modeling. Later he was employed by the Wooten Desk Co., Indianapolis; Howe Sewing Machine Co., Peru, Ind.; L. Z. Fairbanks Co., Chicago; Phœnix Furniture Co., Grand Rapids, and Berkey & Gay, Grand Rapids. In 1887 he returned to the service of the Phœnix Furniture Co., where he remained until his death, as designer, superintendent and treasurer, throughout a period of almost a quarter of a century. He was the dean of American furniture designers and the acknowledged peer of that profession, still his inclination was all for art, and upon the occasion of his every visit to New York he took opportunity to spend an hour in instruction with some well-known artist. He never intended to reside in Grand Rapids if he could sever his business connections in that city. His life was an example of what energy and perseverance can accomplish. It is possible his originality and creative talent would not have so well developed if he had been more familiar with schools. Directly his designs were shown they were stolen and copied, as were his inventions. As a craftsman he was daring in his originality. To his venturesome skill is largely ascribed the vogue of metal parts and other carving substitutes in the ornamentation of wood. He originated the McKinley chair, the rotating office chair and reclining seat. To him there was dignity as well as art in the practice of design. It was a profession to be pursued with energy of act and purity of purpose. He was the first to see possibilities in reviving the styles of long ago; he set the pace in what is known as period furniture. He studied the best models to be found in the cathedrals, galleries and castles of Europe. He developed the sixteenth century finish, which had a great run of popularity and which was killed by the crude imitators. Although he had been designing furniture for thirty years, such was his genius that he never "ran dry." He was always developing new ideas, always striving for something better, more artistic, more beautiful. He was not satisfied with beauty alone, but especially in chairs insisted upon comfort. To learn how to make comfortable chairs he took a course in human anatomy. Not the least remarkable fact about him was that although genius, idealist and dreamer, unlike almost all of such he was also a hard-headed and practical business man. He knew the value of materials, the use of machinery and how to handle men, and he knew also how to manage his private affairs with skill and judgment. He was a man of moral and physical courage, modest and unassuming. Ever anxious to study and improve himself, he never omitted an opportunity to increase his store of knowledge. Great as was his success, greater still was his personality. He was fundamentally fair and square in all his ideals and his business and social and home associations. He was a member of the Mayflower Society of Massachusetts, and he was a member also of the Masonic fraternity and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He found his chief recreation in travel, and from the ruins of Yucatan, and from other out-of-the-way places he gathered unique collections of curios and objects of art. He was married, (1) in Dakota to Delle Colby, of Dakota; she died in 1899, and he was married (2) Nov. 5, 1900, to Helen E., daughter of James Miller, a lawyer of Grand Rapids. He died in the City of Mexico, Feb. 16, 1910.

CURLEY, Michael Joseph, fourth bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of St. Augustine, Fla., was born in Ireland, Oct. 12, 1879. He was educated at Mongret Missionary College in his native land, and at Rome, where he was ordained priest for the diocese of St. Augustine, Mar. 19, 1904. He was rector of St. Peter's Church, Deland, Fla., when on April 3, 1914, he was appointed bishop of St. Augustine, in succession to the late Bishop Kenny. He was consecrated June 30, 1914. St. Augustine was erected as a vicariate apostolic in 1857, and made a diocese in 1870. It comprises the eastern, middle and southern sections of the state.

CARR, John, banker and philanthropist, was born at Antrim, N. H., Aug. 19, 1828, son of Jonathan and Annis (Dinsmoor) Carr, grandson of John and Chloe (Hixon) Carr, and great-grandson of John Carr, a native of Ireland, who emigrated about 1735 and settled at Londonderry, N. H. He was educated at the district school at Antrim and at Hancock (N. H.) Academy. He began to study medicine, but found that his inclinations were all for business and so abandoned a professional for a commercial career. He was first employed in a grocery establishment in Boston, and later became associated with Daniel Sharp Ford, publisher of the "Watchman and Reflector." He entered the banking business as a clerk in the Blackstone Bank, Boston, and in a short time was appointed teller. He was engaged in private banking at Cedar Rapids, Ia., during 1855-57. In 1859 the Safety Fund Bank was organized, and he was its first teller, becoming cashier when its name was changed to the First National Bank of Boston. He was cashier until 1881, and was president from that time until the bank was consolidated with the Massachusetts Bank, when he resigned the presidency to become chairman of the board of directors. A man of extraordinary acumen in banking affairs, he was widely connected with other financial as well as commercial and industrial institutions. He was president of the Eliot Five-Cent Savings Bank of Roxbury, director in the John Hancock Life Insurance Co., and president of the B. F. Sturtevant Co. At an early period of his career he became interested in church work, and he held many prominent positions in connection with religious and philanthropic work. For more than a quarter of a century he was treasurer of the Baptist Social Union; treasurer of the board of trustees of that union, which controls the Ford and Youth's Companion buildings, Boston, under the will of Daniel S. Ford; president of the New England Home for Little Wanderers, and trustee of the fund of the Grand Commandery, K. T., of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. He was long active in civic and municipal matters, and although his chief interests were his business, religious and philanthropic work he nevertheless followed the political trend with an avidity bordering on enthusiasm. At the age of eighty years he was elected to the Massachusetts house of representatives, and re-elected for a second term, being the only Republican returned to office. In Masonry he was past master of Washington lodge, past commander of Joseph Warren commandery, past district deputy grand master of the fourth district, and grand treasurer of the grand lodge of Massachusetts. He was a member of the Middlesex Club, Roxbury Historical Society, Roxbury Charitable Society, Joseph Warren Monument Association, and of various other social, learned and historical societies and associations. His dominant personal characteristics were his simplicity, optimism and sound judgment. His simplicity was accompanied by an utter absence of guile, such as is rarely seen in one whose life had been spent in the public gaze and who had been in touch with affairs so many and so varied. Indifferent to the glitter of wealth and the allurements of power, he gave freely of his fortune. Ostentation was impossible to him, and his modest appreciation of his own ability, his repugnance to asserting any claim for reward for his own public services, were notable qualities of the man in a day when the rule is so conspicuously otherwise. Though undemonstrative in manner, any man who had ever known him carried throughout life affectionate remembrances either of some kindness done or some assurance, which needed no spoken word, that no appeal to him would ever go unanswered. His entire nature was at once simple, sincere dignified, noble and lovable. There was about him an indefinable personal quality which affected all who knew him with unbounded confidence in his character and capacity, and united him to all with enduring affection and esteem. He was married Sept. 4, 1862, to Augusta L., daughter of Ezra Eaton, of Boston, Mass. She died in 1907, leaving one son: Albert E. Carr, treasurer of Silver-Burdett Co., publishers, Boston. He died in Roxbury, Mass., Aug. 9, 1913.

DOUGHERTY, Denis Joseph, fifth Roman Catholic bishop of Buffalo, N. Y., was born in Girardville, Pa., Aug. 16, 1865. His classical studies were made at St. Mary's College, Montreal, Canada, and part of his theological course at St. Charles' Seminary, Philadelphia, Pa. He concluded them at the American College, Rome, to which he went in 1884, and from which he received the degree of D.D. He was ordained priest there May 31, 1890, and remained as a member of the college faculty teaching theology. He took the same chair in the Philadelphia Seminary on his recall some time later to his native diocese. When the United States acquired the Philippine Islands a reorganization of the Catholic Church administration there under American ecclesiastics became necessary and Dr. Dougherty was appointed bishop of the diocese of Nueva Segovia. He went to Rome and was consecrated on June 10, 1903, by his old teacher, Cardinal Satolli, who had been the first Apostolic Delegate to the United States, and who had been accompanied by Dr. Dougherty as guide and secretary in the tour of the country he made after arriving here. Bishop Dougherty then returned to Philadelphia and selected four of his former clerical associates to go with him to the Philippines to form the faculty of the seminary at Vigan, one of the oldest and most famous institutions in the Philippines. They reached there in September, 1903, and the bishop, in spite of turbulent opposition, soon succeeded in winning the consent of the Filipinos to accept his jurisdiction and become eager participants in the program of reform and progress he had planned for the diocese. He was also of very material assistance to Governor-General Taft in settling the long controversy over the Friar lands. On the death (1907) of Bishop Rooker, the first American bishop of the diocese of Jaro, Bishop Dougherty was transferred to that see June 21, 1908, and here his administration was equally successful. Having spent twelve years in Colonial dioceses, the Pope, as is customary, recognized his work there, on Nov. 30, 1915, by recalling him to the United States and appointing him to fill the vacancy in the diocese of Buffalo, occasioned by the death of Bishop Colton, May 9, 1915. Buffalo has 308,000 Catholics; 188 churches, 410 priests, 155 schools with 43,000 pupils.

DUFF, William Frederic, lawyer, was born at Dedham, Mass., May 28, 1855, son of John and Keziah (Cobb) Duff. His father, a native of the North of Ireland, emigrated to America in boyhood and settled in Boston, Mass. He was one of the contractors engaged to build the Union Pacific railroad, and in the panic of 1873 it was his private fortune that saved that road from disaster. William F. Duff received his preliminary education at the Boston Latin School, was graduated at Harvard College in 1876 and two years later received the degree of LL.B. at the Harvard Law School. After a period of travel at home and abroad he began the practice of his profession in association with Robert M. Morse in Boston, Mass. He removed to St. Paul, Minn., in 1891, where he continued the practice of law until his death. He was a member of the Union Club, Boston, and of the Town and Country Club, St. Paul. He was fond of all out-of-door sports, particularly of golf. His dominating personal characteristics were his modesty and gentleness, his perseverance and his consideration for others. No man had higher endowment for friendship, and he had many friends. He was married at Portland, Me., Feb. 9, 1881, to Louise, daughter of Leonard D. Shepley, of Portland, Me., secretary and treasurer of the Portland Water Co. He died in St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 6, 1911. Portrait opposite page 91.

TURNER, Henry Smith, soldier and banker, was born at Manzatico, King George co., Va., Apr. 1, 1811, son of Thomas (IV) and Eliza (Randolph) Turner, and a descendant of Dr. Thomas Turner, of Walsingham, who came from Parendon, Essex, England, in 1650 and settled in King George county in 1656; from him the line descends through his son, Thomas Turner II, and his wife, Elizabeth

John Carr

WILLIAM F. DUFF

Taliaferro; their son, Maj. Harry Turner, and his wife, Elizabeth Smith, of Smith's Mount, Va.; their son, Thomas Turner III, and his wife, Jane Fauntleroy, who were the grandparents of Henry Smith Turner. His father removed to Fauquier county during his son's infancy. The latter was educated privately by tutors in his father's home, was graduated at the U. S. military academy, West Point, in 1834, and was appointed brevet second lieutenant, 1st regiment dragoons, then a new arm in the U. S. service. After five years on the frontier, with headquarters at Ft. Des Moines, he was sent to the cavalry school of Saumur, France, to study cavalry tactics and prepare a manual of instruction for use in this country. At the outbreak of the Mexican war he was captain of the 1st dragoons and acting assistant adjutant-general of the army of the West. During that war he was brevetted major for meritorious services at San Pasqual, Cal., where he was wounded in a charge of Mexican lancers. Resigning after the war he purchased a farm near St. Louis, Mo. In 1850 he was appointed assistant treasurer of the United States in St. Louis. In 1853 he formed a partnership in banking with James H. Lucas and Gen. (then captain) W. T. Sherman, under the firm name of Lucas, Turner & Co., and resided chiefly in San Francisco, where was established a branch. The firm was dissolved in 1857 and he returned to his farm. In 1863 he was elected president of the Union National Bank, serving until 1869, when he became president of the Lucas Bank. He resigned in 1874 to devote his time to his large property interests. He served two years (1858–59) in the Missouri legislature, and in 1874, when a general uprising against municipal misrule brought about the active participation in city affairs of men who ordinarily refuse political duties, he was elected to the common council, but after two years declined further public service. He was repeatedly selected as the depository of the most important private trusts, some of the largest estates passing through his hands as executor. A gallant, chivalrous and energetic soldier; a devoted husband and father; a loyal, generous, sympathizing friend; a strict and conscientious trustee; a patriotic citizen—in every relation of life he fulfilled the ideal of a noble gentleman. He was married Feb. 14, 1841, to Julia M., daughter of Capt. Theodore Hunt, U. S. N., of St. Louis. The three surviving children of this marriage are: Julia, wife of William H. Lee; Henry Smith, and Wilson P. H. Turner. Maj. Turner died in St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 16, 1881. Portrait opposite page 92.

DURHAM, Henry Welles, engineer, was born in Chicago, Ill., Sept. 15, 1874, son of Caleb Wheeler and Clarissa Safford (Welles) Durham. His father was an eminent engineer and inventor of an improved hot-air furnace and also of the Durham system of house drainage which is in general use; he was for a number of years engaged in railroad work, and was one of the engineers in charge of the location and construction of the Texas and Pacific railroad. The son was graduated at the Columbia School of Mines, in 1895, with the degree of C.E. In 1896 he was with the United States geological survey. During 1898–1900 he was instrumentman and assistant hydrographer on the surveys for the Nicaragua canal commission in Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and during 1900–04 he was connected with the New York rapid transit subway as assistant engineer in charge of construction. For the following three years he was resident engineer in charge of designs and construction of the water works, sewers and highways of the city of Panama and vicinity under the Isthmian canal commission. Mr. Durham was a member of the second party sent down by the canal commission when work was begun by the government on the canal; his term of service was under the administrations of Chief Engineers Wallace, Stevens and Goethals, and he remained until the work under his charge was fully completed. Under his immediate supervision the rehabilitation of the city of Panama was brought about, which made it possible from a sanitary standpoint for the great undertaking to be carried forward successfully. On his return to the United States, in 1907, Mr. Durham was appointed resident engineer of the Cape Cod canal under the administration of William Barclay Parsons as chief engineer. He had charge of the preliminary surveys and location of the canal, and subsequently of its construction until 1912, when he resigned to accept the position of chief engineer in charge of highways of the department of public works of New York city by appointment of Pres. McAneny. In 1913 he was appointed a delegate to represent the city of New York at the third international road congress held at London. He subsequently spent three or four months in the principal cities of Europe engaged in the study of paving and maintenance as a representative of New York city. He made an exhaustive study of this subject, and his observations and conclusions were embodied in a voluminous work published by the city of New York in 1914, entitled "Street Paving and Maintenance in European Cities." He has been a frequent contributor to magazines, and has prepared papers on technical subjects read at meetings and conventions of associations. Mr. Durham is a member of the 9th company of the 7th regiment, N. G. N. Y.; a permanent member of the International Association of Road Congresses, International Association of Navigation Congresses and a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Road Builders' Association, the American Highway Association, the Municipal Engineers of New York, the Boston Society of Civil Engineers and the Beta Theta Pi fraternity. He was married at Hackensack, N. J., Oct. 1, 1903, to Josephine, daughter of the late Alvah Trowbridge (q. v.), president of the American Bankers' Association in 1900–01. They have one daughter, Elisabeth Trowbridge Durham. Portrait opposite page 92.

ERICSON, John Ernst, civil engineer, was born in Stockholm co., Sweden, Oct. 21, 1858, son of Andrew and Sophia (Lind) Ericson. He received his preliminary education in the high schools of Upsala and Stockholm, and was graduated at the Royal Polytechnic Institute, Stockholm, in 1880, with the degree of C.E. His professional career was begun as assistant in construction work on the Vasa bridge, Stockholm. He came to America in 1881, and was resident engineer of the Toledo, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad, with headquarters at Cowden, Ill. In 1882 he became bridge designer for Hopkins & Co., St. Louis, and the following year was engaged as assistant on government surveys of the Illinois and Mississippi canal. In 1884 he became draftsman in the water department of the city of Chicago and was promoted assistant city engineer in 1885; assistant engineer, sanitary district of Chicago, in 1890; first assistant city engineer in 1893, and since 1897 has been city engineer of Chicago. He was early placed in charge of the design and construction of all additions to the water supply system of Chicago. During his régime pumping stations have been increased from two to fifteen; capacity from 350,000,000 to 900,000,000 gallons per day, and the main pipe lines from 1,400 to 2,500 miles. He is also in charge of bridge construction and operation, and a special design of bascule bridges has been developed under his supervision, the first being constructed in 1901. There are fourteen of theso bridges in operation and five under construction (1917), among them a double-deck bascule with 209 feet clear span. Plans for others are being prepared. Meanwhile, during 1889-90, he was assistant chief engineer on design of new water works for Seattle, Wash., and chairman of the Harbor and Subway Commission of Chicago during 1911–14. He has had exceptional opportunities for experiments to determine the elements of flow of water in large tunnels, and presented an exhaustive treatise on the subject to the Western Society of Engineers in 1911, receiving the medal of that society for his paper. His published works include: "The Water Supply System of Chicago, It's Past, Present and Future" (1905); "Report on Transportation Subways for Chicago" (three vols., 1909); "Report on Creosote Block Pavements" (1911), and "Report on Chicago Water Works" (1913). He has been called by various cities as consulting engineer for water works plans. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Western Society of Engineers, American Water Works Association; president Swedish Engineers' Society of Chicago, and a member of the Chicago Athletic, Democratic, Norwegian and Swedish clubs. He was decorated by the King of Sweden with the Royal Order of Vasa, 1st class, in 1909. In 1911-14 he was chairman of the Harbor and Subway Commission of Chicago. He was married (first) May 11, 1888, to Inez Lydia, daughter of Andrew Frederick Malmgren, of Chicago; she died in 1893, and he was married (second) June 20, 1896, to Esther Elisabeth Malmgren, a sister of his first wife, and has one child: Mildred Inez, wife of Ralph Haven Quinlan.

GREEN, Thomas Jefferson, lawyer and capitalist, was born at Shelby, O., Mar. 4, 1870, son of Michael and Narcissa (Marvin) Green. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, was a carpenter and bridge builder. The son attended Baldwin University, Berea, O., for three years. After teaching in the public schools at shelby he began the study of law in that city under the preceptorship of Judge Edwin Mansfield and B. Frank Long, spent a year in the law school of Ohio State University and was admitted to the bar in 1897. He began the practice of his profession at Shelby as an associate in the firm of Skiles & Skiles, and in 1904 became a member of the firm of Skiles, Green & Skiles, his partners being George M. and Roscoe C. Skiles. He was a brilliant attorney and his success in his chosen profession won for him distinction not only before the Richland county bar, but in higher courts in Ohio, Indiana and New York. He took a deep interest in the growth, development and progress of his native city, and gave of his time, labor and wealth to various commercial, industrial and financial undertakings. He served one term as mayor of Shelby, during which the first street paving and sewer systems were inaugurated, and he was a member of the board of education. He was president of the National Mausoleum Co., vice-president Ohio Seamless Tube Co., Shelby Printing Co., treasurer Shelby Telephone Co., and a director in the Citizens' Bank, Autocall Co., Standard Manufacturing Co. and the Speedway Remedy Co. He was a member of the Shelby Business Men's Association, Colonial Club, Shelby; Westbrook Country Club, Mansfield, O.; Cleveland Athletic and Cleveland Automobile clubs, Cleveland, and of the Benevolent and Patriotic Order of Elks, Knights of Pythias, Knights of Maccabees and the Masonic lodge, and belonged to the Beta Theta Pi fraternity, and Beta Theta Pi Club of New York. He served on the staff of Brig.-Gen. Minshall, of the national guard of Ohio, with rank of major. Death visited him in the maturity and prime of his success, with unmeasurable opportunities for greater work before him, with great designs unaccomplished, surrounded by the proud and affectionate solicitude of an entire community. It speaks volumes in his praise that he was unusually successful in business and distinguished himself in his profession. His personal characteristics were his evenly balanced temper, a genial disposition, quiet generosity and genuine sympathy and a strong love for children. He won the respect of every one and the affection and esteem of a great host of friends. He was married at Shelby, O., June 25, 1902, to Blanche G., daughter of George M. Skiles, one of his law partners, who survives him with four children: Winifred, Robert, Frederick and Evelyn E. Green. He died at Shelby, O., Feb. 8, 1915.

HAYES, Patrick Joseph, auxiliary bishop of New York and titular bishop of Tagaste, was born in New York city Nov. 20, 1867, son of Daniel and Mary Gleeson Hayes. He was graduated at Manhattan College in 1888 and then went to St. Joseph's Seminary, Troy, N. Y., for his ecclesiastical course. He was ordained priest Sept. 8, 1892, after which he made post-graduate studies at the Catholic University, Washington, D. C. Bishop Farley made him his secretary in 1895. He became chancellor and president of Cathedral College in 1903. This was the new diocesan preparatory seminary and his administration contributed much to its immediate success. In 1907 he was promoted to the domestic prelacy and in 1914, having accompanied Cardinal Farley to Rome, Mgr. Hayes at his request was made auxiliary bishop of New York and consecrated Oct. 28, 1914. In the following year he was appointed pastor of St. Stephen's Church.

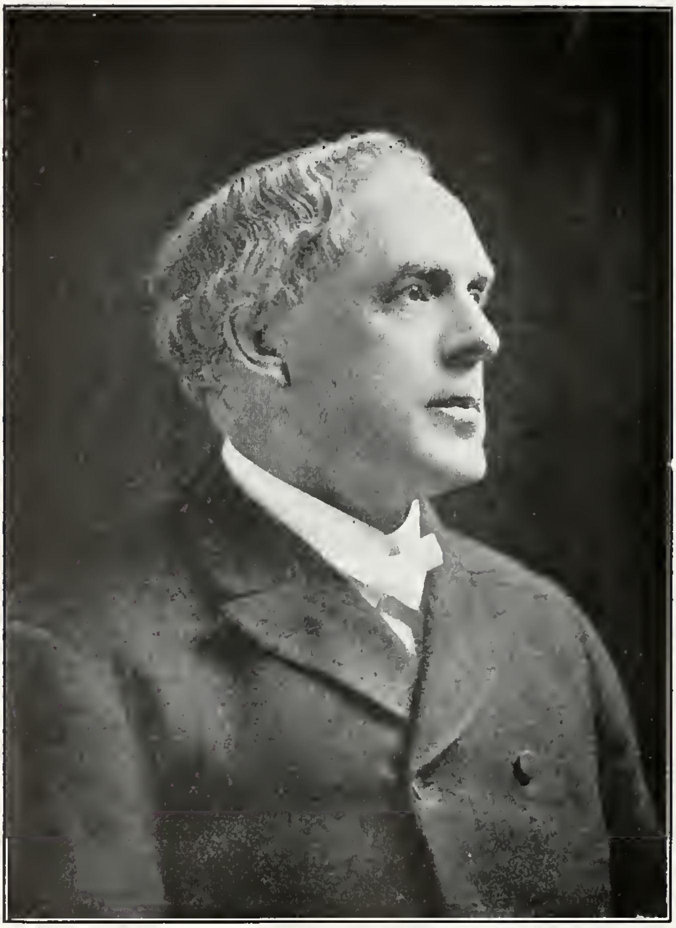
McINTYRE, Robert, Methodist Episcopal bishop, was born at Selkirk, Scotland, Nov. 20, 1851, son of Charles and Elizabeth (Anderson) McIntyre. His parents came to the United States in 1858 and settled in Philadelphia, Pa., where the son attended the public schools. For three years he served as bricklayer's apprentice in that city and in 1872 went to Chicago, where he worked as a journeyman in the rebuilding of the city after the fire. In 1877, while in St. Louis, Mo., he was received into the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church and at the same time he resolved to become a minister. Accordingly he took a special course at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., and in October, 1878, was ordained at Jacksonville, Ill., as a member of the Illinois conference. His first charge was at Easton, where he built a church, laying the foundations with his own hands. Subsequently he served consecutively at Marshall (1880-83), Charleston (1883-86), and Urbana, Ill. (1886-88). By reason of marked ability, unusual oratorical power, and earnest and deep spirituality, the young preacher soon became widely known, and in 1887 he was called to the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church of Chicago,

HENRY S. TURNER
BANKER

HENRY W. DURHAM
CIVIL ENGINEER

JOHN E. ERICSON
CIVIL ENGINEER

THOMAS J. GREEN
LAWYER AND CAPITALIST



Robert McIntyre

being appointed in 1888 by the Rock river conference, to which he had been transferred. During 1891-96 he presided over Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church of Denver, Col., and returning to Chicago, became pastor of St. James' Church, one of the largest of the city—seating 1,600 persons. He remained there until 1901, and after a year devoted to rest and travel, he took charge of the First Methodist Church of Los Angeles, Cal., where he remained until elected bishop in May, 1908. After his election to the episcopacy he was assigned to official residence in St. Paul, Minn., where he lived until his transfer, in 1912, to Oklahoma City. At the latter place he had episcopal charge of Oklahoma, Texas and a part of Kansas. As a preacher he had few equals throughout the West, and as a lecturer he was one of the most popular in the country. Among his lectures were: "Buttoned-up People," "Evolution of Abraham Lincoln," "Sunny Side of Soldier Life," "Thirty Hours in the Sunless World," "Fun on the Farm," "Egypt," "Battle of Life," "Model Home," "Grand Canyon of Arizona," "A Week in Wonderland," "Yosemite and the Big Trees," "The Six Creative Days," and "From the Prairies to the Pyramids." He was the author of a novel, "A Modern Apollos" (1901), and a volume of verse, "At Early Candle Light" (1898). The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Denver in 1896, and in 1908 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Southern California and the Hamlin University of Minnesota. Because of his former experience as a laborer he cherished a warm and tender sympathy with the laboring classes. He was never ashamed of his former occupation, but kept the trowel with which he had worked as a mason hanging on the wall of his study. Though at one time a professed infidel, after his conversion he walked with God on His high places and was as simple in his faith as a little child. He was married Dec. 31, 1877, to Ella, daughter of Barzilla I. Chatten, of Quincy, Ill., a woman of much culture, to whose influence and encouragement was largely due her husband's remarkable success. She survives him with three children: Carlyle, Ruth and Nellie McIntyre. Bishop McIntyre died in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 30, 1914.

NOVY, Frederick George, bacteriologist, was born in Chicago, Ill., Dec. 9, 1864. He was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1886 with the degree of B.S., receiving a year later his master's degree. In 1888 he studied in the Hygienic Institute in Berlin under Koch, and in 1890 received the degree of Sc.D. from the University of Michigan, and in 1891 that of M.D. In 1894 he pursued higher studies in the Pathological Institute in Prague, and in 1897 spent some time in the Pasteur Institute in Paris. Meanwhile in 1887 he was made assistant in organic chemistry, and during the same year was advanced to the grade of instructor with charge of hygienic and physiological chemistry. In 1891 he was promoted to an assistant professorship, and since 1902 he has been professor of bacteriology and director of the hygienic laboratory. Dr. Novy's industry and exceptional knowledge led to his appointment in 1897 to the Michigan state board of health, and in 1901 to membership on the U. S. Commission to Investigate the Bubonic Plague in California. He was a delegate to the International Medical Congress held in Moscow in 1897, and was chosen honorary president of the section on hygiene. Among his many contributions to medical and other scientific journals the following may be cited as typical: "The Bacteriology of Bubonic Plague," published in the "American Journal of Medical Sciences" in 1901; "Hydrophobia-Rabies, Its Restriction and Prevention," read before the sixth general conference of the health officials in Michigan in 1903; various papers on the cultivation of parasite protozoa, especially trypanosomes. "On Trypanosomes," which was one of the Harvey Lectures in New York in 1906; "Trypanosomes of Tsetse Flies" and "Studies on Spirillum Obermeiere, etc.," published in the "Journal of Infectious Dieases" in 1906; "Trypanosomes," being a study of this class of pathogenic protozoa and the diseases caused by them, contributed to the "Journal of the American Medical Association" in 1907; "Immunity Against Trypanosomes" (1907), and "Successful Canine Infection with Culture of Leishmania Infantum" (1909), both of which were contributed to the Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, and "Recent Achievements in Parisitology," which he delivered in 1911 before the Michigan Academy of Science, when retiring as president. His recent researches have dealt with filterable organisms and with Anaphylaxis and Anaphylatoxins. In addition to the foregoing, he is the author of many papers that have been published in collaboration with his associates, and which have appeared in proceedings of societies or in scientific journals. His larger publications include: "Cocaine and Its Derivatives" (1887); "Laboratory Work in Bacteriology" (1898); "Laboratory Work in Physiological Chemistry" (1899); and with his colleague, Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, "Ptomaines and Leucomaines, and Cellular Toxins" (1904). He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; honorary associate member of the Société de Pathologie Exotique of Paris; member of the Society of American Bacteriologists (president in 1904), Association of American Physicians, and the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists.

JONES, Johnston Blakeley, was born in Chatham county, N. C., Sept. 12, 1814. His father was Edward Jones, a native of Ireland, who emigrated to North Carolina in his youth and held the office of solicitor-general of the state for thirty years. The son was educated privately and attended the University of North Carolina, but was not graduated. He began his medical studies in Charleston, S. C., and finished them in Paris, France, receiving his medical degree from Charleston College. He practiced his profession in Charlotte and won widespread fame for his successful practice and great professional learning. He was one of the prime movers in the organization of the North Carolina Medical Society. He was married in 1841 to Ann Stuart, and was survived by two sons and two daughters. He died at Charlotte, N. C., Mar. 1, 1889.

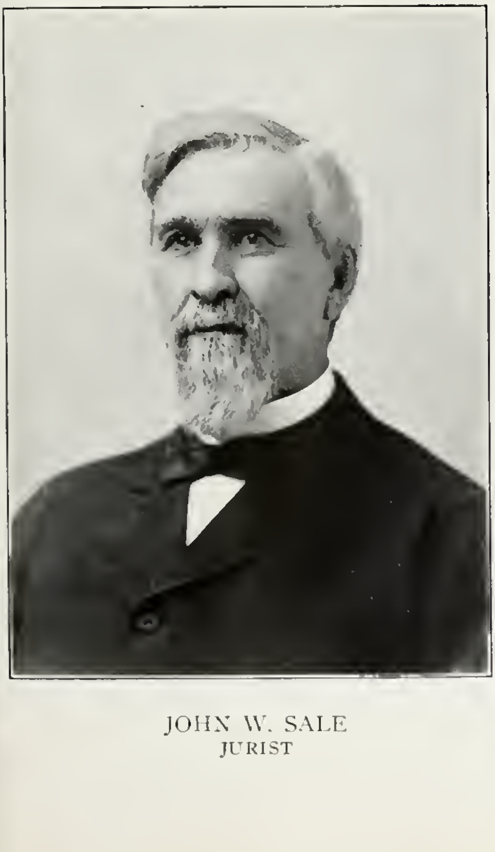
TULLY, Richard Walton, playwright, was born in Nevada City, Cal., May 7, 1877, son of Richard Whiteside and Louisa Jane (Hinds) Tully. His father, who came from a distinguished Southern family, went to Nevada City after the discovery of gold in 1849 and remained there until 1878, when he removed with his family to Stockton, Cal. He was a banker and owner of the famous hydraulic, the Omega mine. In 1882 he was nominated for mayor of Stockton by the democrats and was the first of that political party to be elected to that office since the civil war. He was re-elected, but declined to serve a third term. In 1888-89, owing to the national anti-debris leg islation and valley floods, his fortune was swept away. As a result of these financial reverses his son, Richard Walton Tully, began his active career as a clerk in a store at $4 a week. After two years he obtained a position in a theater as usher so that he could continue his studies in the daytime, and from that time he has been connected in one way or another with theaters and theatrical enterprises. He attended the Stockton public schools, was awarded a state scholarship at the University of California, where he was graduated in 1901 with the degree of B.L. While at Berkeley he was prominent in all the activities of college life, being manager and editor of the college paper "Occident" and of the University Glee Club and prominent in all dramatic affairs. He wrote the most popular junior farce ever presented at the university, "James Wobberts, Freshman," which was first presented in 1899, and its success was so pronounced that he determined to adopt the career of a playwright. This farce, which was afterwards known as "Strenuous Life," played for one season on the Pacific Coast and thereafter in various parts of the country for ten years. While at college Mr. Tully made the acquaintance of Eleanor Gates, the author, and they were married in 1901 and divorced in 1914. Removing to New York he wrote a play that was accepted and produced by Nat Goodwin. In 1904 his play "Juanita of San Juan" was produced at Liberty Theater, Oakland, Cal. This was the first California mission play ever presented and enjoyed a prosperous run in San Francisco and other cities on the Pacific coast. David Belasco bought the play and produced it, after which it ran for a whole year in New York city under the name of "The Rose of the Rancho." Mr. Tully and his wife went to Europe in 1907 and after a year abroad established a ranch at Alma, Santa Clara co., Cal., where they undertook to breed Arabian horses, the first ever introduced into California. In 1912 an arrangement was made whereby his Arabian stock was transferred to the famous El Tejon ranch, near Bakersfield, where it is to remain in perpetuity and furnish high-class saddle horses to the United States government for cavalry use. While at his ranch at Alma, Mr. Tully wrote "The Bird of Paradise," which has been characterized as a scientific romance and a monograph on Hawaiian life and customs. It was staged by him personally and was presented at Los Angeles in September, 1911, and at Daly's Theater in New York in January, 1912. It ran for the remainder of that season and toured for several years. In January, 1914, his play, "Omar, the Tentmaker," was produced in New York, with Guy Bates Post as star, and in 1916 his drama, "The Flame," was produced in New York and met with marked success. He is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi, Golden Bear Honor Society of the University of California, the University of California Club and the Alpha Delta Phi Club of New York.

MOORE, Thomas Jefferson, physician, was born at Charlotte, N. C., Apr. 30, 1840, son of Thomas Jefferson and Mary Anne (Irwin) Moore, and grandson of Gen. Thomas Moore, who commanded the forces on the coast of South Carolina in the war of 1812, was active in the revolution, and for a number of years was a member of congress. He was educated at the Military Institute at Yorkville and the University of Virginia, where he was graduated in 1860. In 1861 he went South to purchase lands in Texas, but hearing in New Orleans of the outbreak of the civil war he returned to North Carolina and joined the Hornets' Nest Riflemen, who formed part of the 1st North Carolina regiment. He served on the staff of Gen. D. H. Hill until after the battle of Sharpsburg, when he became adjutant of the 4th North Carolina cavalry. He was present at all the battles in which Gen. Hill was engaged. After joining the 4th North Carolina cavalry he participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Gettysburg and was at Appomattox at the time of the surrender. Finding his prospects as a planter ruined by the war, he determined to pursue the medical profession, and began his preparatory studies under Dr. C. J. Fox, of Charlotte. Later he attended the University of New York, where he was graduated valedictorian of his class. Subsequently he became house physician at Bellevue Hospital, and was about to accept a position in the Woman's Hospital when the death of his stepfather, Judge Osborne, necessitated his return to Charlotte. He at once took charge of Judge Osborne's estate, and from that time until his death successfully managed his mother's business affairs. He practiced medicine with success in Charlotte and for a time was active in politics, serving as state senator from Mecklenburg in 1877. Subsequently he removed from Charlotte to Richmond and pursued his profession in that city, building up a large and lucrative practice. He was elected orator of the Virginia Medical Association in 1889; was a member of the State Medical Examining Board, 1885–89; was an honorary member of the North Carolina Medical Society, and member of the American Medical Association. At the time of his death he had been for several years professor of materia medica in the University College of Medicine at Richmond. In politics Dr. Moore was a Democrat and in religion a Presbyterian. His nature was sensitive, his purposes noble and his affection sincere. He was a distinguished physician, a courageous soldier, a brilliant orator, a loyal friend and a courteous gentleman. He was married, Oct. 31, 1878, to Julia, daughter of James H. Grant, of Richmond, Va., and is survived by three children: Thomas Jefferson, Mary Irwin, and Julia Grant Moore. He died in Richmond, Va., Feb. 24, 1898.

SALE, John Wesley, jurist, was born in La Porte county, Ind., June 20, 1840, son of John Fletcher and Jane Grey (Sanford) Sale. His first paternal American ancestor was his great-great-grandfather, Anthony Sale, who came to this country from England and settled in Essex county, Va.; from him the line descends through his son John, who was a captain in Washington's regiment at the time of Braddock's defeat; and through his grandson, Rev. John, a Methodist minister, and a grandfather of John W. Sale. His father was a farmer who, when the son was still an infant, removed with his family to Rock county, Wis., and settled near Evansville. Here the boy attended Evansville Seminary, and subsequently taught school in Rock county for five years, afterward entering the law office of Conger & Hawes, Janesville, Wis., as a student. He was graduated at the law school of the University of Michigan in 1866, where he took several special courses in other studies, so great was his craving for knowledge; and for a time, also, he read law in the office of Thomas M. Cooley, of Ann Arbor. He began the practice of his profession in Janesville, Wis., immediately after graduating, forming a partnership with Charles G. Williams, which continued until the latter's election to congress, after which he formed a partnership with John

RICHARD W. TULLY
PLAYWRIGHT

THOMAS J. MOORE
PHYSICIAN



JOHN W. SALE
JURIST

PAUL DOTY
ENGINEER

George C Dean

R. Bennett. Upon the election of Mr. Bennett as judge of the circuit court, Mr. Sale formed a third and final partnership with Charles E. Pierce, which was continued until his own selection for the judiciary. He early took an active part in Republican politics, and in civic and municipal matters, serving three years as city attorney of Janesville, and ten years as district attorney of Rock county. In 1884 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago. He was appointed to fill out an unexpired term as county judge in 1886. Subsequently he was elected to that office, which he held by re-election until his death. For several years he was vice-president of the Bower City bank, Janesville. He was a member of the Congregational Church, of Janesville, and of the Rock County and State Bar Associations. He had an enormous personal following throughout Rock county, and in Janesville was revered and honored to such an extent that business activities were suspended during the hour of his funeral. He was fearless in the performance of his duty as citizen, jurist and man, and made warm friends and admiring enemies. Loyal to every trust reposed in him, he strove in his philanthropies as well as in his professional and social life for the uplifting of humankind, while his rugged, genial character, his simple tastes, retiring nature, and quiet democracy won for him a secure place in the esteem of all. He was married Mar. 15, 1870, to Mary M., daughter of Andrew De Bann, of Janesville, Wis. Judge Sale died at Janesville, Aug. 17, 1913.

DOTY, Paul, engineer, was born at Hoboken, N. J., May 30, 1869, son of William Henry Harrison and Anna (Langevin) Doty, and a descendant of Edward Doty, the first of the family in America, who came from England in 1620 and settled at Plymouth, Mass. He was graduated at the Stevens Institute of Technology with the degree of M. E. in 1888. Subsequently for seven years he was engineer of the United Gas Improvement Co. of Philadelphia, Pa., and was stationed sucessively in Philadelphia, Paterson and Jersey City, N. J. In 1895 he became vice-president and general manager of the Consolidated Gas Co. of New Jersey, with headquarters at Long Branch, N. J., a position he held for three years, resigning to become secretary and general manager of the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Gas Light Co. During 1901–03 he was secretary and general manager of the Detroit City Gas Co., and in 1903–04 vice-president and general manager of the Denver Gas and Electric Co., Denver, Colo. Since 1904 he has been vice-president and general manager of the St. Paul Gas Light Co., the Edison Electric Light and Power Co. of St. Paul, Minn., and the St. Croix Power Co. of Somerset, Wis. He was president of the Union Light, Heat and Power Co. of Fargo, N. Dak., during 1905-10, and was for several years a director of the Fargo-Moorhead Street Railway Co. of Fargo, N. Dak., and of the National City Bank of Grand Rapids, Mich. Mr. Doty has been interested in politics and served as alternate delegate from the fourth district of Minnesota to the Democratic national conventions held in Denver, Colo., in 1908, and in Baltimore, Md., in 1912, and also as delegate to various state conventions. He is a member of the Minnesota national guard, and has held the office of commissary general since 1910. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Gas Institute, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the National Electric Light Association, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, of which he was deputy governor-general in 1905; the Minnesota Society of Colonial Wars, of which he has been governor since 1911; the Minnesota Club, the Town and Country Club and the University Club of St. Paul, and the Army and Navy Club of New York city. He was a member of the local board of managers of the National Conservation Congress in 1910; president of the Business League of St. Paul during 1908-11; vice-president of the St. Paul Association of Commerce in 1911; president of the Michigan Gas Association in 1902, and of the Western Gas Association in 1906, and was vice-chairman of the International jury of awards of the manufacturers' department of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis in 1904. He has also served as member of various civic commissions. Mr. Doty was married (first) in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 10, 1892, to Theodosia, daughter of Gen. Isaac N. Stiles; (second) Apr. 8, 1913, to Mary, daughter of James M. Reddy, of Chicago, Ill. Portrait opposite page 94.

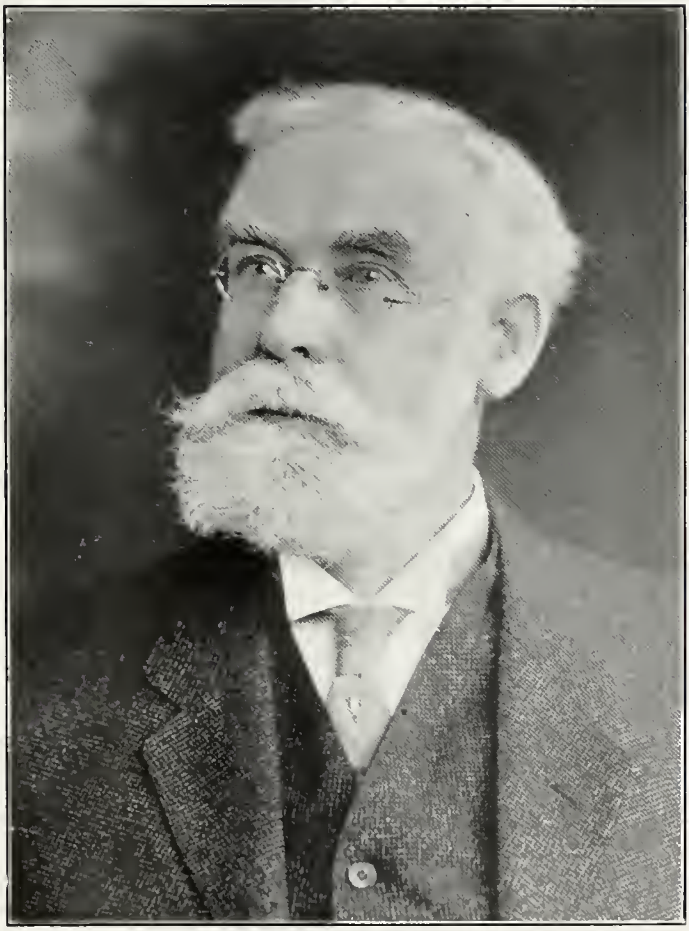
DEAN, George Cooper, lawyer, was born at Roxbury, Conn., Sept. 20, 1865, son of Oliver S. and Anna (Cooper) Dean. His father was a distinguished clergyman of the Congregational and Presbyterian denominations. He was educated at private schools and was graduated at Amherst College in 1887. He studied law at the Harvard and Washington University law schools, receiving his LL.B. degree at the latter in 1894. He was admitted to practice in the District of Columbia in the same year. For thirteen years, 1890–1902, he was examiner of patents in various divisions of the U. S. patent office in Washington, where his duties included examination of patent applications for some of the most noted appliances now in general use, such as inventions relating to metal rolling mills, wireless telegraphy, the Pupin loaded line for long distance telephony, the mercury vapor lamp, etc. In 1902 Mr. Dean opened an office in New York and has since been engaged in active practice, making a specialty of patent and corporation law as counsel for large corporations. He has devoted much time to patent soliciting and litigation on automobile accessories, including many successful devices, such as the Westinghouse air-spring for automobiles, the Klaxon automobile horn, etc. Mr. Dean is a member of the Engineers' Club of New York, the Beta Theta Pi Society of Amherst and Pi Eta of Harvard. He was married in Washington, D. C., Dec. 21, 1892, to May, daughter of Henry H. Smith, and has two daughters: Anna Elizabeth and May Louise Dean.

VIAL, George McNaughten, manufacturer, was born in Lyons township, Cook co., Ill., Feb. 15, 1850, son of Samuel and Margaret (McNaughten) Vial. His first American ancestor was John Vial, who was among the earliest settlers of Massachusetts, and from him the line of descent is traced through his son Jonathan, his son Joseph, his son Sylvester, and his son Joseph, who was the grandfather of George McNaughten Vial. The last named was one of the pioneers of Illinois in 1833. George McNaughten Vial worked on his father's farm until the age of eighteen, when he entered the paint and glass business of H. M. Hooker in Chicago. Upon the incorporation of the business under the name of the H. M. Hooker Co., in 1889, he acquired an interest, and when Mr. Hooker retired in 1908 he was elected to the presidency, which office he held until his death. He became secretary and manager of the Chicago White Lead and Oil Co. upon its purchase by the Hooker interests in 1895. Both these firms developed markedly under his direction and became recognized leaders in the paint and varnish industry. Besides these interests, Mr. Vial was a director of the La Grange State Bank, and was an organizer, and for many years vice-president, of the Zeno Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of chewing gum. He was president of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association in 1900-01; president of the Chicago Paint, Oil and Varnish Club in 1901-02; and was one of the most widely known and influential figures in the paint and varnish industry in the United States. He was president of the Board of Education of La Grange, and a director of its public library. He was a member of the First Congregational Church; a director of the Chicago City Missionary Society; an ex-president of the Chicago Congregational Club; moderator of the Illinois Congregational State Association in 1909, and one of the most useful and influential Congregational laymen in the United States. In 1913 he was elected by the national council as a member of the commission on missions. He was a member of the La Grange Country Club, and the Union League and Congregational clubs of Chicago. He is said to have had a judicial mind with almost intuitive discernment which gave weight to his judgment and made him a valued councilor. He possessed a humor wholesome and kindly and an irrepressible cheerfulness. Mr. Vial was married Sept. 15, 1874, to Emma F., daughter of H. B. Goodrich, of Grundy county, Ill., and had six children, three of whom survive: Mary McNaughton, Myrtle Grace and Charles Henry Vial. He died in Chicago, Ill., March 5, 1915.

CRUCE, Lee, second governor of Oklahoma, was born at Lily Dale, Crittenden co., Ky., July 8, 1863, son of James Winlock and Jane (Hill) Cruce. He was educated in the public schools, at Marion (Ky.) Academy, and at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. Subsequently he read law under the instruction of his eldest brother and was admitted to practice in Marion, Ky. In 1891 he removed to Oklahoma and located at Ardmore, where his brother had already begun to build up a lucrative law practice. He joined him in his legal business, and continued therein until 1901, when he became cashier of the Ardmore National Bank. Two years later he was elected president of the bank, and occupied that position until he was elected governor in 1910. During his term of four years the legislature amended the banking laws so as to give stability to and make effective and permanent the guaranteeing of deposits in state banks; needless offices were abolished and others were consolidated so as to lessen the cost of government, and other bills were enacted in the interests of prohibition and in opposition to gambling; prize fights were barred from the state, as were all kinds of book-making and other forms of open betting on horse racing. He was also instrumental in establishing the department of highways, and took the initial steps to bring about intelligent road-building along more modern lines throughout Oklahoma. The most important accomplishment of Gov. Cruce's administration was the legislation in behalf of education. He made a careful study of the subject, in which he was deeply interested. He found that there were more than a dozen different boards in control of the higher educational institutions, and he secured the enactment of a bill placing all the secondary schools under a single board styled the State Board of Education, with the exception of the agricultural schools, which by the constitution of the state are placed under the control of the board of agriculture. He also succeeded in placing the financial affairs of the state upon a cash basis. The state warrants which had hitherto been issued in payment of all obligations of the state were retired or called for payment, and he left the gubernatorial chair with $200,000 in the state treasury. Gov. Cruce took a decided stand against capital punishment and freely exercised the right invested in him to commute death sentences to life imprisonment. Gov. Cruce was married, June 21, 1893, to Chickie La Flore, of Limestone Gap, Indian Territory, a young woman representing the best blood of the Chickasaw and Choctaw tribes of Indians; she died in 1903, leaving one child, Lorena Jane Cruce. Gov. Cruce attributes his success, financially and politically, to the influence of his mother, his wife and his daughter, and has declared that he was politically ambitious for his daughter's sake, and resolved that he would never commit an act that might bring the blush of shame to her face.

FANCIULLI, Francesco, musician and composer, was born in Porto San Stefano, near Rome, Italy, in 1853, son of Alexander and Julia (Lubrano) Fanciulli. He studied in the conservatory at Florence, and in his twenty-fourth year was enjoying a brilliant career as director of grand opera in Florence. In 1876 he came to this country and taught singing and played the organ in several Catholic churches. When Sousa retired as leader of the marine band of Washington, in 1892, Fanciulli was chosen his successor, and five years later he organized his own concert band, which quickly gained a national reputation. Fanciulli's Band opened the Buffalo exposition in 1901, and subsequently he made a concert tour around the world. Fanciulli possessed an unusual musical education which especially enabled him to interpret the most intricate compositions with impressive effect. He could play upon practically all orchestra and band instruments. He composed several operas, an unfinished symphony, and a large list of minor compositions, many being descriptive of contemporary events of the past quarter century. Among the most popular of the latter were "A Trip to Manhattan Beach," "Trip to Mars," "The Nation's Patrol," and "The Voyage of Columbus," the last being characterized by Gilmore as "the greatest piece of descriptive music ever written." On the occasion of the elevation to cardinalship of Mons. Francesco Satolli, papal delegate to the United States, Fanciulli composed a motette which was sung at the ceremony in Baltimore; he also wrote the music for the cardinal's first mass in St. Aloysius' Church, in Washington. His ability to compose music on impromptu occasions was one of the marked evidences of his musical genius. His music exhibits the Italian melodic form treated in the modern, heavier style of orchestration. A remarkably responsive and sympathetic personality, embracing a keen sense of humor, made him many friends throughout the entire country. He was an occasional contributor to the press, and a member of the Musicians' and New York Press clubs. He was married, in 1882, to Amanda M., daughter of the late Henry Schile, of New York, and had three children: Romolo A., Jerome S., and Guilette, wife of Alfred Frueh, of New York. He died in New York city, July 17, 1915.

CANDLER, Flamen Ball, lawyer, was born in Cincinnati, O., Dec. 16, 1838, son of Samuel Marsden and Elizabeth Cecelia (Ball) Candler, and grandson of Capt. Samuel Candler, a native of Colchester, England, who settled at Marblehead, Mass. His maternal grandfather was Flamen Ball, a prominent lawyer and master in chancery



George M. Vial

Co., with Mr. Ludington as president. He continued in that capacity until his death, developing and enlarging the business until it was one of the representative commercial firms of the middle West. He was also a director of the Third National Bank, and took a deep interest in various social, educational and charitable movements of his adopted city. He was a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, and of the Provident Association, an organization for the relief of the destitute poor; member of the St. Louis, Mercantile, Noonday and Glen Echo clubs, and of the Second Baptist Church, in which he was deacon, treasurer and trustee. In his political affiliation he was a Republican. Even after he had passed the age of three score and ten he was an active factor in the business world of St. Louis, and until death was strong in his honor, good name and in ability to plan and perform. In early life he manifested the self-reliance and resourcefulness of his nature in the acquirement of an education. His advancement in the business world was gradual, and he progressed steadily toward the goal of prosperity. He was married first at Bridgewater, Mass., in May, 1862, to Laura, daughter of Nathan Willis, who died in March, 1873; second, in November, 1874, at Brockton, Mass., to Mrs. Almaria Kingman Fobes, by whom he had one son, Elliot Kingman Ludington; third, Nov. 27, 1877, to Harriet Nason, daughter of Josiah W. Kingman, of Brockton, Mass. Mr. Ludington died in St. Louis, Mo., May 18, 1910.

WILSON William Bauchop, United States secretary of labor, was born in Blantyre, Scotland, Apr. 2, 1862, the son of Adam and Helen Nelson (Bauchop) Wilson. When he was eight years old his parents came to this country and settled at Arnot, Tioga co., Pa. The family was in poor circumstances and the struggle for life was difficult, so, at the age of nine, he was sent to work in the Pennsylvania coal mines, where he was employed assisting his father. He has been interested in the cause of the mine-worker from that day to this, rising in executive capacity to his present position, which he holds in trust for the workingman. He was ambitious, and endowed with those qualities of perseverance and determination to carve out a career for himself which are the stamp of the self-made American. At odd times, and in the face of many difficulties, he acquired an education in the night schools of his district. Early in his career he gave generous attention to the problems of his fellow-workers, and, soon after attaining his majority, was chosen president of the district miners' union of his home town. In 1888 he was a candidate for the state legislature. Meanwhile he had become a member of the national executive board of the miners' union, which organization, in 1890, terminated in the United Mine Workers of America, of which he was made secretary-treasurer in 1900, holding that office for eight consecutive years. In this capacity his best work was as a practical organizer of the forces of labor and in dealing with the labor disputes between the miners and their employers, in which his strong personality and shrewd common-sense made him a commanding figure. He helped to establish the present plan of national conferences between coal-miners and operators, which now meet regularly every two years, during which all differences are freely discussed and a committee on the wage-schedule is appointed. According to the rule of this committee, no action shall be taken that is not unanimous. These conferences are attended by 400 to 500 operators and 1,000 to 1,500 miners, and were accepted by the new department of labor as a general model for all cases of labor disputes. Mr. Wilson had previously proven his own mettle as a personal leader by winning the strike of the Tioga county, Pa., coal-miners, in 1899-1900, after a protracted struggle that lasted eight months. In 1906 his political career was assured by his election to the 60th congress. He continued for three successive terms as the recognized champion of organized labor, both on the floor of the house or in committee-room. His measures, his speeches and his whole career finally culminated in his selection as chairman of the house committee on labor in the 62d congress—a committee into which he had been gradually working progressive ideas and which fostered the creation of the new department of labor, of which he is the first secretary. He is thoroughly saturated with the meaning and purposes of the new law which gives him a portfolio, as he is with all existing state and national legislation in his specialty. He regards the new department as having been created distinctly in the interests of labor. The function of the new department, as set forth in the act creating it, is "to foster, promote and develop the welfare of the wage-earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment." Perhaps one of the most important powers given to the secretary of labor is that of acting as mediator and appointing commissioners of conciliation in labor disputes, "whenever in his judgment the interests of industrial peace may require it to be done." The new department takes over from the old department of commerce and labor the bureau of labor statistics (formerly the bureau of labor), the bureau of immigration, the bureau of naturalization and the children's bureau. Mr. Wilson announced, on taking office, that during his administration he would adhere to the policy of doing all in his power to bring labor and capital together in mutual conference, to the end that they might settle their own differences. There is no doubt that the creation of the new department with so commanding a figure as Mr. Wilson, who is undoubtedly the best-balanced and most influential mind in the labor union field the country over, will inaugurate a new era throughout this whole domain. Mr. Wilson's home has for some years been at Blossburg, Pa., where of late years he has engaged in farming. In his election to congress from his home district he has on every occasion received more votes than all the other candidates combined. His personal popularity among his own people is very great. In appearance he is a well-built man of stocky mould, with a rubicund, rather young face of a typically Scottish cast. He wears in ordinary conversation an aspect of habitual good-nature that almost amounts to a smile. A man of the people in every aspect of his nature, he is frankness itself in intercourse, even on affairs of state. Withal he has learned to the depths that subtle wisdom that comes only from large intercourse in the actual arena of affairs. He was married June 7, 1883, to Agnes Williamson, by whom he has had nine children.

LAWRENCE, John, jurist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 30, 1724, son of Thomas and Rachel (Longfield) Lawrence, of Dutch descent. He was educated in St. Paul's School, London, England, and at University College, Oxford. On his return to Pennsylvania some time about 1844 he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1846. He was made clerk of the peace and quarter

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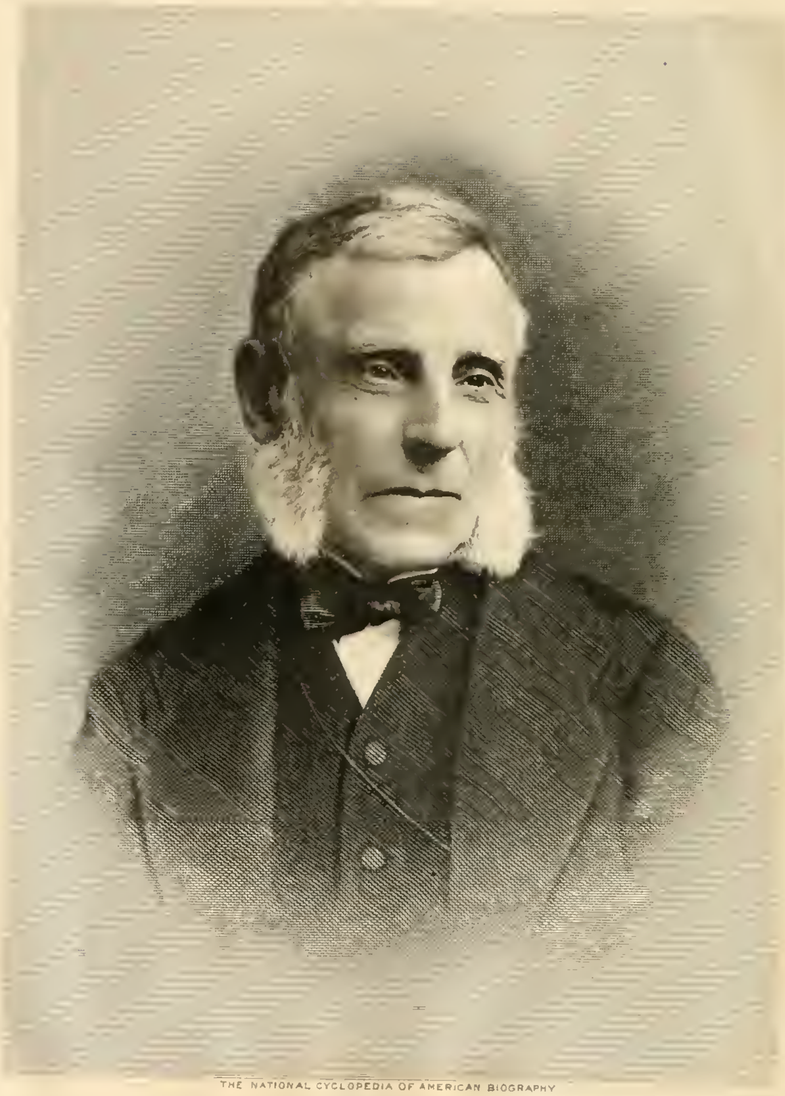
J. H. Ludington



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

JOHN GOTTLIEB WENDEL

sessions on Sept. 14, 1747. Following in the footsteps of his father, he also became a common councilman of Philadelphia, in 1762, and alderman in 1764, while from 1765 to 1767 he was mayor of that city. On Sept. 14 of the latter year, he was appointed to the supreme court bench. Like Chief Justice Chew and many other officers under the colonial government, Justice Lawrence was an object of suspicion by the radical government of 1776, and on the approach of the British in 1777, he was arrested, but gave his parole. He was subsequently allowed to go anywhere in Pennsylvania and was discharged June 30, 1778. He lived abroad for a while after peace was declared, and, returning to Philadelphia, spent the remainder of his life in retirement. He was married Apr. 19, 1750, to Elisabeth, daughter of Attorney-General Tench Francis of Pennsylvania. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 18, 1799.

WENDEL, John Gottlieb, capitalist, was born in New York city, Aug. 29, 1835, son of John Daniel and Mary Ann (Dew) Wendel. The family traces descent from John Sebastian Wendel, a native of Hamburg, Germany, who married Mary Dorothea Kuhne. Their son, John Daniel Wendel, born in Altona, Denmark, married Margretha Lutia von Tischer, and their son, John Gottlieb Mathias, also a native of Altona, was the founder of the family in America. The last-named married Elizabeth, daughter of John Jacob Astor of Waldorf, Germany, and sister of John Jacob Astor, who founded the Astor family in America. The union of these two great houses was particularly appropriate, as the part they have played in their adopted country was strikingly similar. John Gottlieb Mathias Wendel was a partner of the first John Jacob Astor in the fur business, and seems to have been the dominant member of the partnership. The policy of buying and holding New York realty, generally attributed to the first Astor, was in fact originated by John G. M. Wendel, who may be said to have been indirectly the founder of the Astor fortunes. He bought land on Maiden Lane, New York, before John Jacob Astor came to America, and he was emphatically opposed to the latter's Pacific coast fur colony of Astoria, which he rightly regarded as a foolish, impracticable dream. After the failure of that project in 1811 he advised Astor to keep his investments under his own eyes, to put his surplus earnings into New York real estate, and not to sell, no matter how the market might fluctuate. How well that policy has been followed in the Astor family is well known. That it has been followed to equally good effect in the Wendel family is not so well known, since it was carried on with a characteristic reserve and aversion to spectacular enterprises. The father of our subject, whose portrait is also presented herewith, was an exceedingly capable man, and in his hands the Wendel estate was conserved and augmented with great ability. He was married to a daughter of John and Henrietta (Stansbury) Dew, and had eight children: John Gottlieb, Henrietta Dorothea, Mary Eliza Astor, Rebecca Antoinette Dew, wife of Luther A. Swope, Augusta Antonia Stansbury, Josephine Jane Steinbeck, Georgiana Geisse Reid, and Ella Virginia von Echtzel. His only son, John Gottlieb Wendel, was graduated at Columbia College in 1856. He continued his studies abroad, obtaining the degree of Ph.D. at the University of Leipsic, and after an absence of ten years in Europe returned to New York and engaged in the real estate business. He inherited the foresight and business ability of his ancestors. His judgment in real estate values, both present and future, seemed practically infallible, and while the sagacity of his purchases was not always apparent at the time, later increases in value showed the wisdom of his choice. He was a gentleman by inheritance, breeding and instinct, and no act of his life, either in business or out of it, departed from the standard of honor or courtesy upheld by generations of knightly forebears. In social intercourse he was genial and gracious, with a warmth of temperament and a lively sense of humor which lent much charm to his presence. Family loyalty was a marked attribute of his character, particularly his devotion to his sisters and to the memory of his parents. He was generous and helpful, sympathetic with every worthy cause, and especially interested in the education of poor boys. He was unmarried, and died at Santa Monica, Cal., Nov. 30, 1914.

HAMMOND, Winfield Scott, governor of Minnesota, was born at Southborough, Mass., Nov. 17, 1863, son of John W. and Ellen (Panton) Hammond, and a descendant of William Hammond, a native of England, who settled at Watertown, Mass., in 1632. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1884, receiving the degree of A.M. five years later. During 1884–85 he was president of the high school at Mankato, Minn., and in 1885–90 was superintendent of schools at Medelia in the same state. He studied law and, being admitted to the bar in 1891, practised his profession at Medelia until 1895, when he removed to St. James, Minn. In 1892 he was the Democratic candidate for congress from the second Minnesota district. He was county attorney for Watonwan county, Minn., during 1895–96 and again in 1900–05; during 1898–1906 was a member of the state board of directors of the normal schools of Minnesota, and from 1898 to 1903 was president of the board of education at St. James. He served as a member of the 60th, 61st and 62d congresses from the second Minnesota district, and in 1915 was elected governor of Minnesota. He was a member of the Minnesota Bar Association and the Minnesota, Commercial and University clubs of St. Paul, the Minneapolis Club of Minneapolis, and the University Club of Washington, D. C. He was also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and of the Masonic and Elks fraternities. He was unmarried, and died in Clinton, La., Dec. 30, 1915.

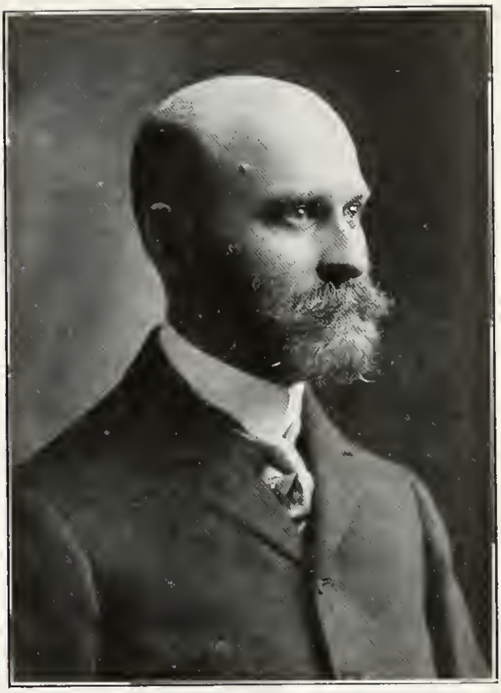
ROWLEY, Frank Ellis, journalist and lawyer, was born at Racine, Wis., Oct. 27, 1869, son of Joseph and Mary Mercy (Ellis) Rowley. His father, a Baptist clergyman and a native of England, came to America about the middle of the nineteenth century, settling first at Youngstown, O., and subsequently in Wisconsin and in Chicago. The son was educated at the University of South Dakota, Vermilion, S. D., where he became assistant editor of "Plain Talk," in 1886, and at the University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y., being college correspondent at the latter for the Rochester "Democrat and Chronicle," and subsequently becoming a full-fledged reporter. In 1890 he became associated with the Chicago "Times," and during 1893–95 was assistant manager of the Chicago City Press Association. Having studied law at odd times while connected with the city press, he completed his legal studies and was admitted to the Illinois bar; but the newspaper was his field of action, and there he chose to stay. Accordingly, soon after leaving the Chicago College of Law, he became, in 1897, city editor of the Chicago "Chronicle"; was appointed managing editor of that newspaper in 1900, and remained in that capacity until the

"Chronicle" ceased publication in 1907. Subsequently he practiced law for six months in Chicago, but tiring of it returned to journalism as assistant managing editor of the San Francisco "Examiner." He remained in the Hearst service on the coast until 1909, when he became news editor of the St. Louis "Post-Dispatch." In 1910 he was called to Cleveland by Dan Hanna to become managing editor of the Cleveland "Leader." A year later Mr. Hanna purchased the Cleveland "News," and Mr. Rowley assumed the double duty of managing the editorial department of both newspapers. After three years in that connection impaired health obliged him to give up all work. He was a member of the Chicago Athletic, Press and Hamilton clubs, of Chicago, and of the Euclid Country Club, of Cleveland. His most conspicuous characteristics were his energy, his enthusiasm and his devotion to his favorite profession. He was a man of deep convictions, of unusual executive capacity, ceaseless activity, and possessed of a keen, clear insight into news values, together with the will and the ability to make the most out of the clean and the legitimate in journalism. Withal he was a man of tender heart, and one whose friendship was abiding. He was connected with the Chicago "Chronicle" during that period when competent journalists regarded it as the most perfectly edited newspaper in America, and to him much of the credit for that achievement was due. A man of brilliant intellectual attainments, he was well versed in metaphysics, the English classics, and works on political economy. He was married Sept. 10, 1900, to Pauline Carroll, daughter of John Purcell Fitz Gerald, a commission merchant of Chicago. She was at the time exchange editor of the Chicago "Daily News," and survives him. He died in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 28, 1913.

SODEN, Francis Henry, electrical engineer and contractor, was born in Newark, N. J., Sept. 21, 1857, son of John and Anna (King) Soden. After a public school education he entered the employ of the celebrated Thomas A. Edison at Menlo Park, and was one of the pioneers associated with the great inventor in the early days of electric lighting. Following his work with Edison he was engaged in the electrical work on the old Pearl street station, New York city. In 1881 he was sent West for the Edison electric lighting interests. He installed the first electric lighting plant in Minnesota at Stillwater, and was also electrical constructor for the famous Appleton (Wis.) plant in 1882. Even then he was looked upon as an authority on wiring devices, and the plant was the first electric central station in the world. Subsequently he went to Chicago, where there was a wider field for his talents, and for the remainder of his life made that city his home. He was associated with the late George Bliss, another pioneer electrician, and also with the Western Edison Electric Light Co., being engaged principally in the installation of electric lighting plants. In 1887 he became connected with the Chicago office of the Thompson-Houston Electric Co., where he was engineer of the lighting department. He was one of five electricians recommended by the Chicago Electric Club in 1891 for appointment as electrical adviser to D. H. Burnham, chief of construction for the World's Columbian Exposition. Later he was for a period engaged in business for himself as an engineer and contractor. He possessed much inventive ability, and perfected a number of switching and other electrical devices. He invented the flexible electrical heating pad for his own use while ill with pleurisy, and developed apparatus for electrically melting ice in frozen water and gas pipes. Throughout long periods he was handicapped by impaired health, yet he maintained an indomitable spirit and a constant cheerfulness that endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. For a time he was associated with John R. Markle in street railway enterprises. In the year immediately prior to his death he was in the service of the Middle West Utilities Co., in charge of the electrical exhibition car "Electra," and for a brief period joined the forces of the Electric Shop of Chicago. He was honest and upright in all things, and stood for the best and noblest in mankind. His courage, hopefulness and unselfishness led him to speak lightly of his ailments, and only those close to him were aware of the serious condition of his health. He continued actively at his professional duties when many men of less courage and pride would have found comfort in freedom from care and work. He struggled to the last as he had worked during his entire professional life, proud, courageous and anxious to measure up to his responsibilities. He was married in New York, Apr. 9, 1885, to Emily Jane, daughter of Caleb H. Redfern, of New York, and had three daughters: Edna, Emily Frances and Helen Soden. He died in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 14, 1914.

READING, Arthur Henry, physician, was born at Niles, Mich., Aug. 29, 1863, son of Edgar and Amelia (Mead) Reading, and a descendant of Col. John Reading, who came from London, England, and settled in Old Gloucester, New Jersey, in 1677; from him and his wife Elizabeth the line descends through their son Gov. John and his wife Mary Ryerson; their son Capt. Thomas and his wife Catherine Reid; their son Ellis; his son Thomas H. and his wife Elizabeth Runkel, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. His father was a physician and lecturer and erected the Reading House, at Niles, in 1863. The son was educated in the public schools of his native town and of Chicago; at Chicago University; at Valparaiso (Ind.) University, and at Bennett Medical College, where he was graduated (M.D.) in 1886. While studying medicine he was a clerk in a drug store, and for a few months following his graduation he held a clerkship in the First National Bank of Chicago. He began his professional career in Chicago in 1886, and in partnership with his wife, who is also a physician, as Drs. A. H. and R. M. Reading in 1887. In June, 1887, they removed to Braceville, Ill., where they were surgeons for the Braceville Coal Co. In 1889 they removed to East Chicago, Ind., because of a strike of coal miners in Braceville. At East Chicago, Ind., they were surgeons for the Calumet Terminal Railway Co., the East Chicago Iron and Steel Co., and other manufacturing concerns. In May, 1893, they removed to Chicago, erected an apartment building, opened it for World's Fair visitors as the Hotel Maryland, engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery, and have remained in the same location until the present time (1917). Dr. Reading has served for ten years as attending physician of Cook County Hospital and assistant county physician of Cook county; as specialist in diseases of the chest, throat and nose for the Chicago Baptist Hospital and the Frances Willard Hospital, and as professor in his specialty in the Bennett Medical College and the American College of Medicine and Surgery in Chicago. He has specialized in ob-

FRANK E. ROWLEY
JOURNALIST



FRANCIS H. SODEN
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER

ARTHUR H. READING
PHYSICIAN

GEORGE C. JONES
LAWYER AND CAPITALIST

Wm H Gray

stetrics and diseases of the chest, throat and nose, and is a lecturer and student of sociological conditions among the foreign working classes, with a view to their betterment. Dr. Reading has for a number of years been secretary and treasurer of the National Piano Bench Co., of Chicago, manufacturers of piano benches and mahogany novelties, doing an annual business of $50,000. He is a member of the Chicago Eclectic Medical Society (former president), Social Service Club, Woodlawn Improvement Association, Woodlawn Business Men's Club and Michigan Society of Chicago, and was formerly secretary of the Illinois State Eclectic Medical Society. His favorite recreations are motor-boating and fishing. Dr. Reading's most marked characteristics are intense energy and tireless perseverance. He is of a charitable, frank and open disposition and believes that success is possible to those who seek it honestly and indefatigably. He was married Apr. 5, 1887, to Dr. Rose M., daughter of Oliver Tramblay, a millwright, of Chicago, and has one child: Ruth Amelia Reading.

JONES, George Clark, lawyer, capitalist and philanthropist, was born at Barry, Orleans Co., N. Y., Oct. 1, 1829, son of William Clark and Lucy (Strong) Jones, and great-grandson of William Jones, who came from Wales in the eighteenth century and settled at Saybrook, Conn. His grandfather, William Jones, served in the revolutionary war, was with Ethan Allen at Fort Ticonderoga and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne. William Clark Jones, father of our subject, assisted in the construction of the Erie canal in New York. The son attended the district schools of Michigan, and worked on the paternal farm, near Pontiac. Upon reaching his majority he began the study of law under Judge A. C. Baldwin, at Pontiac; was admitted to the Michigan bar in 1853, and entered upon his professional career at Ontonagon, Mich., where he continued in practice sixteen years. During that period he served as district attorney of Ontanagon county, circuit court commissioner, judge of probate, and a member of the lower branch of the Michigan legislature in 1863–64. He removed to Appleton, Wis., in 1868, where three years later he entered the blast furnace industry, but sold out in 1873. While a resident of Appleton he devoted most of his attention to land transactions, having become an extensive holder of timber and mineral lands in Wisconsin, Michigan and Oregon. He was a member of the Appleton Park Commission and of the Appleton Library Board, both city appointments. These positions involved duties in which he displayed enthusiastic concern, all of which was shared by his first wife. Together they started the first free public library in Appleton. As president of the Library Board from its organization until his death he was the dominant figure in building the new city library and city hall, and he gave small libraries to seventeen townships in the county. Art collecting was one of his favorite pursuits, and he planned a gallery and museum as an adjunct to the Appleton library. He inaugurated the movement for a soldiers' monument in Appleton, and equipped the George C. Jones Young Men's Christian Association rooms at Brokaw Hall, a dormitory at Lawrence College, Appleton. His chief pride, however, was in the George C. Jones park, a tract of land in a deep ravine, which he presented to the city of Appleton as a playground for the young people. His political affiliation was with the Republican party, and he was influential in the affairs of the Congregational Church. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Masonic order. He was a loyal citizen, and was deeply interested in municipal, charitable and religious work. He was truly one of the grand old men of Appleton, and those who knew him best were his greatest admirers, and bear most willing witness to the unsullied purity of his public and private life. He was married (1) at Ontonagon, Mich., Oct. 23, 1854, to Elizabeth Hannah, daughter of John Weller, a native of Sardina, N. Y.; she died in 1895 and he was married (2) at Detroit, Mich., April 6, 1899, to Lucy M. Rhodes, daughter of Silas Sprague, of Troy, Mich., and widow of Dr. Isaac M. Rhodes; she died in 1907 and he was married (3) in Chicago, Ill., Dec. 23, 1909, to Camilla, daughter of Robert Wheelwright Davis, of Muskegon, Mich., lieutenant-colonel in the 14th Michigan volunteer infantry during the civil war; served in the Michigan legislature, and held numerous important public offices, including that of customs collector. She survives him, with two sons, by the first union: Charles W., Portland, Ore., and Edward G. Jones, of Appleton, Wis. He died at Appleton, Wis., Oct. 22, 1914. Portrait opposite page 100.

FOX, William Herrimon, physician and pioneer, was born in Moate-a-Granough, West Meath, Ireland, Sept. 14, 1814. At the age of nineteen he came to the United States with six brothers and three of his four sisters, and immediately entered upon the study of medicine in Cleveland, O., under Dr. Robert Johnstone. He completed his studies at Willoughby Medical College, near Cleveland, where he was graduated M.D. in 1839. He first practiced at Lima, Ind., but in 1843 removed to Wisconsin. He was one of the pioneer settlers of that state, and became one of its most influential men. He settled on lands which afterwards became a part of the township of Fitchburg in Dane county, near Madison. Here he erected a log cabin, which, although containing but two rooms, became famous throughout the region for the generous hospitality of its owner. It was said that no wayfarer ever knocked at the doctor's door without receiving a hearty welcome. His experience as a pioneer settler and physician covers nearly the entire annals of both territory and state, and he has left an honorable record as a noble and good man. He was never molested by the Indians; he made friends with all of them he met, and they respected and revered him as their "medicine man." His professional success was an inspiration to young men of his family connection, several of whom studied and practiced under him. He was married Dec. 24, 1841, to Cornelia Raymond, daughter of Mills Averill, and great-granddaughter of Col. Benjamin Simonds of Williamstown, Mass., one of the heroes of the revolutionary war, and one of the founders of Williams College. They had four daughters and one son, Adeline (died unmarried); Catherine, wife of Fredine Adamson; Anna M., wife of Sen. William F. Vilas (q.v.); Lucia and Arthur O. Fox. Dr. Fox died on his farm at Oregon, Dane co., Wis., Oct. 20, 1883.

BERMINGHAM, Thomas Costello, merchant, was born in Washington county, Wis., May 21, 1850, son of Thomas and Ann (Costello) Bermingham. He was educated in the public schools of Beloit, and began his business career as an office boy in a firm of paper manufacturers, whom he represented as traveling salesman for two years. He was associated with the J. W. Butler Paper Co., of Chicago, during 1872–82, and then purchased a ranch in Colorado. Adversity was his portion as a cattle raiser, and in 1892 he returned to the paper trade, serving various firms until he bought an interest in the jobbing house of F. K. Moody & Co. He reorganized the business as the Moody & Bermingham Co., which, with the addition of George M. Seaman, later became Bermingham & Seaman Co. The business extended throughout the entire West, and its annual sales totaled millions. It undertook to dispose of the entire product of many of the largest mills in the country. In promoting the sale of paper Mr. Bermingham was in a class by himself. Big-hearted, whole-souled, kind, generous and charitable, his philanthropies were broad and far-reaching. He never forgot a friend, and he was the most considerate of employers. Nothing that made for the civic betterment or welfare of Chicago went unaided by his purse. He was married (first) Oct. 6, 1880, to Belle, daughter of John Daugherty, a manufacturer of Des Moines, Ia.; she died in 1912, and he was married (second) in Chicago, Ill., Mar. 28, 1914, to Glendora Searles, daughter of Harlow A. Searles, of Des Moines. He died in Chicago, Ill., May 20, 1914.

STARR, Moses Allen, neurologist, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 16, 1854, son of Egbert and Augusta (Allen) Starr. His first American ancestor was Dr. Comfort Starr, who emigrated from Ashford, England, in 1632 and settled at Warren, Conn. The line of descent is traced through his son, Dr. Thomas, a member of the corporation of Harvard College, who married Rachel Evans; their son, Capt. Josiah, who married Rebekah Dibble; their son Samuel, who married Abigail Dibble; their son, Rev. Peter, who married Sarah Robbins, and their son Peter, who married Eunice Sargeant, and was Dr. Starr's grandfather. Egbert Starr, his father, was a successful merchant of New York and his mother was a daughter of Moses Allen, a New York banker, and a cousin of Ethan Allen of revolutionary fame. M. Allen Starr was prepared for college at the school of Rev. Fred A. Adams in Orange, N. J., and was graduated at Princeton College in 1876, third in a class of 117, taking honors and the English and French prizes for essays. After a year of study in Germany he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, where he was graduated in 1880. He was resident physician on the staff of Bellevue Hospital, New York city, for two years, and subsequently spent a year studying in Heidelberg, Vienna and Paris. In May, 1883, he began the practice of his profession in New York city, making a specialty of diseases of the nerves. In 1884 he wrote articles on "The Visual Area of the Brain" and "Cortical Lesions of the Brain," which were published in the "American Journal of the Medical Sciences," and "The Sensory Tract in the Central Nervous System," which won the prize of $500 of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. These papers attracted much attention and were widely quoted at home and abroad, establishing the reputation of the young practitioner as an authority on nervous diseases. He became professor of nervous diseases at the New York Polyclinic in 1886. In 1887 he delivered the Middleton Goldsmith lectures before the New York Pathological Society on multiple neuritis; in 1888 he was made clinical professor of diseases of the mind and nervous system at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and the medical department of Columbia University, and in 1890 he was appointed to the chair of nervous diseases in that college, which position he now holds. Dr. Starr became attending physician to the department of nervous diseases in the Vanderbilt Clinic in 1888, and in 1892 he was made consulting neurologist to the Presbyterian, Orthopædic and Babies' hospitals of New York and consulting physician to the Muhlenberg Hospital of Plainfield, N. J. In 1894 he was appointed consulting neurologist to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary and also to St. Vincent's Hospital. Dr. Starr is also the author of "Localization of Spinal Cord Diseases" (1892), the conclusions of which have been reproduced in all subsequent textbooks of nervous diseases; "Familiar Forms of Nervous Diseases" (1890), "Brain Surgery" (1893), "Atlas of Nerve Cells" (1896), "Organic Nervous Diseases" (1903) and "Nervous Diseases, Organic and Functional" (1911). He is associate editor of the "Psychological Review" and of the "Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases," and has written extensively for the leading professional periodicals. He is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and a member of the New York Neurological Society, of which he was president in 1892-94; the American Neurological Association, serving as president in 1897 and again in 1902; the Association of American Physicians, the New York Academy of Sciences and the American Psychological Association. He is also corresponding member of the Société de Neurologie de Paris, the Neurological Society of London, the Société de Psychiatrie de Paris, the Vienna Neurological Society and the German Neurological Association. He is a member of the University Club, the Century Association, the Princeton Club and the Ecwanok and Bedford Golf clubs. He has traveled widely in Europe, Japan and China. Dr. Starr is interested in many charitable institutions. He is a trustee of Middlebury College, Vermont, to which he has made several gifts. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Princeton University in 1886 and LL.D. from the same institution in 1899, and Columbia University conferred upon him the degree of Sc.D. in 1904. Dr. Starr was married June 7, 1898, to Alice, daughter of Benjamin F. Dunning, a lawyer of New York city, and has one son, Allen Egbert, and one daughter, Katharine Eunice Starr.

TIHEN, John Henry, second Roman Catholic bishop of the diocese of Lincoln, Neb., was born at Oldensburg, Ind., July 14, 1861, son of Herman B. and Angela (Bruns) Tihen. He was educated at St. Benedict's College, Atchison, Kan., studied theology at St. Francis' Seminary, Milwaukee, and at the Catholic University, Washington, D. C., and was ordained priest April 26, 1886. After service as assistant at St. John's, St. Louis, he was made pastor of St. Aloysius' Church, Wichita, Kan., Feb. 1, 1889, and chancellor of the diocese. He held that office until 1911, when he was appointed bishop of Lincoln and consecrated July 6 to succeed Bishop Bonacum, who died Feb. 4, 1911. There are 31,000 Catholics, with eighty-eight priests and 167 churches, chapels and stations in this diocese.

De SILVER, Carll Harrison, art patron, was born in Cincinnati, O., Jan. 9, 1846, son of John Ford and Lavinia (Carll) De Silver. He was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, O., and the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, to which city his family removed in 1859. His first business connection was at the age of sixteen in the service of De Silver & Co., importers of general merchandise, of Hong Kong, China, of which his uncles were members. In 1867 he returned to New York, where for two years he was purchas-

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CARLL H. DeSILVER

ing agent for American merchants in China, and then began his Wall street career as cashier of the brokerage firm of Frederick G. Swan. Two years later he purchased a seat on the stock exchange, where he traded almost entirely for his own account, being at that time one of the youngest members of the exchange. Mr. De Silver was successful in his financial operations, and in 1900 sold his seat and retired from active business. Always interested in the welfare of his adopted city, Brooklyn, he now devoted more attention to the various benevolent and educational organizations to which he belonged. His principal philanthropy for many years was the museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, of which he was second vice-president and chairman of the art committee. He contributed liberally for the purchase of additions to its collection of paintings and art objects, and assisted in their selection. He made a close study of the various branches of art and antiquities, and was recognized as an authority and a critic of high merit. His interest in the institute extended to the Children's Museum, which was opened in 1898, and the Botanical Garden, which was laid out in 1913-15. At his residence in Brooklyn Mr. De Silver had a valuable art collection which included examples of leading American, French and Dutch artists, Webb cameo glass, Venetian glass, bronzes, single color Chinese porcelains, ivories, Cyprian and Phœnician glass, and Chinese snuff bottles, with specimens of French tapestry and Koula and Ghordies rugs. He was president and director of the Brooklyn Art Association, and was instrumental in transferring its stock to the Brooklyn Institute, where it is held in trust in the interest of art education. He was a director of the Nassau National Bank and of Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Co., trustee of the South Brooklyn Savings Institution, and one of the original stockholders of the Franklin Trust Co. Mr. De Silver was very fond of music, and was a director of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and a member of the Philharmonic Society and the Brooklyn Apollo Club. He was for many years a trustee of the Homeopathic Hospital, the Children's Aid Society and Eye and Ear Hospital of Brooklyn. He was a man of deeply religious instincts, and attended the Swedenborgian church. His personal characteristics were his simple and quiet tastes, his diffidence in public gatherings, his unselfish purposes, his generous disposition, his broad conception of citizenship, his steadfastness in that which he believed to be right and his warm personal relations with his colleagues. Few have bequeathed to any community in practical idealism, loyal devotion and beauty of character a richer legacy than he. He was a member of the Brooklyn, Hamilton, Crescent, Athletic and Apollo clubs of Brooklyn, and of the Metropolitan Club, Down Town Association and Chamber of Commerce of New York city; a trustee of the Long Island Historical Society and a member of the Tuxedo Club, Tuxedo, N. Y. Mr. De Silver was married in New York city, June 1, 1871, to Mary, daughter of Henry A. Block, of Charleston, S. C., and had one son, Albert De Silver. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Mar. 10, 1913.

BAKER, Charles Whiting, engineer, editor, and author, was born at Johnson, Vt., Jan. 17, 1865, son of Thomas Jefferson and Martha Caroline (Whiting) Baker. His first paternal American ancestor was John Baker, who came from Norwich, England, in 1637 and settled at Ipswich, Mass. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Thomas and his wife Priscilla Symonds; their son Thomas and his wife Mary Capen; their son Thomas and his wife Sarah Wade; their son John and his wife Mary Emerson; their son Thomas and his wife Hannah Balch, and their son Thomas and his wife Mary Comings Bingham, who were the grandparents of the present subject. Charles W. Baker attended the State Normal School at Johnson, Vt., and was graduated C.E. at the University of Vermont in 1886, receiving the Phelps prize for high standing in scholarship. He was draftsman at the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, until 1887, when he joined the editorial staff of the "Engineering News," New York city. He became managing editor in 1890 and since 1895 has been its editor-in-chief. During his connection with the paper it has steadily grown in authority and influence, and its circulation for some years has been fully ten times what it was when he first became connected with it. Probably his most important work on the "Engineering News" has been in guiding the policy of the paper on important public and professional questions, an instance of which was his advocacy of the lock-plan of construction for the Panama Canal instead of the sea-level plan at a time when the opinions of engineers were divided. And he urged the establishment of state control of public utilities when public opinion was generally hostile to such a course. Early in his editorial work Mr. Baker became interested in economics and in his spare time wrote "Monopolies and the People," which went through three editions. Many of the things which he urged in its pages have since become laws. The book is a calm, dispassionate plea for recognition of the obvious fact "that the era of free competition is passing away, and that organized society must provide a substitute to take its place." Mr. Baker was appointed a member of the Palisades Interstate Park commission of New York and New Jersey in 1913, and is chairman of the committee in charge of constructing the Henry Hudson Drive, under the Palisades. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (vice-president in 1909-11), the Engineers' Club of New York city and the Outlook Club of Montclair, N. J. A resident of Montclair, N. J., for over twenty-five years, he has taken an active part in the affairs of that community. He was one of the founders of the Montclair Civic Association and served as a director for ten years. He is a deacon of the First Congregational Church. He was married at Burlington, Vt., June 4, 1890, to Rebekah, daughter of Lewis Hopkins Wheeler, of Towson, Md., and granddaughter of John Wheeler, a president of the University of Vermont, and has two sons: Jefferson Wheeler and Charles Whiting Baker, Jr.

BLACKMER, Lucian Richmond, manufacturer, was born at Barnard, Windsor co., Vt., Mar. 6, 1848, son of Lucian and Elvira Janett (Richmond) Blackmer. His earliest paternal American ancestor was William Blackmore, who came from England in 1665 and settled at Rochester, Plymouth county, Mass. His wife was Elizabeth Banks, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Peter Blackmer and his wife, Elizabeth; their son William and his wife, Sarah; their son William and his wife, Lydia Recard; their son Solomon and his wife, Miriam Benedict, and their son John and his wife, Polly Townsend, who were the grandparents of Lucian Richmond Blackmer. The maternal grandfather of Lucian R. Blackmer was Major Lemuel Richmond, of Barnard, Vt. The first of the Richmonds in America was John Richmond, who was born at Ashton Keynes, Wiltshire, England, in 1594. He left England in 1635 and was one of the purchasers of the town of Taunton. It is interesting to note that Maj. Richmond's sister Polly married George Townsend, and their daughter Polly married John Blackmer, the father of Lucian Blackmer. Thus through his father Lucian Richmond was of the ninth generation of the Richmonds in America, at the same time being of the eighth generation of the same family through his mother, Elvira Janett Richmond. He received his education in the public schools of his native county and began his business career as a clerk in the general merchandising store of his home town, remaining three years in that capacity. In 1867 he removed to St. Louis, entering the service of the St. Louis Stoneware Co., first as bookkeeper and later as secretary and treasurer. In 1877 he became sales agent for a sewer pipe manufactory at East Alton, Ill. In the following year, with L. W. Post, he began business in St. Louis under the firm name of Blackmer & Post, which in 1892 was incorporated as the Blackmer & Post Pipe Co., manufacturers of sewer pipe and kindred products, and of which he remained president until his death. He was a pioneer resident of Webster Groves, one of the most delightful of St. Louis suburbs, and was a director of the Webster Groves Trust Co. He was a member of the Mercantile and Algonquin clubs, St. Louis, and of the Maine Fishing and Hunting Club, fishing being his chief recreation. Always interested in public affairs, he never sought political preferment, but his rigid standard of business honor and integrity, his sound judgment and unfailing common sense were so recognized that he was called upon to fill various positions of trust. His clear mind, so honest with itself, did not permit his being blinded by prejudice or prepossessions, but looking facts squarely in the face, after patient study, he was prepared to act energetically, without precipitation, and to inspire others with the same confidence. His ready wit and keen sense of humor helped him over many places. He was a man without frills. Simplicity was the keynote of his character. There was nothing spectacular in his make-up. He aimed high and wisely, and he shot all his efforts straight at the mark. For a generation he gave to St. Louis the priceless service of good, energetic citizenship. The example of his integrity, honorable dealings and clean life is an inspiration alike to friends, associates and subordinates; by them his memory is cherished. He was married in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 1, 1879, to Caroline L., daughter of Dr. Erastus S. Jones of St. Louis. She survives him with six children: Lucian G., Albert E., Katherine, wife of C. H. Miller; Edward L., Percy R. and Gladys, wife of V. E. Taylor. He died at Webster Groves, Mo., Mar. 28, 1914.

MINER, Julius Francis, surgeon, was born in Peru, Berkshire co., Mass., Feb. 16, 1823. He studied medicine at the Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, and Albany Medical College, being graduated M.D. at the latter in 1847. He practiced medicine first in New Braintree, Mass., and later in Buffalo, N. Y., becoming visiting surgeon to the Buffalo General Hospital; professor of surgical anatomy and later professor of special and clinical surgery. He enjoyed an extensive practice in surgery, and performed most of the important operations of his day, in more than one instance devising original methods which have been widely adopted. He operated for thyroidectomy four times, and ligated the external iliac artery for aneurism; the internal and external carotid and most of the other arteries that require ligation for injury or disease. He removed a spleen weighing over seven pounds; exsected for traumatism and disease of the hip, knee, ankle, shoulder and wrist joints, in two cases removing four and a half inches of the femur. A similar operation was done on the humerus, removing large portions of the shaft for gunshot or other injuries. His operation for ovarian tumor in 1869 will be regarded as his greatest contribution to surgery. Previous to this he had, for the first time in the history of ovariotomy, tied separately the vessels of the pedicle, cut the ligatures short and returned the pedicle to the abdominal cavity with success. Many of his operations called for boldness and originality; in one emergency he ligated the radial artery with a pocket knife and an aneurism needle fashioned from a hairpin. He was the founder of the Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal in 1861. He lost his life as the result of an infection from an operation in 1867, dying in Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1886.

RANSOM, Thomas Eugene Greenfield, soldier, was born in Norwich, Vt., Nov. 29, 1834, son of Truman Bishop and Margaretta Morrison (Greenfield) Ransom. His father (q.v.) was a soldier and president of Norwich University, and as a boy the son was deeply interested in the military department of that school, becoming an enthusiastic young soldier before he was allowed to carry a gun. He was educated at the famous Newbury (Vt.) Seminary, and was graduated at Norwich University in 1851. He began his career as assistant engineer for George W. Gilson at Peru, Ill., where he was city engineer, and in 1853-55 county surveyor of Lasalle county. He was engaged in surveying until the breaking out of the civil war, when he volunteered his services, and raised company E, 11th Ill. volunteers, of which he was captain. On the reorganization of his regiment for three years' service he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, July 30, 1861, and was promoted colonel Feb. 15, 1862. He performed gallant service in an engagement at Charleston, Mo., Aug. 19, 1861, receiving a severe wound; took part in the capture of Fort Henry, and led his regiment in the assault on Fort Donaldson, Feb. 16, 1862, where he was again wounded and narrowly escaped death, his clothes being pierced by six bullets and his horse shot under him. At the battle of Shiloh, Apr. 6, 1862, he was wounded in the head, and although suffering sorely from these wounds, he insisted on remaining with his regiment. He was commissioned brigadier-general Nov. 29, 1862, and commanded a brigade in Logan's division of the 17th army corps. At the siege of Vicksburg he led a charge of his brigade on May 22, 1863, that for brilliancy and daring was unequaled by any of the gallant deeds of the whole investment. In August, 1863, he was transferred to the 13th army corps, department of the gulf. He took part in the brief occupation of the Texas coast by Gen. Banks and in the ill-fated Red river expedition, commanding a division in the right wing of the 16th army corps, under Gen. A. L. Smith. At the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, Apr. 8, 1864, he was so severely wounded in the knee that the surgeons feared an amputation was necessary and he was ordered to the hospital in Chicago for treatment. But such was his desire for active service that he returned to the field in July, though not fully recovered. He was assigned to the command of the 4th division, 16th army corps,

L. R. Blackmer

M C Drennan

under Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, and when the latter was wounded, Aug. 19, 1864, Gen. Ransom assumed command of the corps. On Sept. 27, 1864, as ranking officer he took command of the 17th army corps, retaining it until his death. In the following month, though still suffering from his wounds, he personally conducted a reconnoissance towards Fairtown to observe the movements of the enemy. When the 17th army corps was ordered to advance toward Rome, he followed his command in a litter, refusing to go to a hospital for treatment, and he died by the roadside near Rome, his last words being: "As a soldier I have tried to do my duty. I do not claim that all I have done was owing to patriotism alone, though I believe I have as much of that as most men." Gen. Ransom was a brave officer, an accomplished tactician and strategist and a born leader of men. He had gained the confidence of Gens. Grant and Sherman, and but for his untimely death would in all probability have succeeded the latter in the command of the U. S. army. Gen. Howard described him as follows: "He was above the average height, * * * of handsome build, strong and muscular, with a figure that artists like to look upon: his head covered with light brown hair, in itself a model, well proportioned, with a high forehead and a broad brow. His eyes were of a darkish cast, which gave a quick, piercing expression to his face; pleasant when at rest, but severe and decided when under excitement. * * * I have never in my life seen in appearance a nearer approach to perfection, and indeed he was a handsome young man." He was brevetted major-general, Sept. 1, 1864. He was unmarried, and died Oct. 29, 1864.

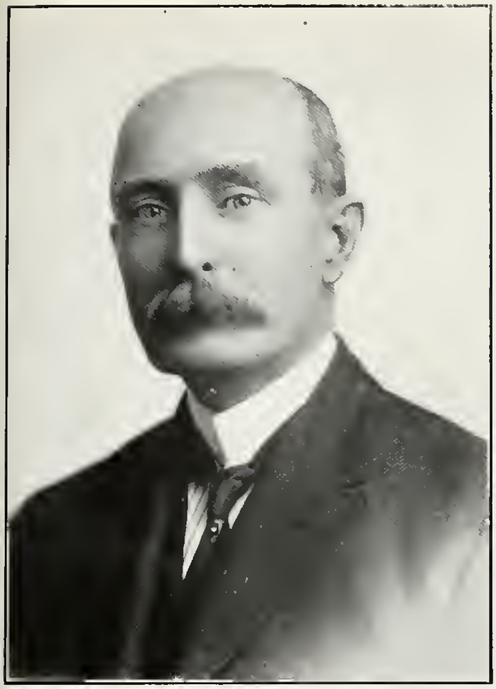
DRENNAN, Michael Coyle, surgeon and naval officer, was born at Easton, Pa., Oct. 10, 1838, son of Cornelius and Bridget (Cooke) Drennan. His father, a contractor and a native of Ballemague, County Cavan, Ireland, came to America in the early part of the nineteenth century and settled at Easton, Pa. The son received his preliminary education at Minerva Academy, Easton, conducted by the Rev. John Vanderveer, and was graduated M.D. at the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania in 1863. He then entered the U. S. navy as assistant surgeon and served throughout the civil war in the blockading squadron and the York river flotilla. Subsequently he served as follows: naval rendezvous, Philadelphia, 1867–68; West coast of Africa, 1868–69; practice ship Macedonia, 1869; Naval Hospital, Norfolk, 1869–70; Nantasket, North Atlantic station, 1871–72; U. S. Naval Academy, 1872; at Portsmouth and in Washington, and on the flagship Lancaster and the Wasp, South Atlantic squadron, 1872–74; Pawnee, North Atlantic station, 1874; Ashuelot, Asiatic fleet, 1875–77; Naval Hospital, Yokahoma, 1877–78; Naval station, New London, 1879–82; Enterprise, North Atlantic squadron, 1882; Kearsarge, European station and West coast of Africa, 1883–85; receiving ship New Hampshire, 1885–87; Atlanta, special service, 1888–91; and receiving ship Vermont, 1892–95. Meanwhile, he had been promoted past assistant surgeon in 1870, surgeon in 1879 and medical inspector in 1895. He served on the New York as surgeon of the North Atlantic squadron, 1895–98, and was on recruiting duty until 1899, when he was promoted to medical director. He was retired Oct. 24, 1899, with the rank of rear admiral. His political affiliation was with the Democratic party, but he never aspired to any office. As citizen and surgeon he at all times during his eventful life brought honor to his native town and prestige and esteem to himself. His life was a fine example of indomitable perseverance in the attainment of his high ideals. Among the noble traits of character were his love for fair play, his hatred of all wrong doing, unswerving loyalty to friends and ideals, good judgment and clear intellect, keen wit and punctilious courtesy to every one. He was married at Easton, Pa., June 29, 1864, to Ellen, daughter of William Johnston, of Easton, Pa. She died in 1914, leaving one surviving child, Helen Margaret Drennan. Adm. Drennan died at Easton, Pa., Mar. 23, 1915.

SHAPLEIGH, John Blasdel, physician and surgeon, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 31, 1857, son of Augustus Frederick and Elizabeth Anne (Umstead) Shapleigh. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Alexander Shapleigh, who came from Totnes, Devonshire, England, in 1635, as agent for Sir Ferdinando Gorges and built the first house at Kittery, Me.; from him the line of descent is traced through his son Alexander; his son, Capt. John, and his wife, Sarah Withers; their son, Maj. Nicholas, and his wife, Martha Langdon; their son Nicholas and his wife, Elizabeth Plaisted; their son, Capt. Elisha, and his wife, Elizabeth Waldron, to their son, Capt. Richard, and his wife, Dorothy Blasdell, who were the grandparents of John Blasdel Shapleigh. John (3) and Nicholas (4) were representatives in the Massachusetts general court. John Blasdel Shapleigh received his preliminary education at Edward Wyman's private school and in the academic department of Washington University, St. Louis. He was graduated at Washington University in 1878 and at St. Louis Medical College, now the Medical School of Washington University, in 1881. He then served two years as interne in the St. Louis City and the St. Louis Female hospitals, and for one year was assistant physician at the city dispensary, after which he took post-graduate work in diseases of the ear in Vienna, during 1884–85. In the latter year he began the practice of his specialty in St. Louis. During 1886-90 he was lecturer on diseases of the ear at St. Louis Medical College. In 1890 he became clinical professor of diseases of the ear, and in 1891, when the college became a department of Washington University, he was continued in the same capacity, serving until 1895. When the chair of otology was created in the latter year, he was elected to fill it, and he continued as professor of otology until 1912, when the title was changed to clinical professor of otology. He has also been lecturer on diseases of the ear at St. Luke's Training School for Nurses since its inception in 1890. During 1910-12 he was a member of the Hospital Board of the City of St. Louis. He has been a member of the medical staff of St. Luke's Hospital since 1889; is consulting aurist to the Barnard Free Skin and Cancer Hospital; member of the staff of the Washington University and Barnes hospitals, and at different times has filled positions on the staffs of other hospitals, performing all this service in addition to the demands of an extensive and constantly growing private practice. He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society and was chairman of the otolaryngological section in 1907–08. He was a charter member and is a past president of the Medical Society City Hospital Alumni, and he is a member of the Missouri State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the American Otological Society, the American Academy of Medicine, the Academy of Science, St. Louis; the Business Men's League of St. Louis, and of the

St. Louis, St. Louis Country and the Bellerive Country clubs. His religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian church, and politically he is an independent Republican. Dr. Shapleigh was married in St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 27, 1886, to Anna T., daughter of Jacob Merritt, of St. Louis, and has two children: Blasdel and Margaret Shapleigh.

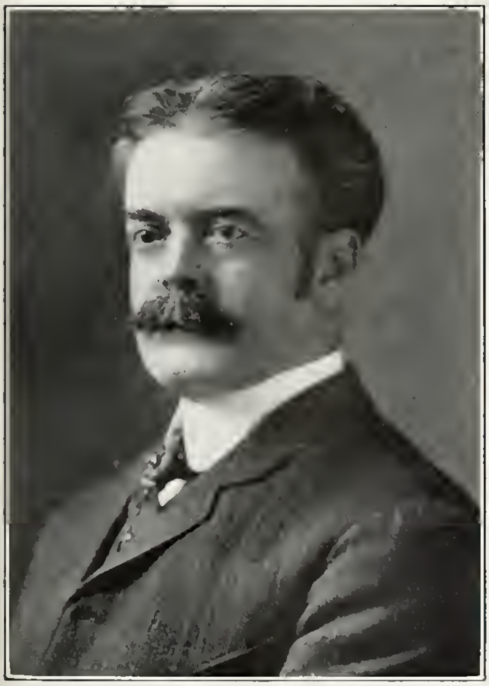
BURTT, Joe Beatty, lawyer and lecturer, was born at Utica, Clark co., Ind., Dec. 4, 1862, son of Eli and Paulina (Hardin) Burtt, and a descendant of William Burtt, of Maryland, through his son Amasa and the latter's wife, a Leiter, of Oldham county, Ky., who were the grandparents of Joe Beatty Burtt. His father, a farmer, had a passion for education, was sternly religious, and a noted fraternalist. He attended Oberlin (O.) College, and was graduated A.B. at the University of Michigan in 1888, and LL.B. at the Law School of that institution in 1889. In the latter year he became a clerk in the law office of Sidney C. Eastman, Chicago, and he has ever since been engaged in general practice in that city. In 1891 he formed a partnership with Mark R. Sherman, under the firm name of Sherman & Burtt, which continued until 1902. The following year he formed a partnership with Frank L. Kriete, under the style of Burtt & Kriete, which in 1907 became Burtt, Kriete & Kriete through the addition of George H. Kriete. In 1908 the addition to the firm of Charles L. Mahony made it Mahony, Burtt, Kriete & Kriete. Since 1912 he has practiced alone. He has been a stanch advocate of preventive litigation, and inaugurated the crime prevention movement. As an important factor in fraternal work in the West, he has been prominently identified with the movement in favor of better fraternal education, advocating that each nationality, church, lodge or other organization assume responsibility for its own delinquents and law breakers. The Order of Knights of Pythias is indebted to him for the suggestion of "Pythian Education." He is president of the Fraternal Education Association, a clearing house of fraternal thought and action; was chairman of the first committee on fraternal orders at a national peace congress; was the first man to discuss fraternal orders at a national church or religious gathering, and delivered addresses on fraternal education at the national convention of the Religious Education Association. He has also given much attention to lodge politics and resultant evils, and has frequently lectured before important bodies, including tho Second National Peace Congress. His "Fraternal Education" is published in "Education and National Character" (1908), the journal of the Religious Educational Association, and his "Fraternal Orders and Peace" appeared in the proceedings of the Second National Peace Congress, 1909. He is a director in the Illinois Marriage and Divorce Commission, a trustee of the Sane Fourth Association, and for some years was secretary of the department of fraternal and social service in the Religious Education Association. Politically, he has served as a Democratic precinct committeeman. He is a member of the American, Illinois and Chicago Bar associations; American Peace Society, Chicago Alumni Association of the University of Michigan; Oberlin Association of Illinois; Indiana Society of Chicago; is a 32d degree Mason, and a member of the Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows. For eleven years he represented a Pythian lodge in the Illinois grand lodge, and is past master of his Masonic lodge. His dominating characteristic is his belief in God and religion, in his fellow men, in education and fraternity. He is a member of tho Congregationalist Church. He was married at Hart, Oceana co., Mich., Mar. 26, 1890, to Anna Helen, daughter of Theron S. Gurney, a lawyer of Hart. They have two children, John Gurney and Helen Katherine Burtt.

SUMNER, Edward Arthur, lawyer and orator, was born at Rome, Oneida co., N. Y., Nov. 3, 1856, son of John Alexander and Helen (Brooks) Sumner. His first American ancestor was Sir George Sumner, who was one of the original owners of the great grant of Virginia and was slain by the Indians in 1611. To the same family belonged Maj. Job Sumner of the Massachusetts line, Col. John Sumner of the Connecticut line, Gov. Increase Sumner of Massachusetts, Sen. Charles Sumner, Gen. Edwin V. Sumner, Gen. Edwin M. Sumner, Rear-Adm. George Sumner, and Lieut.-Gov. George Sumner of Connecticut. From Sir George Sumner the direct line of descent is through his son William Sumner, who went to Boston in 1636; his son William, his son Hezekiah, his son William, his son William, his son William, his son John Henshaw, and his son John Alexander, the father of Edward A. Sumner. Mr. Sumner spent his early years in the West, his parents having removed to La Crosse, Wis., in 1858, and in that town his father was a banker. He was prepared for college at the Middletown (Conn.) high school, and was graduated at Wesleyan University (Middletown, Conn.), in 1878, with special honors in oratory and history. For five years after graduation he was principal of the Gildersleeve Portland School, in the meantime studying law, and in 1882 was admitted to the Connecticut bar. He continued his legal studies under Justice Moses Culver of the Connecticut supreme court. He was admitted to the bar of New York in 1885, and to the U. S. supreme court in 1889. He settled in New York city in 1892, and, making a specialty of commercial and corporation law, he came to be regarded as one of the ablest members of the New York bar. Among his noteworthy cases may be mentioned that of the National Oil Co. against the St. Paul Gas Light Co. before the U. S. circuit court, for a breach of contract involving 5,000,000 gallons of crude oil. His entry into the U. S. supreme court was as counsel in the John Blair railway cases. In politics Mr. Sumner was a Republican, and in the interest of this party frequently delivered campaign speeches throughout the country. He was an eloquent orator and after-dinner speaker, and delivered many notable addresses, specifically those on "Benedict Arnold," before the New York State Sons of the American Revolution; "Nathan Hale," before the Connecticut Society of the same, and "Abraham Lincoln," in the Broadway Tabernacle of New York city (1902). This last was published with Edward Markham's poem on Lincoln. While continuing his professional work, Mr. Sumner undertook a full course in 1901-02 on economics, political science, political history and constitutional law at Yale University, and was awarded the degree A.M. He was a member of the American Bar Association, the New York Yacht, the New York Athletic and Republican clubs, the Debisconeag Fish and Game Club of Maine, the Psi Upsilon fraternity, the New England Society of New York, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Yale Club. He was the owner of the famous schooner yacht "Idlewild" of the New York Yacht Club. He was married Jan. 29, 1885, to Martha Dickinson, daughter of Luther and Sarah (Clapp) Dickinson, of Northampton, Mass., and had three chil-

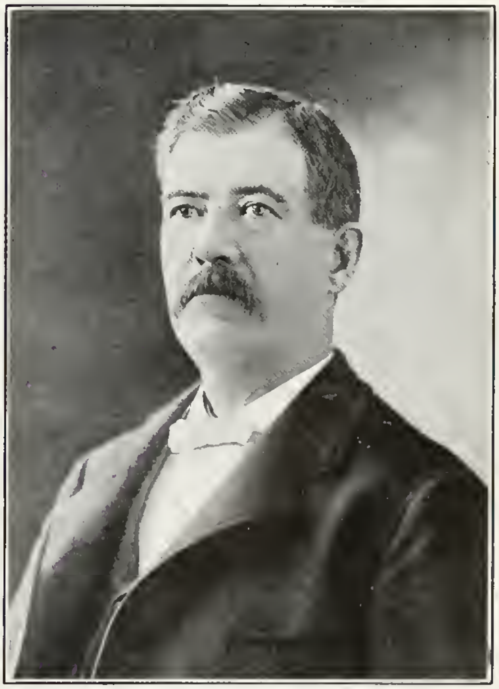


JOHN B. SHAPLEIGH
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

JOE B. BURTT
LAWYER



EDWARD A. SUMNER
LAWYER



CHARLES T. GOODRICH
JOURNALIST

try. He is a member of the Pilgrim Society, the North Carolina Society of New York (of which he is an ex-president), the New York Southern Society, the Aldine Association, the Automobile Club of America; the Metropolitan, New York Press, Calumet, Racquet and Tennis, Riding, New York Yacht, Sleepy Hollow Country, and Turf and Field clubs; the Meadow, Suffolk Hunt and Southampton clubs of Southampton, N. Y.; the National Golf Links of America and the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club. Mr. Patterson was married, Nov. 21, 1895, to Margaret Warren, daughter of Eugene Morehead, of Durham, N. C., and granddaughter of ex-Gov. John M. Morehead of that state. He has two children: Morehead and Lucy Lathrop Patterson.

ROLLINGS, George, ironmaster, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 1, 1856, son of Henry and Eliza (Wilkinson) Rollings. He had a public school education, and early in his career he entered the plant of the McConway & Torley Co., of Pittsburgh, where he gradually worked his way up to the position of superintendent of the mills. Subsequently he branched out on an independent career and organized the firm of George Rollings & Co., which later became known as the Pittsburgh Malleable Iron Co. Of this he was the principal active force, besides being the superintendent from the beginning. Shortly before his death, on a sudden vacancy occurring, he also assumed the duties of the office of secretary and treasurer. As one of the captains of industry in the Pittsburgh iron district, Mr. Rollings was looked upon as an exceptionally able business man. He made his home in Crafton, Pa., where he was for years a director of the First National Bank and second vice-president and director of the Crafton Trust Co. He was also connected in an official capacity with the First National Bank of Bridgeville, Pa. He was distinguished throughout his life by indomitable perseverance and a rare devotion to hard work, never sparing himself in his daily avocations. While a robust man naturally, his strenuous attention to business affairs undoubtedly hastened his end. Besides his regular business, he was able to devote considerable time to charitable and religious work. He was a vestryman of the Episcopal Church at Crafton, and took an active interest in various charitable institutions of the city. Mr. Rollings was married in 1883 to Jennie Sproul, of Pittsburgh, Pa., by whom he had two daughters: Mrs. Bradley Gibson and Maude Rollings, who survive him. He died at Crafton, Pa., Nov. 30, 1912.

BOSTON, Charles Anderson, lawyer, was born at Baltimore, Md., Aug. 31, 1863, son of John Edwin Hines and Cecilia (Guyton) Boston, and grandson of Jacob and Susan (Hines) Boston. He was educated in the private and public schools of Baltimore, the Baltimore City College, and was a student in special studies in the department of history and politics at Johns Hopkins University. He began business life as a clerk in the fertilizer business, and shortly after entered the employ of the Third National Bank of Baltimore. Having determined to follow the legal profession, he entered the law school of the University of Maryland and received his LL.B. degree in 1886. In the same year he was admitted to the bar of Baltimore City, and shortly afterward to that of the court of appeals of Maryland. Subsequently in 1891 he was admitted to the bar of the U. S. Supreme Court. He began the practice of his profession in Baltimore, but in 1888 removed to New York city, and later became associated with the Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; then successively with the firms of Baldwin, Boston & Hornblower; Byrne, Miller & Potter; and is now a member of the law firm of Hornblower, Miller & Potter. He is the author of articles on "Medical Laws in the United States, Great Britain and the Canadian Provinces" and "Privileged Communications Between Patient and Physician," contributed to Witthaus & Becker's "Medical Jurisprudence, Forensic Medicine and Toxicology," and in conjunction with Tracey C. Becker, he prepared the article on the "Law of Insanity" in the second edition of the same publication. Mr. Boston is a member of the American Bar Association, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the New York Law Institute, the Johns Hopkins Alumni, the New York County Lawyers' Association, the New York State Bar Association, the New York Alumni of Johns Hopkins University, and the Society of Medical Jurisprudence. He is vice-president for New York of the American Bar Association, chairman of its committee on publicity, and a member of its committee on increase of membership; is a director and chairman of the committee of professional ethics of the New York County Lawyers' Association; is chairman of the committee on judicial statistics of the New York State Bar Association; is vice-president and chairman of the committee on the law of insanity of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence (New York); is a member of the legal advisory board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; is a member of the sub-committee judiciary of the New York Short Ballot Organization, and of the committee on efficiency in the administration of justice of the National Economic League. He addressed the section of legal education of the American Bar Association at Milwaukee, in August, 1912, upon the recent movement toward the realization of high ideals in the legal profession; and he addressed the New York State Bar Association at Utica in January, 1913, on disbarment in New York. He was formerly president of the alumni of Johns Hopkins University in New York and New Jersey. He is a member of the following clubs and associations: Ardsley Country; Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket (Seabright, N. J.); Johns Hopkins Club (Baltimore, Md.); City Midday (N. Y.); Railroad (N. Y.); Amateur Billiard (N. Y.); American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Political Science Association, Maryland Society (N. Y.), and New York Southern Society. He is a frequent contributor to professional magazines. He was married Sept. 29, 1900, to Ethel, daughter of Edward Lyon, of West Orange, N. J., and they have two children: Katherine and Lyon Boston.

PIERPONT, James, mathematician and educator, was born in New Haven, Conn., June 16, 1866, son of Cornelius and Martha (Hinman) Pierpont. He was graduated at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute in 1886 with the degree of B.S., and at the University of Vienna in 1894 with the degree of Ph.D. On his return to the United States he was called to Yale University as lecturer in the mathematical department, becoming a year later instructor, and in 1898 he was promoted to the full possession of the chair of mathematics, a position he has since held. His writings include, besides various book reviews and other minor papers, the following articles: "Galois' Theory of Algebraic Equations," which appeared in Annals of Mathematics (1900); "On Multiple Integrals" (1905); "On Improper Multiple Integrals" (1906), and "Area of Curved

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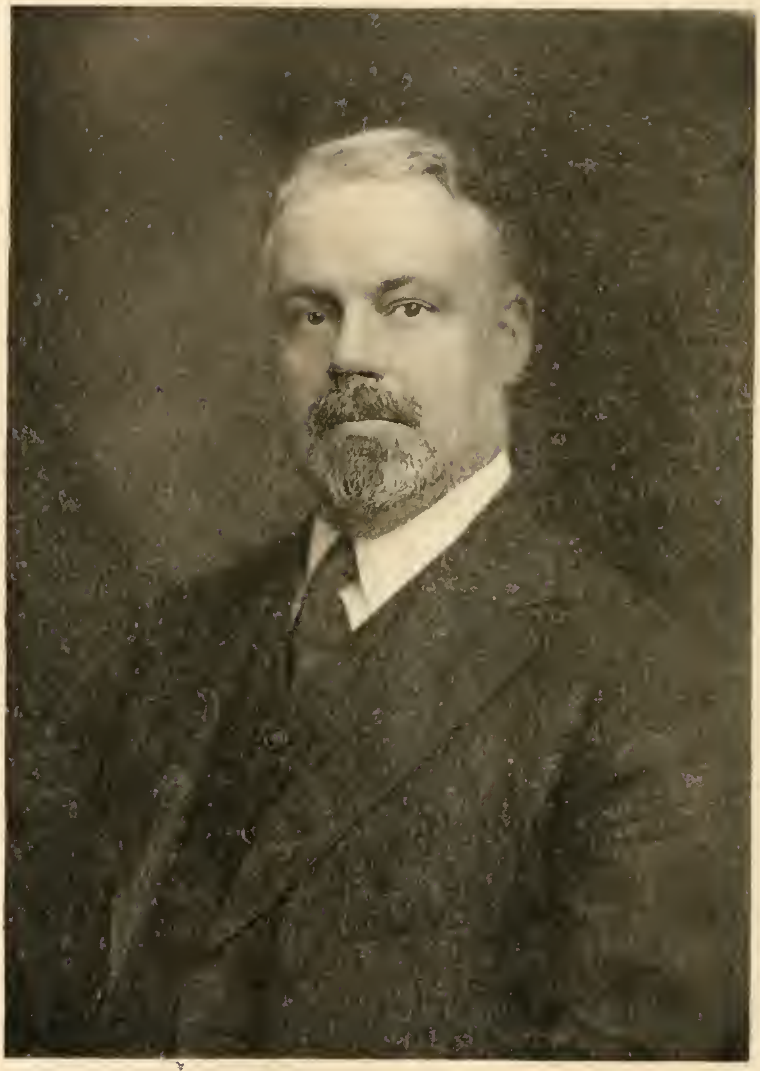
George Rollins



J R Freeman

Surfaces" (1906), which he contributed to the transactions of the American Mathematical Society, and "The History of Mathematics in the Nineteenth Century," which he read before the department of mathematics at the Congress of Arts and Sciences held in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis in 1904. He has published in book form "Lectures on the Theory of Functions of Real Variables" two volumes (1905–1912), and "Functions of a Complex Variable" (1914). Prof. Pierpont received the degree of A.M. from Yale in 1899 and that of LL.D. from Clark University in 1909. He is a member of the American Mathematical Society and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

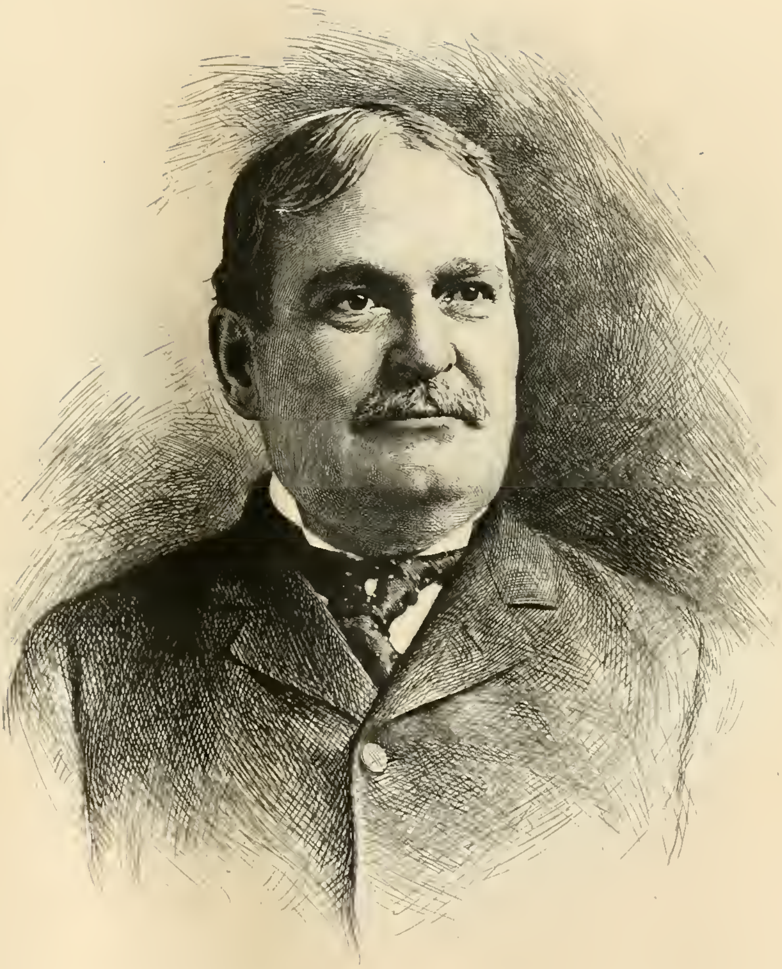
GOMBERG, Moses, chemist, was born at Elizabetgrad, Russia, Feb. 8, 1866, son of George and Marie Ethel (Resnikoff) Gomberg. He received his preliminary education at the gymnasiums in Elizabetgrad and Nicholaiev, Russia. Coming to the United States in 1884, he was graduated at the University of Michigan with the degree of B.S. in 1890 and received the degree of M.S. from the same institution in 1892 and that of Sc.D. in 1894. He studied at the Universities of Munich and Heidelberg in 1896–97. During 1890–93 he served as assistant in chemistry at the University of Michigan, was instructor in chemistry during 1893–99, assistant professor of organic chemistry 1899–1902, junior professor 1902–04, and professor from 1904 until the present time (1917). He has been a contributor to the "Journal of the American Chemical Society," to the "American Chemical Journal," and to the "Berichte der Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft" on various topics relating to organic chemistry. In 1914 he was awarded the W. H. Nichols medal by the New York section of American Chemical Society, in recognition of his distinguished researches on triphenylmethyl and its analogues. On that occasion Dr. Bernhard C. Hesse, chairman of the New York section of the society, said: "Starting out to obtain an answer to a definite problem in a carefully planned and definite way, he came across something new, unexpected and unusual. His patient, laborious and ingenious examination of this led to the work which has consumed much of his time and effort for the past eighteen years, and has given to chemistry a new class of substances, triphenylmethyl and its derivatives." Prof. Gomberg is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the American Chemical Society, German Chemical Society, Franklin Institute of Philadelphia and the National Academy of Sciences. He is unmarried.

FREEMAN, Zoheth Sparrow, banker, was born at Hyannis, Mass., Dec. 31, 1875, son of Timothy Alden and Mary H. (Sparrow) Freeman. On his father's side Mr. Freeman is descended from Edmund Freeman, of Northamptonshire, Eng., who, with his wife and four children, came in the ship Abigail in 1635. Settling first at Saugus, Mass., he soon removed to Plymouth, where he was admitted a freeman in 1637. This same year he, with nine others from Lynn, founded the town of Sandwich, Mass., and to this place he subsequently removed. In 1639–40 he was elected assistant to the governor, a position he held for several succeeding years; he served as a member of the council of war in 1642 and was one of the first judges of the select court of Plymouth county. During the persecution of the Quakers he opposed the course of the government, and was once fined ten shillings for refusing to aid in the baiting of Friends under pretense of the law. "Pre-eminently respected, always fixed in principle and decisive in action, nevertheless quiet and unobtrusive, a counselor and leader without ambitions ends in view, of uncompromising integrity and of sound judgment, the symmetry of his entire character furnished an example that is a rich legacy to his descendants." Maj. John Freeman, the second son of Edmund Freeman, removed to Eastham. He married Mercy, daughter of Gov. Thomas Prence, and granddaughter of Elder Brewster. Maj. Freeman served in the Indian wars, was prominent in public affairs, serving as assistant for some years and in 1692 he was appointed to the bench of the court of common pleas. From. Maj. Freeman the line of descent is continued through his son, Lieut. Edmund, who married Sarah Mayo; Ebenezer, who married Abigail Young; Isaac, who married Hannah Collins; Isaac, Jr., who married Patty Green Hatch; Samuel, who married Eliza Ann Atwood, and Timothy Alden, who married Mary Helen Sparrow. In 1878 Mr. Freeman removed with his parents to Concord, N. H., where he attended the public schools and began his business career as a clerk in a private banking house. He went to New York city in 1895 to fill a minor position in the Hanover National Bank, but returned to Concord and became connected with the Mechanics National Bank. In 1900 he resumed his connection with the Hanover National Bank, since which he has made New York his permanent home. He was identified with the credit department of the Hanover National Bank until 1906, when he was elected cashier of the Merchants National Bank, subsequently becoming vice-president and a director, resigning in 1908. He was then made vice-president and director of the Liberty National Bank of New York, a position he held until July, 1915, when he resigned, but continued as director. Mr. Freeman has been identified with committees in the New York Clearing House, and has been a director in several other banks in New York, and is chairman of the board of directors of the newly organized Bank of Alaska. He is an executor and trustee under the will of the late Samuel C. Clemens (Mark Twain). He is a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Union League Club, the Bankers Club, the Sleepy Hollow Club and the Plainfield Country Club. He was married, Nov. 30, 1899, to Grace Watson, daughter of Rev. Howard F. Hill, of Concord, N. H., and great-granddaughter of Isaac Hill (q. v.), eighteenth governor of New Hampshire, and has two daughters: Laura and Mary Freeman.

FERGUSON, Alexander Hugh, surgeon, was born near Manilla, Ontario, Canada, Feb. 27, 1853, son of Alexander and Annie (McFayden) Ferguson, both natives of Argyleshire, Scotland. He received his early education in the common schools and Rockwood Academy, after which he completed a course at Manitoba College. At the age of eighteen he became a teacher in the public schools, and later instructor in his alma mater until 1878. Having devoted some time to the study of medicine under Dr. John H. O'Donnell at Winnipeg, he entered the Medical College of Trinity University, Toronto, and was graduated in 1881 with the degrees of M.B., M.D. and C.M. After visiting various American hospitals and taking a post-graduate course at Koch's Laboratory, Berlin, he began the practice of his profession at Buffalo, N. Y., but in 1882 returned to Winnipeg, where he built up an active practice and was registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Manitoba. He was an influential factor in founding the Manitoba Medical College, in which he was professor of physiology and histology, and later of surgery. He removed to Chicago, Ill., in 1894 to accept the chair of surgery in the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. Six years later he was elected to the chair of Clinical Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Chicago, the medical department of the Illinois State University. His surgical knowledge and skill were soon in extensive demand in his new field and for many years he was surgeon to various Chicago and Cook county hospitals and until September, 1910, was surgeon-in-chief to the Chicago hospital. His achievements as a teacher of surgery and as an operator gained for him a wide reputation and an unexcelled professional standing. Among the many major and original operations he successfully performed were over a thousand cases requiring the opening of the abdomen. He was the first to use Murphy's button to unite the duodenum to the stomach after removing a cancerous pylorus and he was also the first to use a similar method of anastomosis after an excision of a cancerous cecum, in both of which, as well as many other original operations, he was successful. Besides a textbook on the "Technic of Modern Operations for Hernia" (1908), and the chapter in "American System of Surgery" on "Surgical Diseases of the Bladder and Prostate," he was the author of over fifty contributions to American and British medical journals and fourteen papers describing operations original with himself, the more notable of them being "Oblique Inguinal Hernia" (1899); "A Case of End-to-End Anastomosis of the Paliceal Artery for Gunshot Injury," first on record (1903); "A New Technic for Nephropexy" (1904); "Excision of the Knee Joint" (1907); and "Cruoscrotal Hernia," a discovery (1909). For "excelling in surgery," Dr. Ferguson was decorated "Commander of the Order of Christ" by King Carlos of Portugal in 1906. He had a strong intuition, which, supplementing his skill, prompted him to undertake entirely new operations and perform old operations by original methods with a daring only equaled by his almost invariable success. He was president of the Chicago Medical Society and the Senn Club of Chicago, a member and president of the Western Surgical and Gynecological Society, the Tri-State Medical Society (Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin); (first president) the Pioneer Branch of the British Medical Society at Winnipeg; a fellow of The International Surgical Association, American Surgical Association, the American Medical Association, Chicago Surgical Society, Chicago Academy of Medicine, American Association of Gynecologists and Obstetricians, Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society, American Gynecological Society; a member of American Medical Association, Illinois State Medical Association, British Medical Association, Neurological Society of Chicago; and honorary member of Michigan State Medical Society, Military Tract Medical Society, and Wayne County (Mich.) Medical Society. He was married in 1882 to Sarah Jane, daughter of Edward Thomas, of Nassagaweya, near Guelph, Ontario, Canada, and had two sons, Ivan Havelock, and Alexander Donald Ferguson. He died in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 20, 1911.

WHITE, Horace, governor of New York, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1865, son of Horace K. and Marion (Strong) White, and a nephew of Andrew D. White (q.v.). He received his early education at the public schools of Syracuse, N. Y., and was graduated at Cornell University in 1887, receiving prizes in oratory. Subsequently he attended the law school of Columbia University and after a time in the office of ex-U. S. Sen. Frank Hiscock, was admited to the bar in 1890. He started practice in partnership with Harry F. King, and in 1893 associated himself with Jerome L. Cheney, the law firm becoming eventually White, Cheney, Shinaman & O'Neill. In 1895 he was elected to the state senate, where he served for the next thirteen years. During his period of service he was associated with the original and revised charters of New York city, the civil service law, the tenement house law and the state fair law. He was a member of the senate committee on cities, of which he was chairman in 1903, and was regarded as the best authority on municipal government in the legislature. In 1908 he received strong support for the gubernatorial nomination, and was unanimously nominated for lieutenant-governor, being elected on the ticket headed by Charles E. Hughes. When Gov. Hughes was appointed to the U. S. supreme court in 1910, Mr. White succeeded him as governor, holding office from Oct. 6, 1910 to Jan. 1, 1911. Among other important legislation with which he has been identified may be mentioned the uniform charter for cities of the second class, known as the "White Charter," the franchise tax law, the stock transfer law, the public service commission act, and the highway commission act. He also aided materially in the drafting of the rapid transit act under which the present subway in New York city was built. In 1916 Gov. Whitman appointed him trustee of Cornell University. He is a director of the Metropolitan Trust Co. of New York, and a member of the Citizens, Century and University clubs of Syracuse, and the Republican Club of New York. He was married Mar. 14, 1903 to Jane L. Wenison of Syracuse, N. Y.

OLIVER, James Brown, manufacturer, was born in Allegheny City, Pa., Apr. 4, 1844, son of Henry W. and Margaret (Brown) Oliver, of Scotch ancestry. His parents came from Ireland in 1842, and the father, who was a saddler of Dungannon, county Tyrone, conducted a successful saddling business in Pittsburgh, Pa., for over twenty years. The son, after a public school education, began his business career with the firm of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, which had been organized by his brother, Henry W. Oliver in 1863, to make nuts and bolts. In 1866 he was admitted to the firm, as was also another brother, David B., and operations were continued under the name until 1880, when the firm name was changed to Oliver Bros. & Phillips. In the meantime the business had grown to enormous proportions and was rated as a leader in bar iron and specialties in the markets of the world. In 1888 it was incorporated as the Oliver Iron & Steel Co., of which James B. Oliver became vice-president and afterwards president. For thirty-seven years he devoted his time and energies to the business, and the name of Oliver became known in commercial circles from ocean to ocean linked with that of Carnegie and other iron-workers. With his brothers he was a pioneer in the Mesabe ore district, in which the Oliver Iron Mining Co. operated. His mining interests in Pennsylvania, his coal lands, his copper mines in Arizona, together with his vast interests in the iron ore product of the Minnesota district were among his most valuable holdings. Much of



James B. Oliver

his wealth was invested in Pittsburgh real estate. The Olivers had purchased many tracts of land within the present city limits and improved them with the view of future needs, in which they ever had great faith. He was connected as officer or director with various other industrial, as well as commercial and financial institutions. He was a member of the Duquesne, Pittsburgh, Union, Allegheny Country and Edgeworth Country clubs of Pittsburgh. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. In all that concerned the welfare of Pittsburgh Mr. James B. Oliver was deeply interested, and whenever substantial aid would further public progress, he freely gave it. No good work in the name of charity or religion appealed to him in vain, and in his gifts of this character he brought to bear the same discrimination and thoroughness that were manifest in his business life. A vigilant and attentive observer of men and measures, holding sound opinions and taking liberal views, his ideas carried weight. No one could meet him without having the highest appreciation of his sterling qualities of manhood or without being attracted by his genial nature which recognized most heartily the good in others, and the courage which he always displayed on all occasions, courage to do what he believed, regardless of the opinions of others. In many respects he was a model in business life. While it was but natural that he should desire success to crown his efforts, he would accept this only if it were founded on truth and honor. False representations were abhorrent to him, and the mere thought of a possible greater monetary gain never appealed to him. Characteristic of the man were his industry, his practical mind, and his power of organization. He was married, Nov. 8, 1870, to Amelia N., daughter of Thomas Shields, of Shields, Pa.; she survived him with four children: Amelia N., wife of William J. Crittenden; Frances, wife of Dr. Loren Johnson, of Washington, D. C.; Edith A., wife of the Marquis Alfred Dusmet de Smours of Rome, Italy; and D. Leet Oliver. He died in Shields, Pa., Nov. 28, 1905.

DOWNING, John Franklin, capitalist and banker, was born in Virginia, Ill., Aug. 24, 1854, son of David R. and Mary (Gill) Downing and a member of the famous Downing family of Virginia, members of which emigrated to Kentucky before the civil war. His father settled in Illinois in 1825. The son was graduated at the Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill., in 1879 with the degree of B. S. His alma mater conferred the honorary degree of M.A. on him in 1909. Entering the local bank at Virginia, Ill., he was bookkeeper for three years and then removed to Kansas City, Mo., where he became bookkeeper in the Armour Bros. Bank and three years later paying teller. Impressed by the rapid development in realty values of Kansas City, he left the bank in 1885 and engaged in business for himself as a realty broker. In 1888 he organized the New England Safe Deposit and Trust Co., of which he was vice-president and later president. The bank was reorganized into the New England National Bank in 1898 and Mr. Downing has been president ever since. He is director in Metropolitan Street Railway Co., Missouri and Kansas Telephone Co., and the Title Trust and Savings Bank, treasurer of the Fine Arts Institute, president of the Country Club and member of the Kansas City Club, Commercial Club and Midday Club. Mr. Downing possesses an almost unlimited capacity for hard work and an extraordinary power of concentration. His chief recreation is golf. He was married in 1881 to Martha Blatchford, daughter of Amos Morris Collins, of Jacksonville, Ill. She died in 1889, leaving two children, Frank C. and Blatchford Downing, and in 1898 he was again married to Jessie, daughter of James K. Burnham, of Kansas City, by whom he had two daughters, Jean and Jessie Downing.

DOERING, Edmund Janes, physician and surgeon, was born in New York city, Nov. 7, 1854, son of Charles Henry and Nancy (McLaughlin) Doering. His father was a clergyman and for some years U. S. consul in Germany. The son received his preliminary education at the high schools in Germany and was graduated at the medical school of Northwestern University in 1874. In that year he began the practice of his profession in Chicago, Ill., and soon became known as a specialist in obstetrics and diseases of women. He has delivered many addresses before medical bodies and is the author of a number of monographs on various diseases, the most important of which are: "Overcrowding of the Medical Profession: Its Cause, Effects, and the Remedies to be Applied"; "Serum Therapeutics in Diphtheria"; "Pyoktanin in Treatment of Diphtheria"; "Hydatiform Pregnancy"; "Permanganate of Potassium: Its Therapeutic Uses Especially in Gynecology"; "Bastardy Laws of Illinois." He is also an editor of the "Chicago Medical Recorder." He was formerly a surgeon in the U. S. marine hospital service, and he is president of the Illinois medical reserve corps, U. S. A. He is consulting surgeon to the Chicago Lying-In Hospital and consulting physician to the Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago. Dr. Doering was president of the Chicago Medical Society in 1886, of the Chicago Gynecological Society in 1893, and the Chicago Medico-Legal Society in 1900, and is a member of the American Medical Association and the Illinois State Medical Society, governor of the American College of Surgeons, director of the Calumet Club, and a member of the Washington Park, Kenwood, University, South Shore Country and Chicago Athletic clubs. He finds his chief recreation in foreign travel, having crossed the Atlantic forty times. He was married May 24, 1877, to Julia, daughter of James W. Whiting, a merchant, of San Francisco. They have one child: Edmund Janes Doering, Jr., a publisher of Chicago.

MULDOON, Peter James, first Roman Catholic bishop of Rockford, Ill., was born in Columbia, Cal., Oct. 10, 1863. He attended the schools at Stockton, Cal., before he went to St. Mary's College, Kentucky, and thence to St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, where he completed his theological course. He was ordained priest in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1886, and his first duties were at St. Pius' Church, Chicago, Ill. In 1888 Archbishop Feehan appointed him his secretary and diocesan chancellor, offices he held until 1895, when he was made pastor of the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Chicago, Ill. Archbishop Feehan's health in 1901 making an auxiliary bishop necessary, Father Muldoon was appointed and consecrated titular bishop of Tamassus July 25 of that year. The archbishop died July 12, 1902, and Bishop Muldoon was the administrator until the appointment of his successor, Archbishop Quigley, Jan. 8, 1903. On Sept. 23, 1907, the new diocese of Rockford, comprising 6,867 square miles and twelve of the eighteen counties of the state that originally formed the diocese of Chicago, was established and Bishop Muldoon was transferred there as its first bishop Sept. 28,

1908. There are 111 churches, chapels and stations with 107 priests, thirty two schools with 5,000 pupils. Bishop Muldoon took an active part in movements for the assistance of the missions, improved immigration and social service.

LOVELAND, Francis Augustus, manufacturer, was born at Wellsville, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1859, son of William and Polly Ann (Witter) Loveland, and grandson of Jacob and Mary (Manning) Loveland, of Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire, England. His father, a graduate of the law school of the University of Oxford, came to America while still a young man; practiced his profession at Angelica, Allegany co., N. Y., where he served as county clerk and held various local offices, and later was engaged in the tannery business at Wellsville, N. Y., and in Corry, Pa. The son received his education in the public schools at Wellsville and at Columbus, Pa., and began his business career with the tanning firm of J. W. & A. P. Howard & Co., of which his father was superintendent, and which has continued without interruption to the present time. He was department foreman during 1886–93; superintendent, 1893–98, and since the latter year has been joint proprietor of the industry now known as the J. W. & A. P. Howard Co., Ltd. Its leather won prizes at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition, 1876; World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893, and the grand prize at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, St. Louis, 1904. Mr. Loveland was among the first tanners in America to use extracts for sole leather, and was the first tanner in the United States to manufacture sole leather in a large commercial way with Quebracho extract. He is president of the Beck Tanning Co. and the Chrome Co.; vice-president Nu Bone Corset Co.; secretary U. S. Chair Co., and director Citizen's National Bank of Corry. For years he served as a member of the school board, and was its president for six years. Since 1912 he has been president of Corry Hospital Association. He is a member of the National Geographical Society, National Historical Society and the Pennsylvania Society of New York. His political affiliation is with the Republican party. Religiously he is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church; is secretary of the Layman's Association, of Erie Conference; past president of the Sub-District Epworth League; trustee of the church at Corry, and secretary of its Sunday school. He was married at Titusville, Pa., Nov. 10, 1881, to Clara Dorothea, daughter of Frederick Schultz, and has four children: Frank Merchant, Clarence Clark, Howard Witter and Evah Isabel Loveland.

LLOYD, David, jurist, was born in Manafon Parish, Montgomery-shire, Wales, in 1656, son of Thomas Lloyd of Meifod, and a second cousin of the Thomas Lloyd, governor of Pennsylvania. He was "bred" to the law under the preceptorship of Lord Chief Justice Jeffreys, his study beginning as early as 1683, and continuing probably over two years. He was made attorney-general of Pennsylvania by William Penn, Apr. 24, 1686 and arrived on July 15th. Under King James II's influence, Mr. Penn sent over a Gov. Blackwell with Jacobean ideas of government in 1688, when the great English revolution for a limited monarchy was brewing; and under the legal guidance of David Lloyd, the democratic Quakers compelled Blackwell to abdicate quite as effectively as James II did. In May, 1689, Lloyd became clerk of assembly and was thereafter the recognized legal as well as political guide of the people of Pennsylvania. About 1690 he became a Quaker, which increased his hold upon that democratically inclined people, who controlled the colony. Mr. Penn, who was under a shadow because of his relation to the late King, felt compelled to displace David Lloyd from the post of attorney general because of his resistance of the late governor, but being the sole legal guide of the Quakers, Lloyd was soon restored by them, and made clerk of the council. In 1692 he was attorney for the colony in the notable libel case of William Bradford, the printer, a forerunner of the famous Zenger case in New York. When Gov. Penn was replaced by Gov. Fletcher of New York, in 1693, Lloyd became the leader of the people against Fletcher even more than he had been against Blackwell, until Mr. Penn's restoration the following year. In 1695 he was chosen a member of council and thereafter became the acknowledged leader of the "Lloydean," or people's party. He played a prominent part in procuring the new charter of privileges of 1696, and publicly resisted the encroachments of the vice-admiralty court, a position years later acknowledged by crown counsel to be sound. In 1699 the Lords Justices ordered William Penn to depose Lloyd from his offices. After mortgaging his colony to the Fords—whose attorney Lloyd soon became—Gov. Penn arrived in Pennsylvania, rejected the constitution of 1696 and when Lloyd resisted, deposed him as ordered and suspended him from the council. He at once became the acknowledged leader in the struggle for a new charter, or constitution. His object was to reduce eight obstacles in the process of securing permanent laws to only three—the consent of the assembly, the governor and Crown counsel—and this was won from the reluctant Penn in 1701, when parliament was making it difficult for him to hold his colonies. He thus abolished the council, from which he was suspended, as a part of the legislature. This constitution lasted until 1776. Not long after William Penn returned to England, Lloyd began his efforts to work out into law the results of the revolution of 1688, especially the struggle for an independent judiciary system, which was only secured permanently in 1722—a system, whose foundations are the chief basis of the judiciary of the state today. The Penns were compelled to send executives who would be in sympathy with the parliamentary attitude toward the colonies, so that Mr. Lloyd—now generally speaker of the assembly—was compelled to the very difficult struggle of fighting, not Parliament direct, as in many other colonies, but the governors and the Penns who were forced to represent government sentiments. This led to assembly arraignment of Mr. Penn in 1704 and 1707 to English Friends. It forced the removal of two governors in the next fifteen years, the contest culminating in 1710 to a point where Mr. Penn felt compelled to demand that the people choose between him and Speaker Lloyd, and through the influence of Isaac Norris they yielded for a short time, but only a short time. In 1717 the colony secured, in Sir William Keith, a governor in sympathy with Lloyd's party and he made the latter, who was the leading Pennsylvania lawyer, chief justice of the supreme court, a post which he held the rest of his life, as he did that of speaker of the assembly most of that time. He had worked out into law the main principles of the revolution of 1688, and when an effort was made to restore legislative functions to the gubernatorial cabinet, called "council," he wrote his vigorous defense of the constitution of 1701, entitled, "A Vindication of the Constitution of Pennsylvania." In this

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F. A. Loveland.

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

JOHN LINDSAY McCUTCHEON

long contest there were very few laws which were not chiefly his work, so that the first collection made was printed from his own manuscript in 1714, while that of 1728 was made under his official editorship, assisted by Justice Langhorne. These Lloyd's laws are known by the printer's name, Bradford 1st and 2d. Mr. Lloyd's first wife was Sarah—a native of Glostershire, who came with him to Pennsylvania; his second marriage was on March 31, 1697, to Grace Growdon, daughter of Speaker Joseph Growdon, one of the most prominent men of the colony. He resided in both Philadelphia and Chester, at times, until 1712, when he made his permanent home in the latter place, where he died Apr. 6, 1731. It is a curious fact that the complexities of this early period have prevented any adequate sketches of this great leader until the last few years, and only in 1916 has a life been written—"David Lloyd and The First Half-Century of Pennsylvania," by Burton Alva Konkle, which makes the present sketch possible.

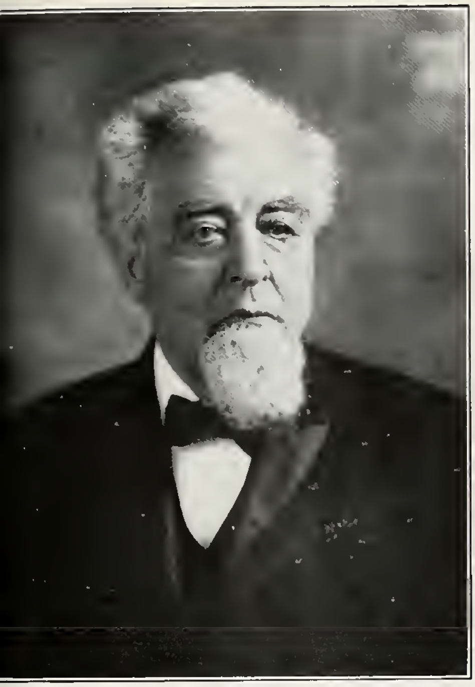
McCUTCHEON, John Lindsay, lawyer and manufacturer, was born at Allegheny, Pa., May 28, 1857, son of James and Rebekah (Lindsay) McCutcheon, of Irish ancestry. His father was a member of the well-known iron and steel firm of Lindsay & McCutcheon. The son's early education was obtained at Newell Institute, Pittsburgh; he was a student at the University of Bonn, Germany, during 1875–76, and after studying law for one year at Harvard entered the law school of Columbia University, being graduated in 1881, and that same year was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county. He established a large practice and became one of the best known lawyers of Western Pennsylvania. Upon the death of his father, in 1895, he was made administrator of the estate and as such operated the Starr Iron & Steel Works until he finally sold the plant. He was also identified with the management of the Pittsburgh Tube Works in association with his brothers, James H. and Thomas G. McCutcheon, and of the Keystone Rolling Mill Co. as chairman of its board of directors. Devoted to the study of music and art, he composed a number of musical pieces of merit and possessed a rare collection of paintings of old masters. He was also interested in chess, being president of the Pennsylvania Chess Association and a member of the American chess team that played an English team by cable. He was a man of broad and liberal education, which had been supplemented by extensive travel, and he was one of the most genial and companionable of men. He was one of the wits of the Allegheny county bar, was an entertaining public speaker and enlivened many public as well as private dinners by his brilliant conversational and oratorical efforts. Mr. McCutcheon was a member of the Allegheny County Bar Association, and of the Union, Duquesne, Country and Americus clubs, of Pittsburgh, the Manhattan Chess Club of New York and the Franklin Club of Philadelphia. His integrity, honorable dealing and clean life is an inspiration alike to friends, associates and subordinates. He was married Nov. 16, 1882, to Louise, daughter of William Taylor, of New York, and had three children, two of whom survive: Louise, wife of Allen T. Norton, and Elsie McCutcheon, wife of Marcus Boyd. Mr. McCutcheon died at Pittsburgh, Pa., July 15, 1905.

LAMOREAUX, Peter Gaius, capitalist, was born near Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1831, son of Andrew Ogden and Adelia (Lusk) Lamoreaux. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Isaac Lamoreaux, a native of France, who, accompanied by his two brothers, John and Peter, with their families, emigrated to America. From Isaac the line descends through his son Andrew, and Andrew's son Thomas, who married Hannah Gee, and who was the grandfather of Peter G. Lamoreaux. Peter G. Lamoreaux received his education in the public schools of Newark, N. Y., where he developed an exceptional ability in mathematics. He was one of the early seekers for gold in California, crossing the Isthmus of Panama with Benjamin Dexter Sprague in 1850. Together they accumulated a considerable fortune by placer mining, after which he returned to Newark and engaged in the hardware business. In 1858 he disposed of his hardware interests and engaged in the lumber business, subsequently removing to Austin, Minn., where he conducted a similar enterprise. He was possessed of an ambitious temperament, and in 1871 he settled in Minneapolis, where he was soon recognized as a chief factor in the lumber trade, owning at one time sixteen yards, and operating the largest sawmill in the city. His mind grasped large commercial affairs with celerity, and as his business expanded he enlarged his activities by engaging in extensive building operations. In 1888 he removed to Chicago, where he purchased wide tracts in actual and prospective residence districts, improving them with stone front structures One of his greatest achievements was the establishment of Auburn Park, a beautiful residence suburb, which stands as a monument to his foresight and indomitable energy. When he reached the age of seventy-five he retired from active business cares; distributed the greater part of his fortune among his children, and went to Los Angeles, Cal. His dominant characteristic was his domesticity, his chief concern in life being the care and comfort of his wife and children, to the latter of whom he gave the best educational advantages available. His personal attainments were unusual. He was a student all his life, principally devoting himself to philosophy and the comparative study of the Scriptures. His favorite pursuit was investigation of metaphysics in their relation to human life, and he received some marked demonstrations in his own personal life, such as physical healing. He possessed strong personal characteristics, as was evidenced by his control of men. He was a born leader. When the hundreds of men in his employ had threatened a strike during the strenuous labor times in Chicago, his personal influence and magnetic presence brought order out of chaos and prevented a crisis. He had a keen sense of justice, and controversies were quickly arbitrated and amicably adjusted by his fair-mindedness. He was highly respected by all, and held in particular esteem by the multitudes of men who worked for him. His benevolence extended beyond his own family, and it was one of his chief pleasures to encourage talent and assist young people to help themselves. He furnished the means for the education of many who afterward became well known in professional callings. His equity, his courtesy, his considerateness, his calm judgment never forsook him, and made him a man to lean upon and to bear the burdens of others; and these he never shirked, but carried with a serene and smiling acceptance which completely concealed the sacrifice he was making. Refined in speech, pure in thought, gentle in spirit, sensitive about inflicting pain, modest and sincere, winsome and sympathetic, he was a rare type of manhood. He was married in Newark, N. Y. (then called Arcadia), Jan. 22, 1854, to Mary, daughter of Lowell Sprague, a prosperous farmer and student of medicine of Westwoods, near Arcadia, N. Y., and sister of Benjamin Dexter Sprague, his associate in California mining ventures. Eight children were born of this union: Sprague Dexter, Lowell Andrew, Ossian Armanda, Milton Sprague, Mary Irene, wife of George Edwin Burnell, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Loula Sophronia, wife of William H. Rogers, of Minneapolis, Minn.; Jessamine Dell, and Grace Virginia Lamoreaux. Mr. Lamoreaux died in Los Angeles, Cal., July 8, 1913.

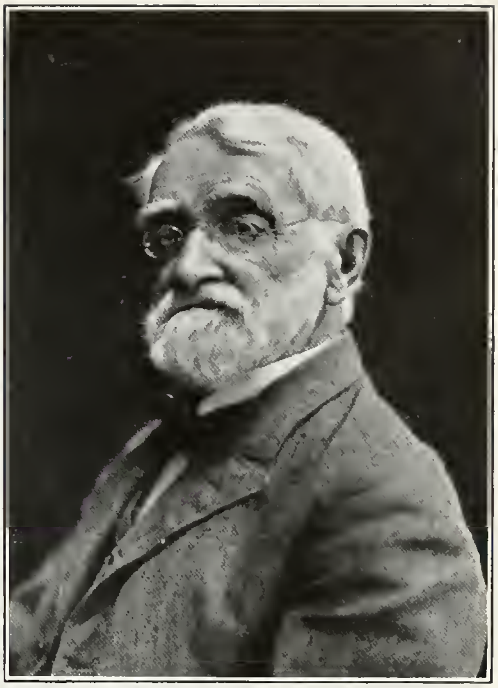
PERKINS, Rufus Lord, manufacturer, was born at Athens, O., Dec. 17, 1819, son of Chauncey Fitch and Lydia (Lord) Perkins. His first American ancestor was John Perkins, who came from England in 1631 and settled first in Boston and subsequently at Ipswich, Mass.; his wife was Judith Gator, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Jacob and his wife Elizabeth; their son Joseph and his wife Martha Morgan; their son John and his wife Lydia Tracy; and their son Eliphas and his wife Lydia Fitch, who were the grandparents of Rufus Lord Perkins. His father was a physician, and prominent in the early medical circles of Erie, Pa. The son received his education in the public schools of Erie, and after spending several years in the office of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad at Dunkirk, N. Y., when that road was under construction, he embarked in the drug business at Erie, in 1843, with John H. Burton. In 1849 he began the manufacture of paper at Mayside, Erie co., continuing thus for twenty years, part of which time his brother-in-law, Samuel Selden, and Col. John H. Bliss were associated with him as partners. For many years he was agent of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Co., at Erie, and also represented the Bradstreet Mercantile Agency. A man of marked Christian character, he had all of his life taken an active and enthusiastic interest in church and religious work. He was an elder of the Presbyterian Church at Fairview, Pa., and a member of Park Presbyterian Church, Erie. The distribution of the Bible appealed to him very strongly, and for years his support and co-operation had been given to the Pennsylvania Bible Society, of which he was a vice president. For thirty years he was secretary of the Erie County Bible Society, and at his death was secretary and treasurer. From his boyhood his tastes were decidedly literary, and even during the very busy years of his business life he found time to write much for newspapers and periodicals. He was an indefatigable student, and his mind a veritable storehouse of information, not only on matters of history and the world of letters, but on current topics. To those whom he honored by his friendship he was always loyal; to all courteous and gentle. He was married Sept. 9, 1845, to Mary Ann, daughter of Wm. Lattimore, of Painesville, O.; she died in 1883. There are two surviving children: Charles Lord and Julia Elizabeth Perkins. He died in Erie, Pa., Mar. 17, 1909.

SAWYER, Edgar Philetus, financier, was born at Crown Point, Essex co., N. Y., Dec. 4, 1842, son of Philetus Horace (q.v.) and Melvina M. (Hadley) Sawyer. His first paternal American ancestor was John Sawyer, who came from Lincolnshire, England, in 1636 and settled at Lancaster, Mass.; from him the line of descent is traced through his son Thomas and his wife Mary Prescott; their son Caleb and his wife Sara Houghton; their son Jonathan and his wife Elizabeth Wheelock; their son Caleb and his wife ———; their son Ephraim and his wife Mary Susanna Farnam Bowers; their son Ephraim and his wife Polly Parks, who were the grandparents of Edgar P. Sawyer. Philetus H. Sawyer was a member of congress and U. S. senator for more than twenty years. At the age of five Edgar P. Sawyer removed with his parents to Wisconsin, and two years later settled at Algoma, now a part of the city of Oshkosh, but then a typical frontier settlement. There he received his elementary education at the public schools, and later took a course at the Milwaukee Business College. In 1862 he was placed in charge of his father's interests in the firm of Brand & Sawyer, which operated a large lumber yard at Fond du Lac, in connection with sawmills located at Oshkosh. Brand's interest in the business was purchased by Philetus Sawyer in 1862, and two years later Edgar P. Sawyer was admitted to partnership under the title of P. Sawyer & Son. The activities of this firm increased and multiplied with the years and were carried into many important enterprises besides the lumber industry. Legislative duties engrossed practically the entire attention of Philetus Sawyer and the affairs of P. Sawyer & Son were directed almost solely by Edgar P. Sawyer. The accumulated profits from the lumber business were wisely invested, and some of the largest and most successful enterprises in Northern Wisconsin have been founded with Sawyer capital. The company also purchased the stock of various financial institutions, including the Old National Bank of Oshkosh, of which Edgar P. Sawyer is president. He is also president of the Oshkosh Gas Light Co. and the Sawyer Cattle Co. The latter was organized in 1894 with a capital of $390,000, a half interest belonging to Edgar P. Sawyer. It owns 165,000 acres of land in Reeagon and Irion counties, Texas, on which some ten thousand head of cattle graze. Politically Mr. Sawyer is a staunch Republican. He is a 32d degree Mason, and a noble of the Mystic Shrine. During the whole of his life he has been devoted to outdoor sports. A man of great liberality and ready sympathy, he has done much for the betterment and upbuilding of the city in which he has lived from early childhood, and few citizens of Oshkosh enjoy a larger share of popular esteem and good will. Mr. Sawyer was married Oct. 18, 1864, to Mary E., daughter of Henry C. Jewell, of Oshkosh, Wis., and has two children: Nia, wife of Charles Curry Chase, and Philetus Horace Sawyer.

AVIRETT, John Williams, journalist, was born at Goldsborough, N. C., July 23, 1863, son of James Battle and Mary Louise Dunbar (Williams) Avirett, and a descendant of John Alfred Avirett, a Huguenot from Provence, France, who settled on New River, Onslow co., N. C. His grandfather, James Alfred Avirett, gave all he possessed to the Confederacy, and was one of the most trusted advisers of Pres. Davis. His father (q.v.) was a minister in the Episcopal church, served in the Confederate army as chaplain under Stonewall Jackson and Gov. Turner Ashby, and was with Jackson in his last moments. John W. Avirett spent his boyhood on a farm, and prepared for a naval career in the Washington yards and in the preparatory school at Annapolis. Because of imperfect eyesight, however, he was disqualified for service in the navy. He was educated at the Shenandoah Valley Academy, Winchester, Va.; at the Emerson Institute in Washington, D. C., and at Annapolis, and began active life as an engineer on a farm in Montgomery county. Later he removed to Cumberland, Md., where he became a



PETER G. LAMOREAUX
MERCHANT AND CAPITALIST



RUFUS L. PERKINS
MANUFACTURER

ERGAR P. SAWYER
FINANCIER

JOHN W. AVIRETT
JOURNALIST

Thos J. Koch

shipping clerk for the R. D. Johnson Milling Co. Subsequently he was promoted to the offices of secretary and treasurer of that company. He resigned after some years to become manager of the Millville Mining Co., of Jefferson county, W. Va., owned by the late Gov. Lowndes, whose mills he modernized and made successful. Mr. Avirett was editor of the Cumberland "Evening Times," the "Alleganian" and other papers which he had owned since 1884. In 1900-06 he served as game warden of the state of Maryland, during which period he endeavored to increase the fish and game supply of the state by co-operating with the United States fish commissioner and the Game Protective Association. For sixteen years he was a member of the national guard, and was the first newspaper man to reach Johnstown at the time of the historic flood. He served on the governor's staff, with the rank of colonel, during the terms of Govs. Lloyd, Jackson and Brown. His career was a virile one. As an editor he continuously sought the advancement of his home city, advocating whatever would make it more beautiful and more substantial. In civic matters he demanded a high standard. He established one of the best evening newspapers in Maryland, built upon his own individuality. In politics he was a Democrat, and his religious affiliations were with the Protestant Episcopal church. His home was historic "Rose Hill," one of the most beautiful places in western Maryland. He was greatly interested in the Western Maryland Hospital, of which he was one of the founders and of which his wife was vice-president for twenty years. Hunting, riding and salt water sports were his favorite forms of recreation. He was a member of the Elks, Eagles, Royal Arcanum, Heptasophs and the Mystic Chain. He was married Oct. 29, 1890, to Sarah Donnell, daughter of John Roemer, a prominent business man of Wheeling, W. Va., and had four children: Donnell Dunbar, Sarah Williams (deceased), John Williams, Jr., and James Alfred Avirett. Col. Avirett died in Cumberland, Md., May 29, 1914.

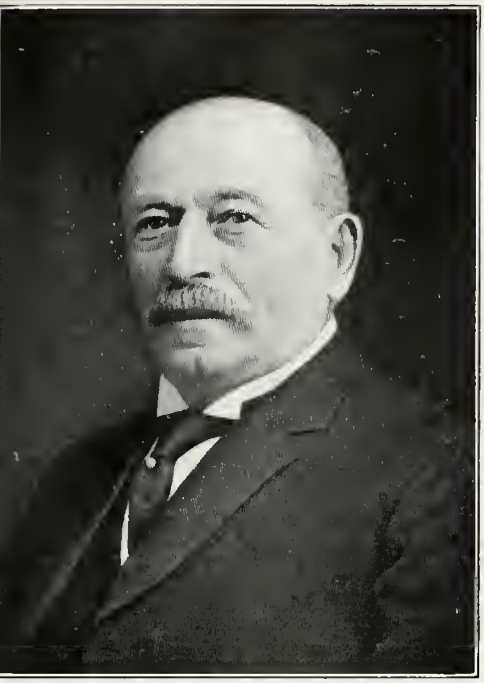
KOCH, Thomas Jacob, merchant and capitalist, was born at Kuhnsville, Lehigh county, Pa., Aug. 8, 1859, son of Thomas and Anna Maria Elizabeth (Snyder) Koch. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Adam Koch, who came from Germany in 1741 and settled in Philadelphia, later removing to Whitehall township, Pa. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Henry and the latter's wife, Dorothy Knedler, to their son Johannes and his wife Susanna Rabenold, who were the grandparents of Thomas Jacob Koch. His father was a farmer. He received his preliminary education at the schools of Kuhnsville, subsequently attending Millersville (Pa.) State Normal School. In 1876 he became a clerk in the clothing store of Koch & Shankweiler of Allentown, Pa., in which his brother, Franklin W. Koch, was senior partner. This firm erected the Hotel Allan building in 1886, occupying the entire lower floor as a store, and at this time he became a member of the firm, which was changed to Koch Brothers in 1891. Upon the death of his brother in 1906, he became sole owner of the business, which he reorganized the next year, inaugurating a system by which every employee shared in the prosperity of the great institution according to his respective merits. His men's clothing and furnishing emporium was regarded as the largest, with a single exception, between New York and Chicago, and had a reputation for quality and reasonable prices. It was his genius that made of it a model store, occupying more than a hundred thousand square feet of floor space. It was likewise celebrated for its neatness and the courtesy of its employees. Cleanliness was with him a byword, and in every detail he had developed merchandising into an absolute science. He was proud of his organization, and in his will made a remarkable provision which was to eventually enable certain of his staff to purchase upon favorable terms an interest in the business and continue it upon lines marked out by him in that unique document. In 1907 he added a $100,000 improvement to the Hotel Allan. He was a founder and for years vice-president of the Merchants' National Bank, and was a director or stockholder in many of the industrial institutions of the city, including the National Silk Dyeing Co. and the Pennsylvania Trojan Powder Co. He was a trustee of Muhlenberg College and Allentown Hospital and a founder of Christ Lutheran Church. He was vice-president of the Lehigh Club and a member also of the Livingston, Lehigh Country, Elks and Clover clubs, Allentown; Circumnavigators' Club, New York City, and the Manufacturers' Club, Philadelphia. He was also a member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society and the Lehigh County Historical Society. He found his chief recreation in travel, and his splendid home was filled with works of art and treasures from every country in the world; he was also the possessor of a superb library. Horses and motoring also claimed his attention; he had been for years an enthusiastic supporter of the Allentown Road Drivers' Parade. To the younger men he was a father in counsel, a brother in sympathy. His secret charities were as wide as his knowledge of need, loved to give of himself, and he took all the more pleasure in contributing of his means when it was certain none would ever know. He had comprehensive business intuition of the highest order, combined with energy, perseverance and industry, and his capacity for work was unexcelled. He was married in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 16, 1894, to Lydia Morgan, daughter of John Mayhew Moore, a glass manufacturer, of Clayton, N. J., and a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.; she survives him. He died at Allentown, Pa., Feb. 10, 1915.

MANDEL, Leon, merchant and philanthropist, was born in Kerzenheim, Germany, Sept. 10, 1841, son of Faber and Caroline (Klein) Mandel. He was educated in the schools of his native town, and upon the death of his father, in 1848, his mother brought him with his three brothers to America and settled in Chicago, Ill. He attended the Chicago public schools for the following three years. In 1853 he began his business career in the employ of Ross & Foster, then the largest dry goods store west of New York. Two years later, with his brother, Solomon Mandel, he formed the nucleus of what was later destined to become one of the largest and most important department stores in Chicago and the middle West. Under the name of Mandel Brothers, they opened their first establishment at Clark and Van Buren streets, handling dry goods and sundry notions. The store was twice destroyed by fire, once in the great conflagration of 1871 and again in 1874, but such disasters could not stifle the ambitions of the young merchant and each time he emerged a stronger power in the business world. He was a philanthropist, an art lover, and a man of lofty ideals, qualifications not always to be found associated with the ability for mercantile success. Twenty-five years ago, while living in New York, he originated and contributed a substantial sum to the fund that made possible the foundation of the institution now known as the Jewish Training School, in Chicago. He was one of the original incorporators of the Associated Jewish Charities, now the controlling body of all Jewish charities in Chicago, which is a model for similar institutions in all parts of the world. During the erection of the Michael Reese Hospital, of Chicago, he was chairman of the building committee. A donation of his to the University of Chicago was the great assembly hall which bears his name, and which serves as a center for many university activities. He was also a supporter of the movement for permanent grand opera in Chicago. In his social life, Mr. Mandel was prominently identified as a member and active supporter of the Standard, Ravisloe and Lake Shore Country clubs. He was a righteous man, and was regarded almost as the visible embodiment of the life of the community in which he pursued his successful career. His great heart responded cheerfully to every worthy appeal. He had a high sense of duty, stern and inflexible in its intensity, gentle and patient in its purpose and intent. Mr. Mandel was married in Philadelphia, Pa., June 23, 1869, to Isabella, daughter of Henry Foreman, and is survived by six children: Frederick L., sec'y and treas., Mandel Brothers; Robert I. Mandel, vice-president Mandel Brothers; Ida, wife of M. H. Mandelbaum; Louise, widow of J. M. Wineman; Blanche, wife of Jesse L. Strauss, and Florence Mandel. He died in Atlantic City, N. J., Nov. 4, 1911.

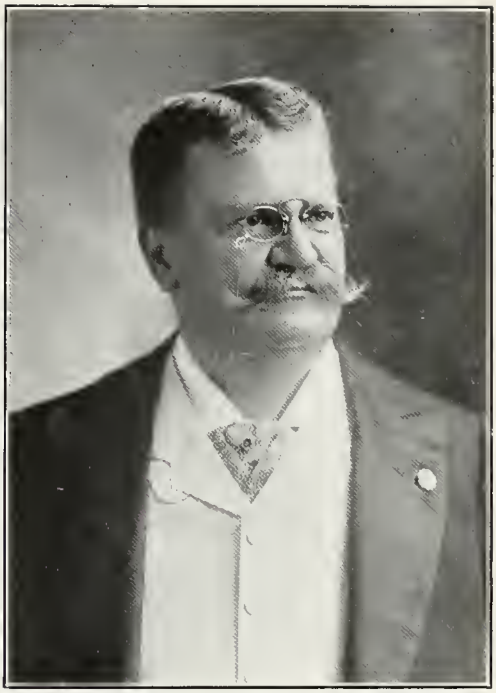
BASTRUP, Louis, lawyer and author, was born at Kolding, Denmark, July 8, 1856, son of Niels W. and Adelaide (Cohn) Bastrup. After being graduated at the University of Copenhagen, he entered the law department of the University of Edinburgh, in Scotland, but upon the death of his father he returned home and engaged in the management of the latter's lumber and grain business. Four years later he sold out, and thereafter was a student traveller in France, Spain, Germany and Russia, studying especially the jurisprudence of those countries. He was admitted to the Copenhagen bar in 1878, but subsequently entered mercantile life for a second time. In 1886 he came to America, and for some years acted as credit manager for Shay & Co., a large mercantile house of Chicago. In 1894 he was admitted to the Illinois bar, and in association with John Gibbons, established the firm of Gibbons & Bastrup, of Chicago, which continued until his partner was elected circuit judge. Then with Hugh O'Neill, he organized the firm name of Bastrup & O'Neill. He was the author of a treatise on marine insurance and of a life of Gustavus Adolphus, also of other writings, which appeared in various Danish and American journals and magazines. For several years he was counsel for the Danish consulate in Chicago. In 1894 Notre Dame University gave him the degree of LL.M. He was an ornament to his chosen profession, and as a member of the Chicago bar he was a great honor to every court. He believed, and always acted, in accordance with the belief, that it was better to be right than to be successful, and that the political fortunes of an individual were of no concern to the public, and of little importance to himself. He was a member of the Cook County Bar Association. He was married in Copenhagen, Denmark, Sept. 4, 1884, to Nancy, daughter of Stephan Gundorph, of Copenhagen; she survives him, with one child: Stephanie Adelaide Bastrup. He died in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 14, 1914.

RHODES, William Castle, banker, was born in Cleveland, O., July 5, 1869, son of Robert R. and Kate (Castle) Rhodes. His father is a leading banker and business man of Cleveland. The son received his preparatory education at Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H., and was graduated from Yale University in 1891. Upon leaving college he became associated with his father in the coal and vessel business at Cleveland, and at the time of his death was treasurer of the United States Coal Co.; vice-president of the People's Savings Bank; director of the Citizens' Savings and Trust Co., and was prominently identified with other business interests. Always vigorous, alert and instantly alive to his responsibilities, he possessed executive ability of a high order, and in every aspect of life exemplified unimpeachable manhood and unblemished character. He was deeply concerned in charitable and philanthropic work and served as vice-president of the board of trustees of the Huron Road Hospital. Mr. Rhodes was a man of striking personality—not only large physically, but also large in brain and heart. Endeared to his friends by the qualities that command sincere affection and admiration, he was one of those whom the world relinquishes with keen regret. While in college he attained distinction in sports, was captain of the famous Yale football team of 1890, and throughout his life was a recognized leader in the field of athletics. Among the personal traits that made him one of the most lovable of men was the innate courtesy which invariably marks the gentleman of culture and refinement. He enjoyed many warm friendships and maintained them with unshakable loyalty and devotion. His kindliness of heart melted through the dignity and quiet reserve of his manner, so that his thorough affability, unselfishness and fine consideration of others charmed all alike. He was scrupulous in the fulfillment of every duty, and in the social and domestic relations of life was without reproach. He was a member of the Union, Country, Tavern, Roadside, Clifton and Athletic clubs of Cleveland, and the University Club of New York. He was married Oct. 1, 1910, to Myra L., daughter of Mary Smith, of Chicago, Ill. Mr. Rhodes died in Lakewood, O., Feb. 5, 1914.

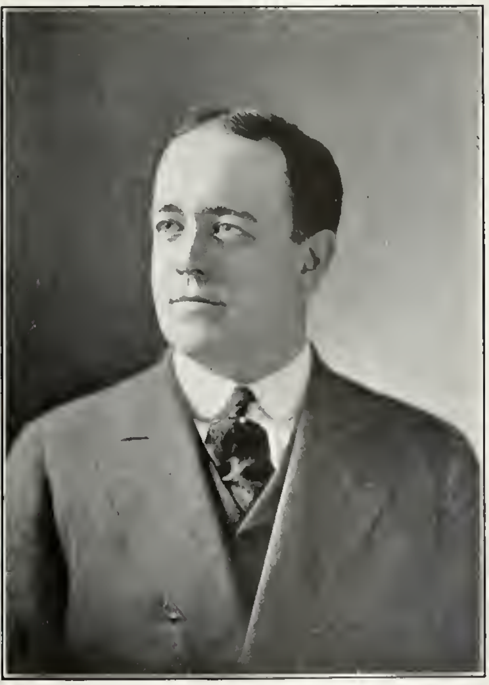
ROWLAND, Henry James, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 5, 1843, son of William and Elizabeth (Harvey) Rowland, and a descendant of John Rowland, who came from Wales and settled in Chester county, Pa., about 1716. His father was a steel manufacturer. He was educated in the University of Pennsylvania and the Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia. After leaving college he became assistant rector of St. James Episcopal Church, Philadelphia. Poor health compelled him to resign, and he became chaplain of the Educational Home in Philadelphia and also of the Church Home for Girls. In 1895 failing health again caused him to retire, this time permanently. Mr. Rowland was an earnest and intelligent collector of books, pictures, etc., but during the greater part of his life was handicapped by an impaired constitution. He was one of the original incorporators of the University Club of Philadelphia and was well known socially in that city. Mr. Rowland was married Feb. 14, 1878, to Anne, daughter of John Cadwalader (q.v.), and his children are: John Cadwalader and Elizabeth C. Rowland. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 26, 1909.



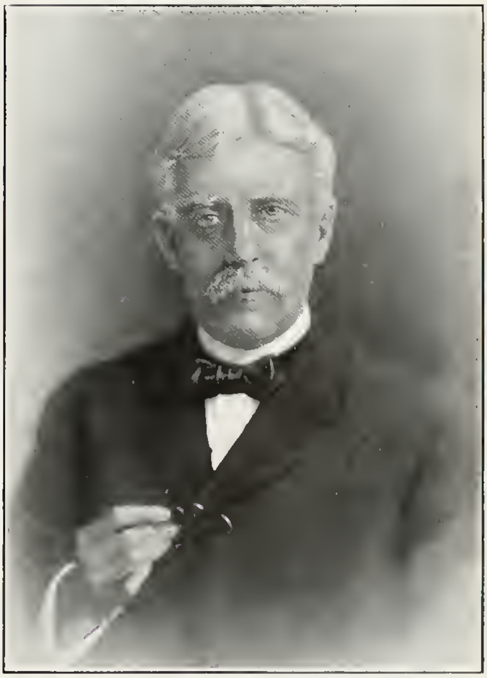
LEON MANDEL
MERCHANT



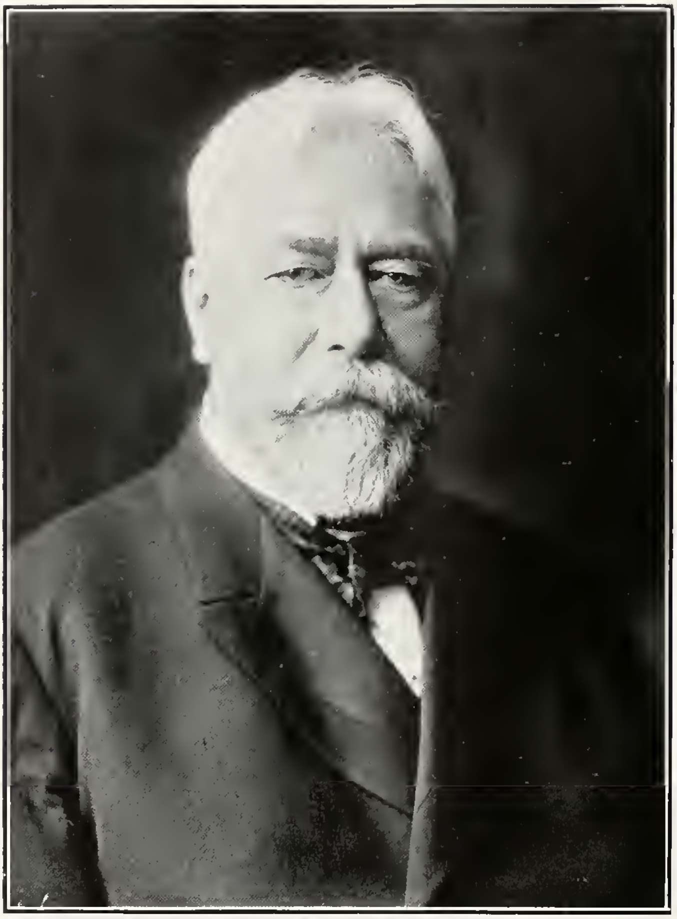
LOUIS BASTRUP
LAWYER



WILLIAM C. RHODES
BANKER



HENRY J. ROWLAND
CLERGYMAN



Gustav Lindenthal

LINDENTHAL, Gustav, civil engineer, was born at Bruenn, Austria, May 21, 1850, son of Dominik and Franciska (Schmutz) Lindenthal. He was educated at the Provincial College in Bruenn and the Polytechnic schools in Bruenn and Vienna, and began his professional career as an assistant in the engineering department of the Austrian Empress Elizabeth railroad in 1870. He was assistant engineer of the Union Construction Co. (Union Baugesellschaft) in Vienna, engaged in building an incline plane and railroad (1872–73), and was division engineer of the Swiss National railroad, in charge of location and construction during 1873–74. In 1874 he came to America and earned his first money here as a journeyman stone mason, working for several months on the foundation for the memorial granite building of the Centennial International Exhibition in Philadelphia. He then became an assistant engineer in the erection of the centennial exhibition permanent buildings in Philadelphia during 1874–77. He was with the Keystone Bridge Co. until 1879, on constructing bridges in Chicago and Pittsburgh, and during 1879–81 was bridge engineer of tho Atlantic & Great Western railroad, now a part of the Erie system. During this time he rebuilt a large number of wooden Howe truss bridges with iron for heavy locomotives. Making a specialty of bridge work, he designed and built many railroad bridges in the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Illinois and Indiana; was chief engineer of railroad surveys in Maryland, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio, chief engineer of electric traction railroads from McKeesport to Duquesne, Pa., and of inclined railroads for the transportation of wagons and street cars in Pittsburgh and Allegheny. For a paper on his Monongahela bridge, read before the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1883, he received the Rowland prize. Since 1890 he has been consulting engineer with independent offices in New York city. He was chief engineer for the North River Bridge Co., which proposed to bridge the Hudson river at New York, and he worked out complete plans for such a structure containing fourteen railway tracks and a span of 3100 feet, involving a cost of $100,000,000. The unprecedented boldness of the plans, involving the construction of a span double the span of the Brooklyn bridge and deeper foundations than ever before thought possible, aroused adverse criticism, but such attacks ceased when closer scientific investigations and discussions demonstrated the entire feasibility of the plans. In 1901 the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. decided to enter New York through tunnels under the Hudson river, and the proposed railroad bridge was temporarily abandoned. Plans for it are now again under consideration by railroads and commercial interests, for whom Mr. Lindenthal is acting as advisory engineer. He was commissioner of bridges for New York under Mayor Low (1902–03), and established the practice of architectural designing of the city's bridge structures. He made plans for the Blackwell's Island (Now Queensborough) bridge over the East river, the Manhattan bridge, and for the reconstruction of tho old Brooklyn suspension bridge. He also designed and built large wharf and steamer piers in Baltimore, Md., and made plans for the rebuilding of the Kentucky river high bridge, 315 feet high, in place of the old cantilever bridge (the first cantilever bridge in the United States) built by Shaler Smith in 1874. Since 1904 he has been consulting engineer and architect of the New York Connecting railroad, a small road only ten miles in length, designed to connect the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad with the Pennsylvania system, but probably the most expensive road in the world to build per mile of line. The project was conceived to solve the problem of carrying passengers and freight from the New England states through New York city to the West without change, the passenger traffic to be over the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad across Long Island, to connect with the Pennsylvania railroad through the Pennsylvania tunnels under New York city; and the freight traffic to go through Long Island to South Brooklyn and thence by ferry across New York bay to Pennsylvania tracks at Greenville, N. J. The division of this connecting railroad bridging Long Island sound and Hell Gate involved the most difficult and expensive work of construction, and several problems that were unprecedented in the history of engineering and that called for the greatest display of resourcefulness on the part of the chief engineer, Mr. Lindenthal, and his staff. The curved approach to Hell Gate made impossible the use of either a suspension or cantilever type of bridge, and the Hell Gate bridge is therefore a picturesque braced steel arch, whose span between towers is 1017 feet, and whose top from mean low water is 305 feet, with a clear space below the arch to mean low water of 140 feet. Because of the strong tide that prevailed in Hell Gate and the character of tho river bottom, it was impossible to erect temporary support, and the arch was accordingly built out from each shore by what is known as the cantilever method, temporary weights being added on the shore side to counterbalance the weight of the projecting portions while building. Hell Gate bridge is designed for four railroad tracks; it required three miles of viaducts, including a long bridgo over Little Hell Gate and a lift bridge over Bronx Kill, containing altogether 90,000 tons of steel, and costing over $25,000,000. Its completion in 1917 was an epoch-making event in the history of American engineering, and the work will stand an imperishable monument to the genius and abilities of its chief engineer, Mr. Lindenthal. He is also the designer and consulting engineer for the big double track bridge of the Chesapeake & Ohio Northern railroad over the Ohio river at Sciotoville, O., having two spans, each 775 feet long of continuous riveted trusses, this being the longest span yet attempted of this type. Mr. Lindenthal is the author of many papers and articles on bridge and other engineering subjects in technical and scientific journals. He received the degree of Doc. Eng. honoris causa, from the polytechnical School in Dresden in 1911 and is tho only American engineer so honored by a German university. He also received the gold medal at the International Technical Art exhibition in Leipzig in 1913 for his plans of the Hell Gate Arch bridge. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers in London, of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Consulting Engineers, the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association, New York, honorary member of the Cleveland Engineering Society and corresponding member of the Ingenieur und Architekten-Verein in Vienna. He was twice married; (1), July 10, 1902, to Gertrude, daughter of Leopold Weil of New York, who died in 1905; (2), Feb. 10, 1910, to Carrie, daughter of Charles M. Herndon of Durham, N. C. He has one daughter, Franziska Lindenthal.

KENNEDY, Thomas Francis, rector of the American college, Rome, was born at Conshohocken, Pa., Mar. 23, 1858. After preliminary studies at the St. Charles Seminary he went to the North American College, Rome, Italy, and was ordained in 1887. Returning to the United States he was professor of dogmatic theology at St. Charles' Seminary, Philadelphia, Pa., for thirteen years. He then became rector of the training school in higher theological studies of the Catholic clergy known as The American College of the Roman Catholic Church of the United States, Rome, Italy, opened by the Catholic hierarchy of the United States in 1859. They appoint its rector who presides over its activities and acts in Rome as the representative of the bishops of the United States. Dr. Kennedy's direction of the college was most successful; the number of students was almost doubled, and he largely increased the building to meet the demands of the augmented classes. A large proportion of the Catholic bishops of the United States studied at this institution. Mgr. Kennedy was consecrated as titular bishop of Adrianople, July 29, 1907, and promoted to the archbishopric of Seleucia, June 15, 1915.

PERLMAN, Louis Henry, inventor and manufacturer, was born in Kovno, Russia, Nov. 26, 1861, son of Lesser and Celia (Paul) Perlman. His father was the descendant of a long line of rabboni, and was himself a learned rabbi, noted for his range of studies and general learning, who came to the United States in 1862 and had charges at Cincinnati, O.; St. Louis, Mo.; Charleston, S. C.; Utica, N. Y.; Providence, R. I.; New York city, and other places during the civil war. In 1864 the father sent for the rest of his family, and they lived in Utica, N. Y.; Providence, R. I., and finally in New York city, which became their permanent home. Here the son was reared on the great east side, characterized by Israel Zangwill as "the melting pot of the world." He was educated in the public schools and at the College of the City of New York, where he took both the commercial course and the academic course. Largely on account of his stenographic ability, he entered the newspaper and publishing field. In 1880, in connection with R. W. Shoppell, Mr. Perlman organized the Pictorial Associated Press for the purpose of selling an illustrated news service. It did a large business with the leading dailies of the country, being a pioneer in educating newspapers to the use of illustrations. He sold to Charles A. Dana the first picture ever printed in the New York "Sun," a portrait of Congressman William H. Holman of Indiana. In 1884, Louis Klopsch, who later became publisher of the "Christian Herald," acquired Mr. Stoppell's interest in the Pictorial Associated Press, and then Messrs. Perlman and Klopsch formed an association with T. De Witt Talmage, whose sermons were later syndicated by the Pictorial Associated Press. He was connected with various publishing activities until 1905, when he became New York agent for the Welch Motor Car Co., having meanwhile developed his mechanical bent by his interest in the bicycle, the motor-cycle and the motor-boat. He was especially interested, however, in the automobile. Pneumatic tire troubles in those days were frequent and irritating, and to the mitigation of these difficulties Mr. Perlman directed his attention with successful results. His first efforts were confined to the production of tools for replacing and repairing tires on the road. One day, while pumping up a tire, with a primitive hand-pump, he suddenly realized that all his previous ideas were wrong. He conceived the idea of a removable rim, so that the tire could be put on in a garage or barn, inflated there and carried on the car as a separate unit. After a number of experiments he adopted the wedge and screw and the air space between the two rims which prevented the rims from rusting together. He applied for a patent May 21, 1906, for "a wheel whose demountable rim is bodily detachable from its fixed rim and felloe, means being provided for firmly and rigidly retaining the demountable rim on the fixed rim and felloe while in use, such means at the time being adapted to be manipulated for enabling the ready, rapid and easy removal of the demountable rim when desired." In the patent office Mr. Perlman's application passed from official to official, through boards of review, was heard and reheard by each one several times, was before every departmental tribunal several times during the administrations of two commissioners of patents, and was once reviewed by the U. S. court of appeals of the District of Columbia. His essential claims were finally allowed, and the patent issued Feb. 4, 1913. One of the reasons for the delay in securing this recognition of his claims was the very simplicity of his invention, the officials questioning whether the simple act of combining the wedge and screw principle in the mounting of a demountable rim with an air space between the wheel and tire rims, constituted an invention. After his patent was issued, Mr. Perlman set about securing its recognition by the automobile industry. His efforts to interest the rim manufacturers met with rebuffs, so on Oct. 7, 1913, he filed a suit for infringement against the Standard Welding Co. of Cleveland, O. After a litigation of nearly two years the court decided in his favor. An appeal was taken to the U. S. circuit court of appeals, and in 1916 a decision was rendered upholding the lower court in declaring the patent valid and infringed. In January, 1917, the Standard Welding Co. paid $1,010,000 to the Perlman interests in settlement of back royalties for the use of the invention. In 1916 he organized the Perlman Rim Corporation of New York, in association with William C. Durant, president of the General Motors Co. and the Chevrolet Motor Co., and Louis G. Kaufman, president of the Chatham and Phenix National Bank, and built a factory at Jackson, Mich., covering five acres, and having a capacity of 5,000 sets of demountable rims every working day, enough to equip 1,500,000 motor cars annually. Mr. Perlman is president of the new company, which has a capital of $10,000,000. Mr. Perlman possesses a cordial, modest, unassuming manner, which has contributed much to the popularity he enjoys in the automobile and newspaper world. Behind his prepossessing appearance is a straightforward, simple and generous nature. With too much intelligence and too well-developed a sense of values to place an exaggerated estimate on the mere possession of money, he uses his wealth judiciously in his business, and in private life distributes it freely to the suffering and needy. Reading is, perhaps, his chief recreation, and the well-chosen library of his Madison avenue home contains many thousands of volumes, in the expert tabulation and cataloguing of which he has spent much money. He is a deliberate speaker, weighing his words before uttering them, and is well informed on a wide variety of subjects. He has been married and has two children: a son, Jesse Burke, who is engaged in the automobile and tire business in Newark,

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L H. Colman

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

AMOS FRANCIS ADAMS

N. J., and a daughter, Grace Helen, wife of Roland H. Guinzburg of Flushing, L. I.

McCORT, John J., auxiliary Roman Catholic bishop of Philadelphia and titular bishop of Azotus, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 16, 1860, son of James and Sarah (McCrystal) McCort. He was educated at La Salle College and St. Charles Seminary, Philadelphia, and was ordained priest Oct. 14, 1883. He taught mathematics and church history in the Seminary, 1883–99, and was then made pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, Philadelphia, in June, 1899, diocesan attorney in January, 1905, and vicar-general in July, 1910. On Sept. 17, 1912, he was consecrated bishop of Azotus and auxiliary of Philadelphia.

ADAMS, Amos Francis, was born in Chelmsford, Mass., May 26, 1842, son of Charles and Nancy (Robbins) Adams, and a descendant of Henry Adams, a native of Braintree, Essex co., England, who came to America in 1634, the line being traced through Thomas, Timothy, Samuel, Thomas and Isaac to Charles, the father of Amos F. Adams. He was educated at Appleton Academy, New Ipswich, Mass., and after teaching at Carlisle, Mass., for a year, became a clerk in the produce house of Fiske & Co., in Boston. He transferred his services to Fry & Moulton in the same line, and in 1865 purchased an interest in the firm, the name being changed to Adams & Mason. Subsequently he was in business for himself at 17 Faneuil Hall square. In 1867 he formed a partnership with Edwin Chapman under the firm name of Adams, Chapman & Co., to engage in the produce commission business. The business grew rapidly and steadily, and in 1905 it was incorporated as Adams, Chapman & Co., of which Mr. Adams was president up to the time of his death. Mr. Adams' success may be attributed to his proficiency in the art of salesmanship, in which he stood almost without a peer, and to his thorough knowledge of his business, which enabled him to look ahead and take advantage of the various changes in the market, together with his steadfast adherence to the sound business principles of honesty and fair dealing with his customers and business associates. He was a member of the Produce Exchange of Boston, and the Automobile and Hunnewell clubs of Newton. His chief recreation was hunting. He was married Dec. 13, 1865, to Alice J., daughter of Liberty Wellington, of Ashby, Mass., and died in Newton, Mass., Jan. 4, 1911.

WINCHELL, Alexander, scientist, was born at North East, Dutchess co., N. Y., Dec. 31, 1824, son of Horace and Caroline (McAllister) Winchell. The family name of Winchell occurs in a variety of forms and signifies "little child" or young person of either sex. Dr. Winchell was descended from Robert Winchell, who came from England and settled at Dorchester, Mass., in 1634, and removed with the first settlers to Windsor, Conn., in 1635. The line is traced through Robert's son Nathaniel, who married Sarah Porter; their son Stephen, who married Abigail Marshfield; their son Martin, who married Lucy ———; their son James, who married Mary Mills; their son, Martin Ebenezer, a colonel of militia, who married Clarissa Hartwell, and was the grandfather of Alexander Winchell. His parents were in comfortable circumstances, and were of more than ordinary ability, having been teachers in the public schools of the town. They took unusual pains in the education of their son, so that by the time he was seven years old he had made considerable progress in arithmetic, having mastered the entire multiplication table. When he was sixteen his father secured for him a position in a neighboring school, where he taught one winter. His active mind led him to continue his mathematical studies, which soon opened to him the study of astronomy. In 1843 he was assistant in Amenia Seminary, and the next year entered Wesleyan University as a sophomore. After his graduation, in 1847, he declined a tutorship in mathematics in that institution to become instructor in natural science in Pennington (N. J.) Seminary, where he remained a year, devoting his spare moments to the flora of the vicinity. From 1848 to 1850 he was teacher of natural science at Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary, where he gave his first lectures in geology, made a catalogue of the flora, studied solar spots and began a series of meteorological observations. He then taught in several institutions in Alabama and made a thorough study of the geology of that state, at the same time contributing scientific papers and collections to the Smithsonian Institution and other societies. He returned North in 1854 to take the chair of physics and civil engineering in the University of Michigan. A year later he was appointed to the newly-created chair of geology, zoology and botany. In 1859-61, and again in 1869-71, after its reorganization, he was director of the geological survey of the state of Michigan, and among the results of his labors in the department of paleontology was the establishment of seven new genera and 304 new species, chiefly fossil. His active mind seemed to lead in every direction. He advocated the study of natural history in the lower schools of the state, determined the position of the salt waters of East Saginaw and anticipated the vast development of the salt interest; pointed out the richness of the gypsum beds near Tawas, which were pronounced barren; published numerous geological papers and a paper on the fruit-bearing belt of Michigan, calling attention to the climatic influence of Lake Michigan, and studied the oil regions of the United States and Canada. In 1873 he was elected chancellor of Syracuse University, but as the duties of the presidency interfered with his scientific work, resigned the position at the end of two years and took the chair of geology, zoology and botany in that institution. In 1875 he became professor of the same sciences at Vanderbilt University, Tennessee, but continued to lecture at Syracuse. His advocacy of the evolution theory and of a belief in the existence of a pre-adamite race, while kindly received in the North, brought him into conflict with the board of trustees of Vanderbilt University, and in 1878 his resignation was requested. Prof. Winchell replied: "If the board of trustees have the manliness to dismiss me for cause, and declare the cause, I prefer that they should do it." On his refusal to accede to the wishes of the trustees, on the grounds alleged, the lectureship was declared abolished. He was then unanimously recalled to the chair of geology and paleontology at the University of Michigan, and remained there until his death. Upon his return he began an extended syllabus of a course in geology, with copious references, which greatly contributed to the success of his department. At the same time his studies extended in every direction, and his contributions were of the greatest importance to the whole country. He was called to preside over the anthropological section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Montreal and spent the summer of 1886 in field work with the geological survey of Minnesota, studying the outcrops of over 890 localities. The observations of the survey were found to throw much light upon many of the problems of archæan geology. The next year's work included a survey of the original Huronian area, and the iron regions of Michigan, Wisconsin and northern Minnesota, the results of which are partially preserved in his report of the Minnesota survey, 1889. Although he was busily occupied with lectures, attendance on scientific meetings, and the preparation of plans for the enlarging of the laboratory, he was the leading spirit in the formation of the Geological Society of America, and in 1890 was elected its president. He also was active in establishing the "American Geologist." His name is enduringly associated with American geology by his establishment of the Marshall group, and by fourteen new species discovered by him, if for no other reasons. Dr. Winchell lectured frequently outside of the classroom and did much to popularize science in this country. He was at one time editor of the "Michigan Journal of Education," and at the time of his death was associate editor of "The American Geologist." He was a voluminous writer, and in addition to his reports on geology he published, among other works, "Genealogy of the Family of Winchell in America" (1869), "A Geological Chart" (1870), "Michigan" (1873), "The Doctrine of Evolution" (1874), "The Geology of the Stars" (1874), "Reconciliation of Science and Religion" (1877), "Preadamites, or a Demonstration of Existence of Men Before Adam" (1880), "Sparks from a Geologist's Hammer" (1881), "World Life, or Comparative Geology" (1883), "Geological Excursions, or the Rudiments of Geology for Young Learners" (1884), "Geological Studies, or Elements of Geology" (1886), "Walks and Talks in the Geological Field" (1886), "Shall We Teach Geology?" (1889). The predominant thought running through his works is the harmony between the indications and doctrines of science and the central doctrines of the Christian religion. His "Geology of the Stars" was an attempt to extend the history of the earth, as recorded in the geological strata, so as to include the whole lifetime of a world. Dr. Winchell was, perhaps, the first scientist who could descend from that stately and unpopular style which was formerly thought necessary to dignify science, and in simple language tell the story of the landmarks of the world's growth. A large proportion of his books are scientific treatises for popular reading. He was equally at home in most of the natural sciences, and in mathematics, astronomy, philosophy and ethnology. During his last illness he promulgated a theory which he believed would necessitate the essential modification of the La Placean nebular hypothesis and which was his last legacy to science. In 1867 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Wesleyan University. Prof. Winchell was married, Dec. 5, 1849, to Julia F., daughter of James U. Lines, of Utica, N. Y., and a teacher of instrumental music at Amenia Seminary. Their children were: Julia Alexandra (deceased), Jennie Carissima, Stella Clarissa (deceased), Julius Alexander (deceased), Ida Belle and Flora Mabel Winchell (deceased). Dr. Winchell died at Ann Arbor, Mich., Feb. 19, 1891.

IVES, F. Badger, merchant, was born at New London, Wis., Nov. 13, 1858, son of Ansel Watrous and Electa (Beeman) Ives and grandson of Caswell and Kaziah Ives. His father is a retired merchant. The son was educated in the schools of New London, and upon removal to Oshkosh, Wis., in 1871, he attended Oshkosh Normal School and Oshkosh Business College. In 1876 he engaged in the retail fruit, grocery and provision business with his father. Subsequently he formed a partnership with Lyman W. Kezertee for the wholesaling of groceries and fruits. Four years later he formed another partnership with George B. Adams, under the style of Adams & Ives, which continued five years, when he joined his brother, Alfred C. Ives, and William E. Barnard in a similar enterprise. During 1890–94 he was associated with Edward C. Moeller, a broker of Chicago, meanwhile maintaining an active interest in the fruit business. In 1894 he returned to Oshkosh and incorporated the F. B. Ives Company, of which he became president. He served two terms as alderman; was elected to the Wisconsin assembly in 1899, and was chairman of the transportation committee of the Oshkosh Chamber of Commerce. Prominent in the social life of his adopted city he was a member of the Crescent, Union, Oshkosh Yacht, Oshkosh Power Boat, Married Folks' Dancing, and Fortnightly Dancing clubs; the B. P. O. E., and the Knights of Pythias. He was a man of matchless courage. Positive in his convictions, he was bold in their advocacy. Whether engaged in preserving his own business interests or working for the uplift of the community in which he lived, he was always the same fearless, intrepid leader. He was married at Oshkosh, Wis., July 9, 1879, to Lillian E., daughter of Levi E. Knapp, who survives him with three children: Ansel Vernon, Gresham Knapp, and Gladys Myrle Ives. He died at Oshkosh, Wis., Jan. 21, 1914.

WYGANT, Theodore, navigation executive, was born in Ulster county, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1831, son of William and Amelia (Fowler), Wygant. His father, a farmer, later removed to Indianapolis, Ind., where the son was educated in the public schools. In 1850 he went to Oregon City, Ore., where he spent two years at various vocations. In 1852 he began steamboating on the upper Willamette river as clerk of the pioneer boat Canemah. Later he became agent for the joint steamboat companies at Oregon City. In 1863 he went to Portland, Ore., as secretary and treasurer of the Oregon Steam Navigation Co. When Henry Villard reorganized the company and changed its name to the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co., Mr. Wygant was retained as secretary and assistant treasurer, in which capacity he remained until his retirement from active business in 1887. He was thoroughly equipped for the high office which he held by his great knowledge of steamship and traffic conditions throughout his own territory and the entire West. He discharged the duties of various official positions with the same diligence, intelligence and skill which were manifested and more highly developed in his executive life, until, through the channels of work well done and achievements of lasting importance his name finds place on the roll of honor of those who served the company faithfully and well. The example of his integrity, honorable dealing and clean life is an inspiration alike to friends, associates and subordinates. He was married at Oregon City, Ore., Oct. 19, 1858, to Margaret Glen, daughter of William Glen Rae and granddaughter of Dr. John McLoughlin, chief factor of the Hudson Bay Co.; she died in 1912. There are three surviving children: Nellie Amelia, wife of Martin Winch; Alice McLoughlin, wife of William Marcy Whid-

ALEXANDER WINCHELL
SCIENTIST

F. BADGER IVES
MERCHANT

THEODORE WYGANT
SECRETARY

JULIUS H. BLOCK
EDITOR

W. Gayer Dominick

den, and M. Louise Wygant, all of Portland. He died in Portland, Ore., Feb. 9, 1905.

BLOCK, Julius Herrman, editor, was born in Galion, O., Mar. 30, 1860, son of Frederick William Herrman and Augustine Kristina (Hilgendorff) Block. His father, a miller, was a native of Germany, and served with distinction in the German army. In 1855 the parents with four children came to this country and settled in Texas, but two years later migrated to Galion O., and removed in 1870 to Le Sener county. Julius H. Block received a public school education, and at the age of twenty secured employment in the State Hospital for the Insane at St. Peter, Minn., serving as storekeeper in that institution. Later he became a member of the police force in St. Peter, and was thereafter elected sheriff of Nicollet county, holding that position twelve years. He was a member of the State Board of Trustees for the Insane Hospitals of Minnesota for eight years, and in that relation was prominent in establishing and developing the policy of caring for the insane. In 1895 he was appointed by Gov. Clough a member of the commission to locate the fourth hospital for the insane. In 1900–07 he served as state treasurer of Minnesota, advocating for the first time the investing of the state's surplus funds in the village and city improvements of the state, and though defeated at the time, the policy has since been adopted by the state. In 1883–84 he was corporal of Company I, Minnesota state militia. After retiring from public life he devoted himself largely to literary pursuits, and at the time of his death was editor of the "The Bull's Eye," a monthly magazine published in Duluth, Minn., and devoted to the political, argricultural and sporting interests of the state. He was interested in outdoor life, and was instrumental in securing the passage of many laws for the protection of game in Minnesota. An expert marksman, he won numerous medals and championships, and was at one time recognized as the best rifle and revolver shot in the West. His personal acquaintance in Minnesota was perhaps more extensive than that of any other man, and he was prominent in the councils of the Republican party for over twenty-five years. He was also a member of the State Historical Society. He was a lover of music and flowers, and was widely familiar with trees and birds. His most prominent characteristics were his unfailing good humor, and his unruffled patience in the presence of difficulties. He was married at Stillwater, Minn., Feb. 12, 1885, to Sarah, daughter of Robert West, of County Cavan, Ireland, and had three sons, two of whom survive: Robert William and Arthur Budd Block. He died in Duluth, Minn., Sept. 26, 1915. Portrait opposite page 120.

DOMINICK, William Gayer, banker and broker, was born in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 14, 1845, son of William Francis and Lydia Gardner (Wells) Dominick, and great-grandson of George Dominique, a Huguenot, who came to this country from La Rochelle, France, in 1739, and became a merchant in New York. He married Elizabeth Blanchard, and their son James William, also a merchant, was one of the founders of the Eastern Dispensary, and connected officially or otherwise with the American Tract Society, the Bible Society, the Tradesman's Bank, St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church and St. George's Church, New York. The latter married Phoebe, daughter of Maj. James Cock, adjutant in the patriot army and commissary under Washington during the revolutionary war. William G. Dominick was educated at Churchill's Military Academy, Sing Sing, N. Y., where he was commanding officer at the school. In 1863 he entered the banking business in Wall Street, and in 1869 became a member of the New York Stock Exchange. Subsequently he formed with Watson B. Dickerman the firm of Dominick & Dickerman, of which he was senior partner until his death. He was also a member of the New York Produce Exchange and a director of the Norfolk & Southern Railroad Co. For seventeen years he served in the 7th regiment, filling all grades from private to first lieutenant of the 9th company for ten years. At the time of his death he was captain of the 9th company of the Veteran Association, and charter member and governor of the Seventh Regiment Club. He was a member and one of the board of managers of the Sons of the Revolution, a manager of the New York Huguenot Society, one of the advisory board of the Young Women's Christian Association and a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, of the War of 1812, the Aztec Society and the Historical Society, and life member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. His clubs included the Union League, City and Riding, and he was also a member of the Narrow's Island Shooting Club of Currituck, N. C. In his early manhood Mr. Dominick was actively engaged in missionary work in New York's most crowded district. He was a vestryman of St. George's Parish, and for fifteen years he was a devoted member of St. Thomas's Church in New York, where a beautiful altar rail has been placed in his memory. His interest extended in all branches of Christian effort, and to the church he contributed generously of his money and advice. His modest, gentle, manly bearing, and his honest, strong and noble character made him beloved by all with whom he came in contact. Mr. Dominick was married March 11, 1874, to Anne de Witt, daughter of Henry Perry Marshall, and had four children: Elsie, wife of James Duane Pell; Alice, wife of Frank Hunter Simmons; Anne Marshall, wife of Charles Lamont Buchanan and William Francis Dominick, an architect. Mr. Dominick died in Quogue, Long Island, Aug. 31, 1895.

QUERTIN, George Albert, third bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Manchester, N. H., was born at Nashua, N. H., Feb. 17, 1869, son of George and Louise (Lefebre) Quertin. He was educated at St. Charles College, Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada, and St. Hyacinthe's, and took his theological course at St. John's Seminary, Brighton, Mass., where he was ordained Dec. 17, 1892. After curacies at Manchester and Lebanon, N. H., he was made pastor of St. Anthony's Church, East Manchester, and served there in 1900–07, when he was chosen to succeed Bishop Delany, who died June 11, 1906. He was consecrated March 19, 1907, and was the first graduate of the Brighton Seminary to be made a bishop. The diocese has 131,000 Catholics, 142 priests, 181 churches, chapels and stations, and sixty-two schools with 20,800 pupils.

CANN, John, jurist, was one of the early settlers of New Castle, Pa., in the time of the Duke of York's government. William Penn made him a judge of the court of common pleas at New Castle on Nov. 2, 1682, and his successive commissions bore date of April, 1685, and May, 1690. Judge Cann was made register of wills for New Castle on Sept. 16, 1684, and two years later became a judge of the supreme court as a representative of the "Lower Counties." In the conflict over appointments to this bench for these counties, Judge Cann, Judge William Clark and others led a revolution of separation in 1690, making Markham their executive in 1692, or until Gov. Fletcher of New York took over both colonies and reunited them. Judge Cann was a member of the first assembly in Philadelphia in 1683. He died about Aug. 10, 1694.

BOLGER, Thomas Joseph, investment banker, was born in Waterloo county, Ont., Canada, Sept. 7, 1856, son of John and Mary (Charles) Bolger. His father was a farmer. Thomas J. Bolger was educated in the public schools of Canada, and in 1885 removed to Chicago, where he entered upon the municipal bond business in January, 1894, when he organized the Thomas J. Bolger Co., bankers, which later became Bolger, Mosser & Willaman, of which company he is president and director. He is also vice-president of the Albert Lea Light and Power Co., and a director of the Sioux Falls Light and Power Co. In politics he is an independent Republican. He is a member of the Union League and Hamilton clubs, Baptist Social Union (one-time director and treasurer); Art Institute, of Chicago (life); Humane Society (life); Luther Burbank Society (life); and trustee and treasurer of the Northern Baptist Theological Seminary. He is also trustee of the Second Baptist Church, and director of the executive council of the Baptist Hospital. His favorite recreations are motoring and traveling. He was married Dec. 9, 1880, to Kate C., daughter of John Johnson, of West Williams township, Middlesex co., Ont., Canada. Their children are: Thomas Johnson (pastor Central Presbyterian Church, Rochester, N. Y.); Florence Kate, and Mayme Esther Bolger.

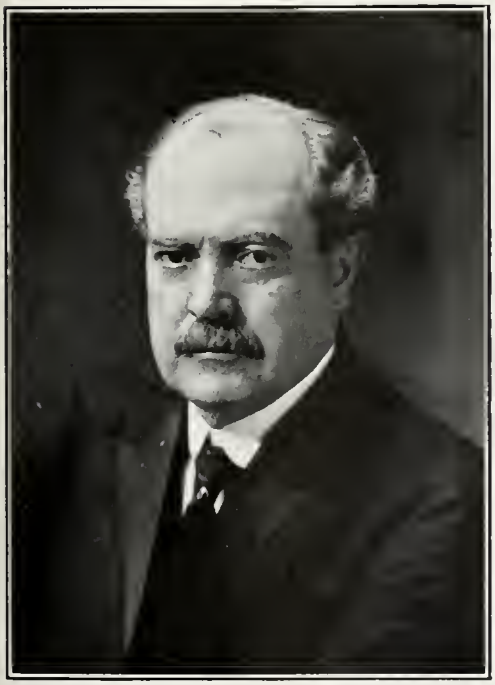
GRIFFITHS, Henry Holcombe, lawyer, was born at Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 19, 1868, son of Henry Holcombe and Mary Winton (Nash) Griffiths. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Griffith Griffiths, who came from Wales about 1715 and settled in Chester county, Pa. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Abel to his son Elijah and his wife Anna Isabella Sharp, who were the grandparents of the subject. Dr. Elijah Griffiths was a leading physician and surgeon of Philadelphia. Henry Holcombe Griffiths, father of the subject, was active in securing the state capital for Des Moines, and one of the group who advanced money to erect the capitol building; he raised Co. E, 4th Iowa volunteer infantry for the civil war, but served throughout the war as captain of the 1st Iowa battery, and was chief of artillery under Gen. Grant at Vicksburg. After the war he served as clerk of the courts, and later as receiver of the U. S. land-office, Des Moines. Henry Holcombe Griffiths received his preliminary education in the public and high schools of Des Moines, and was graduated at the law school of the University of Iowa in 1891 with the degree of LL.B. In that year he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession at Des Moines as an associate in the firm of Berryhill & Henry. Since 1895 he has practised independently, giving special attention to probate and real-estate law. He was delegate to numerous local and state conventions of the Republican party, and in 1912 identified himself with the Progressive movement, becoming chairman of the Polk county delegation to the state conventions of 1912 and 1914, and was the candidate of that party for the Iowa house of representatives in 1914. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Grant and University clubs, Des Moines. He is president of the board of trustees of the First Unitarian Church, and for several years was trustee and treasurer of the Iowa Unitarian Association. He was a member of the Committee of One Hundred which framed and procured the adoption of the celebrated "Des Moines Plan" of city government; was chosen national committeeman for the Iowa Progressive party, and has been a factor in all city campaigns for reform and betterment. He was married at Humboldt, Ia., Aug. 25, 1897, to Lizbeth, daughter of John C. Vaupel, a merchant of Elkader, Ia.

DUNNE, Edward Fitzsimons, lawyer and twenty-fourth governor of Illinois (1913), was born at Waterville, Conn., Oct. 12, 1853, son of P. W. and Delia M. (Lawler) Dunne. During his boyhood his family removed to Illinois and he was educated in Peoria, Ill., graduating at the high school there in 1870. He matriculated at Trinity College, Dublin, but owing to his father's financial reverses he was obliged to leave without finishing his course at the end of three years. Returning to Chicago, Ill., he studied law at the Union College of Law and was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1877. Subsequently he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from St. Ignatius College, Chicago. Opening an office in Chicago he practiced until 1892, when he was elected judge of the circuit court of Cook county, Ill. He was re-elected in 1898 and again in 1904, but resigned in April, 1905, upon his election as mayor of Chicago. He was elected as the regular Democratic candidate upon a platform strongly favoring the municipal ownership of the street car lines of the city. He gave the city a clean administration and fought valiantly against a hostile majority in the city council for the traction reforms to which he was pledged, and secured the approval of his policy on a referendum vote. He was a candidate for re-election in 1907, but was opposed by a strong combination of corporation influences and was defeated. As mayor, Edward F. Dunne displayed remarkably successful qualities, showing fine courage, consistency, determination and sound judgment and earning the respect of disinterested honest citizens throughout the country. He now resumed his law practice, but was still active in municipal and civic affairs. In 1905 he became vice-president of the National Civic Federation and in 1906 was elected president of the League of American Municipalities, the object of which is the betterment and improvement of municipal laws and conditions. In 1908 he was selected delegate-at-large from Illinois to the Democratic national convention held in Denver, Colo. In 1912 he was elected governor of Illinois on the Democratic ticket, receiving a total of 443,120 votes and a plurality of 124,651. Gov. Dunne is prominent in Roman Catholic circles. He was twice president of the Iroquois and Monticello clubs of Chicago. He was married Aug. 16, 1881, to Elizabeth J., daughter of Edward F. Kelly, of Chicago, and has five sons and four daughters: Edward F., Richard J., Maurice F., Jerome R., Eugene, Mary Eileen, Mona, Geraldine and Jeannette Dunne, senior member of the law firm of Dunne, Murphy & Dunne, Chicago.

WILLIS, George Roberts, lawyer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 31, 1851, son of John Emory and Elizabeth Virginia (Green) Willis. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Francis Willis, who came from St. Towles, Oxford, England, in 1689, and settled at Whitehall, Va.; his wife was Anne Rich, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son John; his son John and the latter's wife, Keziah Williams,

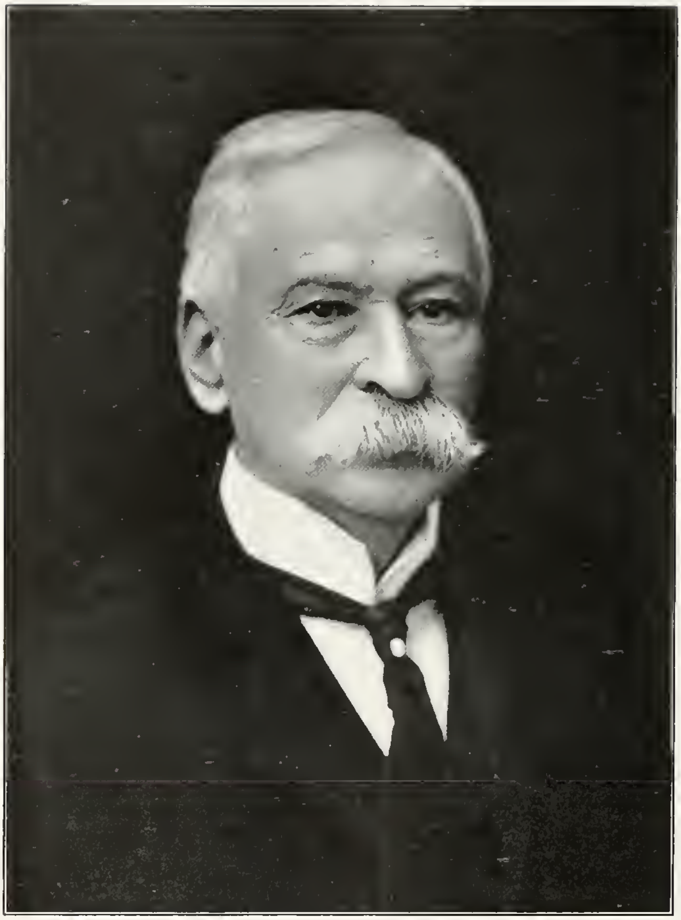
THOMAS J. BOLGER
BANKER

HENRY H. GRIFFITHS
LAWYER



EDWARD F. DUNNE
GOVERNOR

GEORGE R. WILLIS
LAWYER



R L Goodwin

to their son Levin and his wife Ellen Orndorf, who were the grandparents of George Roberts Willis. His father was a planter and grain merchant. He received his preliminary education in private schools, and was graduated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., in 1872, with the degree A.B. From that institution he received the degrees A.M. and LL.B. in 1873, and that of LL.D. in 1912. He began the practice of his profession in the office of Luther M. Reynolds, Baltimore, in 1873, and in 1894 formed a co-partnership with Francis T. Homer, under the firm name of Willis & Homer. This firm was augmented in 1899 through the addition of Joseph C. France and Samuel K. Smith, after which it was known as Willis, Homer, France & Smith. In 1912 he formed a partnership with his son, Luther M. R. Willis, under the style of Willis & Willis, which still continues. In this firm Frederick R. Williams is a special partner, with William C. Schmeisser, Joseph Townsend England, William H. Hudgins, Frank J. Hoen and Hermann J. Hughes as associates. The firm represents as counsel the Second National Bank of Baltimore, Savings Bank of Baltimore, and the Baltimore Clearing House Association, and he is personal counsel for the American Can Co. In 1900 he defended the will of Enoch Pratt (q. v.), and he was attorney for the Motion Picture Trust in the suit for dissolution brought by the Federal government. In 1902 he was one of a committee appointed to revise the corporation laws of Maryland. In addition to his legal activities, he is a member of the directorate of the Second National Bank of Baltimore, Savings Bank of Baltimore, and the Title Guarantee & Trust Co. He is a governor of the Bar Library of Baltimore, and was formerly a member of the board of trustees of Maryland Agricultural College. In 1904–08 he was president of the Police Board of Baltimore; was a member of the Baltimore Park Board during 1893–97, and of the Baltimore Harbor Board during 1901–07. He is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Maryland Historical Society, the Maryland, Baltimore, University, and Baltimore Country clubs, and the Chi Phi fraternity, and he is a 32d degree Mason. He possesses the ability to attract friendship without seeking it; never speaks unadvisedly, and is quick to grasp salient facts. His political affiliation is with the Democratic party. He was married Dec. 22, 1881, to Mary Eleanora Duncan, daughter of Josiah Hoskins, a flour merchant of Baltimore, Md., and has two children: Luther Martin Reynolds and Mary Louise Willis.

GOODWIN, Ralph Schuyler, physician, was born at Morris, Conn., June 24, 1839, son of Charles and Jane Ann (Guilford) Goodwin, and a descendant of Ozias Goodwin, who came from England and settled at Newton, Mass., in 1632. He was educated at the academies in Watertown and Waterbury, Conn., at Binghamton, N. Y., and was graduated at the New York State Normal School in 1863. For two years thereafter he taught in the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute. He began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Burr of Binghamton, was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1866, and settled for practice in Plymouth Hollow, later called Thomaston. At that time Plymouth Hollow was a flourishing little village containing a cotton mill and three clock factories, the latter belonging to Messrs. Terry and Thomas; this village gradually expanded into a prosperous town named for Seth Thomas. Dr. Goodwin obtained a strong hold upon the affections of the people of his town, and came to be the leading physician of his county, being also known throughout the state. He was chosen a member of the state board of health in 1884 and retained the position until 1903, when failing health caused him to retire. He was also a member of the American Public Health Association, and in 1897 he was elected president of the Connecticut Medical Society. For ten years he served as school visitor of his town, and as a member of the board of education kept his finger on the educational pulse. He was possessed of scholarly tastes and intellectual gifts, a kindly sympathetic nature and prudence and skill in the management of his own affairs, performing the ordinary duties of the citizens with fidelity and intelligence. In religion he was a Congregationalist. He was married, Feb. 28, 1867, to Jeanie Edith, daughter of Thomas Irvine of New York city, and had two children: Ralph Schuyler (below) and Grace (deceased), who married Frank J. Wolfe. Dr. Goodwin died at Thomaston, Conn., Mar. 5, 1904.

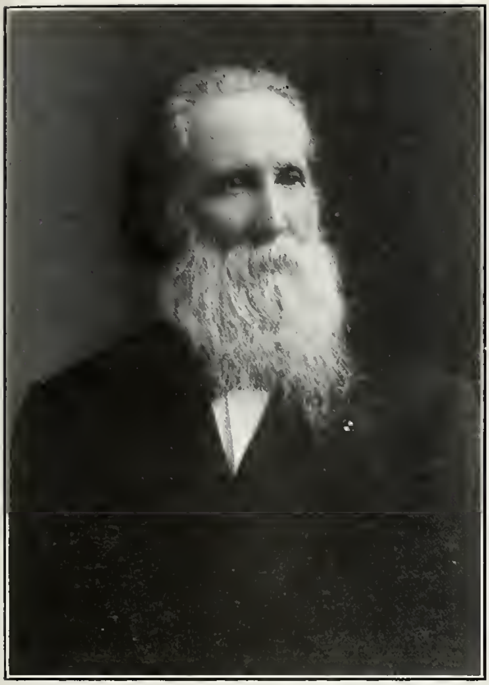
GOODWIN, Ralph Schuyler, physician, was born in Thomaston, Conn., Sept. 19, 1868, son of Ralph Schuyler (above) and Jeanie Edith (Irvine) Goodwin. The surname Goodwin is of ancient English origin and is derived from the personal name Godwin, which signifies good friend. The first of the family in America was Ozias Goodwin, a native of Braintree, Essex co., England, who came to this country in 1632, settling first at Newton (now Cambridge), Mass., and in 1639 at Hartford, Conn.; from him and his wife Mary Woodward the line is traced through their son William and his wife Susanna ———; their son Nathaniel and his wife Mehetable Porter; their son Abraham and his wife Mary Bird; their son Thomas and his wife Anna Kilbourn; their son Uri and his wife Olive Knapp; and their son Charles and his wife Jane Ann Guilford, who were the grandparents of Ralph Schuyler Goodwin. His father was also a prominent physician. The son was educated in the public schools of Thomaston, Conn., and of Elizabeth, N. J., and was graduated at Yale University with the degree of Ph.B. in 1890. He then entered the medical department of Columbia University, where he was graduated M.D. in 1893. He began his professional career in association with his father at Thomaston, Conn., in 1895, having previously served for a year and a half as a member of the house staff of the Connecticut General Hospital, New Haven, Conn. After practising in Thomaston for a year he removed to New Haven and there successfully pursued his profession as a general practitioner until 1903, when he returned to Thomaston, where he has continued to practice until the present time. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Connecticut Medical Society, the Litchfield County Medical Association (former president), and of the Graduates and Waterbury Country clubs. He was married, Nov. 11, 1903, to Carolyn Newton, daughter of N. Albert Hooker, a carriage manufacturer of Kensington, Conn., and they have two sons: Ralph Schuyler, Jr., and Albert Hooker Goodwin.

PARKER, Gilbert La Fayette, soldier, physician and surgeon, was born at Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 19, 1832, son of Gilbert Smith and Peninah (Duncan) Parker. His father was a merchant. While attending Partridge's Military Academy at Harrisburg the civil war broke out, and he raised a company which became Co. D, 28th regiment, Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, of which he was commissioned first lieutenant. In 1863 he declined an appointment as assistant adjutant-general, U. S. volunteers, and was subsequently appointed by Pres. Lincoln captain and assistant quartermaster, U. S. V., serving until April, 1864, as assistant quartermaster 2d division, 12th army corps, then until December of that year with the 2d division, 20th corps, and subsequently as post quartermaster, Savannah, Ga. Afterwards he had charge of 420 wagons on a foraging expedition from Atlanta to Flat Rock. He was brevetted major U. S. V for meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign, and brevetted lieutenant-colonel U. S. V. for meritorious and most energetic services during the campaigns in Georgia and the Carolinas. In June, 1865, he was ordered to report to Gen. Sheridan, commanding the military department of the southwest, and was engaged in settling accounts and as post quartermaster at Vicksburg, Miss., until June, 1866, when he was honorably mustered out of the service. He participated in the battles of Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Chattanooga, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, and in the sieges of Atlanta and Savannah, was present at the surrender of Johnston's army, and took part in the grand review, Washington. After leaving the army he was graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and at once began the practice of his profession in Philadelphia. He was a past commander of his G. A. R. post, and a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Pennsylvania Historical Society and of the Masonic fraternity. He was a connoisseur of art and made a discriminating collection of masterpieces. He was married in Philadelphia, Dec. 28, 1868, to Mary A. Cox, and had three children: Gilbert S., Ernest L. and Annie R. Parker. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 19, 1915.

INGRAHAM, Robert Seney, clergyman, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1865, son of William M. and Jane A. (Seney) Ingraham, and a descendant of Solomon Ingraham, of England. He received his preparatory education at Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, N. Y., and was graduated at Wesleyan University with the degree of A.B. in 1888, receiving the degree of A.M. from the same institution three years later. He then studied theology at Yale Divinity school and at Garrett Biblical Institute, graduating at the latter institution in 1893. That same year he entered the Wisconsin conference of the Methodist Episcopal church and thereafter he served as pastor in charge until 1911, when he was appointed district superintendent, which position he still holds (1917). He was elected reserve delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church of 1912 and a delegate to the General Conference of 1916. In 1915 he became a member of the park commission of Fond du lac. He is a trustee of Wesley Hospital of Chicago, also of the Training School for Home and Foreign Missions. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by both Wesleyan University and Lawrence College in 1912. He was married Jan. 16, 1902, to Mabel Dixon, daughter of John Bell, a manufacturer of brick molds, of Evanston, Ill.

DILLE, John Ichabod, lawyer. was born at Huntington, Ind., Nov. 18, 1857, son of Ichabod and Rebecca (Havens) Dille. His father was a farmer and stock raiser. He received his preliminary education in the public schools, and was graduated in law at the University of Indiana in 1877 with the degree LL.B. The University of Oklahoma gave him the degree LL.D. in 1902. He was admitted to the bar of Indiana in 1877, and in that year began the practice of his profession at Huntington, in association with J. B. Kenner, under the firm name of Kenner & Dille, continuing in that capacity until 1889. In 1891 he became attorney for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co., for Oklahoma and Indian territories, with offices at El Reno, Okla. He continued to fill that position until 1898 when he became assistant attorney for that road for Iowa, South Dakota and Minnesota, with headquarters at Des Moines. In 1905 he resigned to accept the appointment of general attorney of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co., the Iowa Central Railway Co., and the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad Co., with headquarters in Minneapolis. Since 1909 he has been a member of the law firm of Cobb, Wheelwright & Dille, his partners being A. C. Cobb and J. O. P. Wheelwright. He has been prominent in educational work in the different states in which he has resided. He served several years as president of the board of regents of the University of Oklahoma, and during 1898-1902 was dean of Highland Park College of Law, Des Moines. During 1897–98 he was president of the Territorial Bar Association of Oklahoma. He is past grand chancellor and past supreme representative of the Knights of Pythias, member of the Country Club of Des Moines, and of the Minikahda Golf and Country clubs, Minneapolis. He finds his chief recreation in golf. His political affiliation is with the republican party. He was married at Huntington, Ind., July 21, 1879, to Mary J., daughter of John Mohn, of Huntington. They have four children: Chester B., a lawyer, of Minneapolis; Dessie B., Eva and Mayme Dille.

TWICHELL, Jerome, soldier and merchant, was born in Louisville, Ky., Aug. 13, 1844, son of Sophronius and Julia (Spencer) Twichell. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Benjamin Twitchell (Twichell), who came from England in 1630 and settled at Dorchester, Mass. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Joseph Benjamin and his wife Mary White; their son Benjamin and his wife Mary Wallis; their son Jonas and his wife Lydia Sawin; their son Daniel and his wife Eunice Childs, to their son John, who married a daughter of Simeon Wiley, and who were the grandparents of Jerome Twichell. Daniel Twitchell (V), a soldier of the war of the revolution, was wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill. John Twitchell, with the consent of his four sons, changed the spelling of the surname. Sophronius Twichell, father of our subject, ran a steamboat between Louisville and Frankfort, Ky., and in 1849 removed to New Orleans to engage in the western produce business; in 1859 he settled on a cotton plantation in Arkansas, and there remained until the close of the civil war when he retired from active pursuits. Jerome Twichell attended the public and high schools of New Orleans until the family removed to Arkansas. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted in Co. E, 8th Arkansas regiment, under Gen. Cleburne (q.v.), and which was attached to the Confederate army of Gen. Beauregard. As a private he participated in all of the battles and engagements of the Army of the Tennessee up to and including the battle of Franklin. He was captured at Jonesboro, Ga., but was exchanged on the battle ground. Later he was taken with a large part of Hood's army at Franklin, Tenn., to Camp Douglas, Chicago, and was with the last squad of prisoners exchanged, in April, 1865. He then returned to the Arkansas plantation, but



GILBERT L. PARKER
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

ROBERT S. INGRAHAM
CLERGYMAN

JOHN I. DILLE
LAWYER

JEROME TWICHELL
SOLDIER AND MERCHANT

A B Kittinger

shortly thereafter entered the service of Bondurant & Todd, a seed and implement house of Louisville, Ky. He resigned in 1868 to go to California, where he was engaged in gold mining and various other occupations until 1870, when he sailed for the Orient, returning by way of Cape of Good Hope and New York. Returning to Louisville he became traveling salesman in Arkansas for Henry W. Barret, dealer in seeds and farm implements. In 1879 he removed to Kansas City, Mo., to represent a tobacco manufacturer. Shortly thereafter he began an independent business career which gradually broadened to a general grocery brokerage trade and then to the produce commission business, he becoming a member of the pioneer firm of Clemons, Cloon & Co. He sold out in 1886 and established a corrugated iron and sheet metal business under the name of Jerome Twichell & Co., with small desk space only. In 1892 the business was incorporated as the Kansas City Roofing & Corrugating Co., the name being changed, in 1907, to The Twichell Iron Co. He was its president until 1911, when the entire stock and good-will were sold, and a large warehouse built and owned by the company, leased to the Wheeling Corrugating Co., Wheeling, W. Va., and he retired from active business cares. His personal motto has always been promptness, and the word "promptness" included in the trade-mark of his company proved an aid to its remarkable growth and prosperity. In 1905, when active steps were being taken to have the government improve inland water ways, he became a dominant factor in the organization of the Missouri River Navigation Co., of Kansas City, was a director, and later president, assisting also in the general management. This company proved the feasibility of transportation on a large scale on that river, making a twenty per cent reduction in freight rates between St. Louis and Kansas City, and brought an annual appropriation of two million dollars from the government for improving the river. He is a member of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, Lakes to Gulf Waterways Association, National Security League of America, Travel Club of America, Implement Dealers & Hardware Club, and Commercial Club of Kansas City. He is also a member of all bodies in the Scottish and York rites of Free Masonry, and the shrine. He finds his chief recreation at his winter home near Sewall's Point, Fla., where he spends his time in boating and bathing, occasional fishing, and the care of an orange grove. He was married in Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 6, 1885, to Cora, daughter of Dr. Joseph W. Norman, of Kansas City. They have two children: Jerome, Jr., and Lieut. Norman Twichell, U. S. A.

KITTREDGE, Alfred Beard, U. S. senator, was born at Nelson, N. H., Mar. 28, 1861, son of Russell Herbert and Laura Frances (Holmes) Kittredge, and descendant of John Kittredge, who came over probably from London, England, about 1650 and settled at Billerica, Mass. On his mother's side, he was ninth in descent from Elder William Brewster and Isaac Allerton, who came over on the Mayflower in 1620. From John Kittredge and his wife, Mary Littlefield, the line of descent is traced through their son James and his wife, Mary Fowle; their son Thomas and his wife, Jane Kittredge (a cousin); their son Thomas and his wife, Anne Thorndike; their son Joshua and his wife, Beulah Baker, and their son Herbert and his wife, Sally Livermore, who were the grandparents of Sen. Kittredge. Thomas Kittredge, fourth in descent, and his son, Joshua, both served in the revolutionary war. Alfred B. Kittredge was reared on the farm of his father, who held most of the town offices in Nelson and was twice a member of the New Hampshire legislature. He was graduated at Yale College in 1882 and at the Yale Law School in 1885. Attracted by the rapid development of the West, he went to South Dakota and settled permanently at Sioux Falls, where he began the practice of his profession. Organizing the firm of Winsor & Kittredge, within five years he attained a leading position at the bar of South Dakota, numbering among his clients the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Great Northern railroads. When South Dakota became a state, he was sent to the senate for two terms and drew up the first bill enacted by that body. He was a member of the national committee of the Republican party of South Dakota during 1892–1896, and as such appointed or secured the appointment of over 500 men to various positions in the public service without making one unfortunate selection. In 1901 he was appointed U. S. senator to succeed James H. Kyle, deceased, and in 1903 he was elected to that office by the legislature. Entering the senate comparatively unknown, he quickly won a commanding position among his associates. He was a member of the judiciary committee, and as chairman of the committee on inter-oceanic canals he made a thorough study of the Panama and Nicaragua routes, examining every detail of topography as well as every question of title. The principal legislation with which he was identified included the Railroad Rate Law, the Oleomargerine Act, the Pure Food Act and the establishment of the Department of Commerce and Labor. He was much interested in the conservation of the natural resources of the public domain, especially the timber resources, which he realized were passing into the control of a small body of men. In all his public acts, Sen. Kittredge was guided by the dictates of his conscience and his disinterested regard for the public service. After his retirement from the senate he resumed his legal practice in Sioux Falls. He was a 32d degree Mason and a member of the American Bar Association. His life was one of indefatigable labor and valuable achievement. A born leader among men, he possessed a consummate skill in organizing and harmonizing men and affairs, and the force of his sincerity and almost militant integrity made him a power in his community and in the affairs of the nation. He was unmarried, and died at Hot Springs, Ark., May 4, 1911.

BUSSING, Abraham, manufacturer and banker, was born in New York city, June 4, 1828, son of Edmund Kingsland and Hester (Kingsland) Bussing. The founder of the family in this country was Arent Hermanse Bussing, who came from Westphalia, on the borders of Overyssel, Holland, about the middle of the seventeenth century; he settled first at Flatbush, Long Island, and later removed to Harlem, New York, where he bought a large tract of land, owning at his death, in 1718, one hundred and twenty-seven acres in what is now the Washington Heights section of Manhattan. His wife was Susannah de la Maistre (de la Mater), and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Herman and his wife Sarah Selover; their son Abraham and his wife Elizabeth Mesier (Mezier), and their son Abraham and his wife Hester Kingsland, who were the grandparents of Abraham Bussing. Our subject's grandfather was one of thirty-six citizens who, in 1809, raised the funds with which to erect the first public school house in New York city. Edmund Kingsland Bussing, father of our subject, was a member of the firm of E. & J. Bussing, wholesale dry goods merchants. The son was educated at New York University, and began his business career as a dry goods merchant, but after a few years entered the iron business. For some time he was treasurer, and later president, of the Ausable Horse Nail Co., and was a director of the National Shoe & Leather Bank. In 1869 he moved to Montclair, N. J., at the same time maintaining his business interests in New York city and Keeseville, N. Y., where the factory of the Ausable Horse Nail Co. was located. He was a founder and, at the time of his death, a director of the First National Bank of Montclair. He was one of the founders and a lifelong supporter of the Young Men's Christian Association, being a benefactor of the Montclair branch. In Manhattan he was one of the early supporters of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, and at Montclair became trustee and elder of the Presbyterian church. For years he was a member of the town committee. He held membership in the Essex County Country Club, Orange; Montclair Club, Montclair, and in several Republican clubs and organizations. In 1894 he returned to New York city and made his home there during the remainder of his life. He was a man of great force of character, strength of will and tenacity of purpose, and was a leading figure in any undertaking in which he was engaged. His conception of personal and commercial ethics were of the highest, and he kept his individual and business honor untarnished through a long and active life, leaving behind him a well-earned reputation for unqualified and uncompromising integrity. He was married Nov. 9, 1859, to Emma, daughter of Samuel Frost, of New York city, by whom he is survived, with one child, Alice Cary, wife of Howard Thayer Kingsbury, member of the law firm of Coudert Brothers, of New York and Paris. Mr. Bussing died in New York city, Nov. 4, 1905.

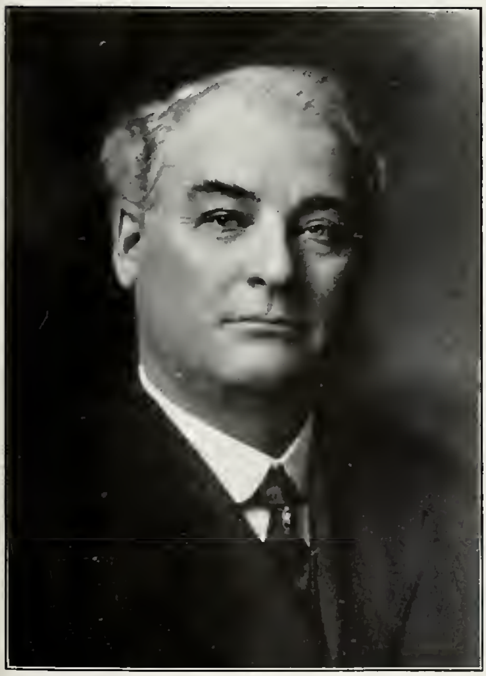
KRESS, George Henry, physician and surgeon, was born in Cincinnati, O., Nov. 23, 1874, son of Henry and Salome (Kern) Kress. He was graduated B. S. at the University of Cincinnati in 1896, and M.D. at the medical department of the University of Cincinnati in 1899. In 1899–1900 he was resident physician at the Good Samaritan Hospital, Cincinnati, and during 1900–03 was assistant surgeon at the National Soldiers' Home, Dayton, O. In the latter year he removed to Los Angeles, Cal., where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, as an eye, ear, nose and throat surgeon. For some time Dr. Kress was secretary of the faculty and professor of hygiene at the College of Medicine of the University of California. He was also for some time editor of the Bulletin of the California Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis and chief of staff of the Los Angeles Helping Station for Indigent Consumptives. In 1908 he received gold and silver medals in the educational leaflet contest at the International Tuberculosis congress, Washington, D. C. He was president of the Los Angeles and California Associations for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, and also chairman of the California State Tuberculosis Commission. He is president of the California Child's Hygiene League, dean of the Los Angeles Medical department of the University of California, chief of staff of the Graves Memorial Dispensary, chairman of the California Conservation of Vision Committee, attending eye surgeon of the Los Angeles Hospital and chief of the eye clinics, and attending ear, nose and throat clinician to the Graves Memorial Dispensary. For three years he was president of the Los Angeles Conference of Social Workers, and he is president of the Los Angeles Alumni Association of the University of California and of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity Alumni Association, a director of the American Open Air School Association, secretary-treasurer of the Los Angeles County Medical Association, president of the Medical Society of the State of California, and member of the Los Angeles Clinical and Pathological Society, the Southern California Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the American Academy of Medicine, the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, and the University, the Los Angeles Athletic, the Uplifters, the Scribes, and the Brentwood Country clubs of Los Angeles. Dr. Kress was married June 16, 1903, to Elizabeth H., daughter of Robert Hill, of Cincinnati, O.

BYRNES, William Joseph, physician and surgeon, was born in Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 5, 1859, son of William and Katherine (Campbell) Byrnes. His father, a native of Ireland, came to America in 1849 and two years later settled on a Minnesota farm; he was an officer in the Federal army during the civil war. William Joseph Byrnes received his preliminary education in the public schools; was graduated at St. John's College, College Ville, Minn., in 1876, and at the College of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan in 1882 with the degree M.D. The following year he began the practice of his profession in Minneapolis, continuing in general practice until 1896, and since that year specializing in surgery. During 1887–88 he served as county physician of Hennepin county; was county coroner during 1891–92, and city physician, Minneapolis, during 1899–1900. During 1896–1907 he was professor of the principles of surgery and clinical surgery in the Medical Department of Hamline University. He is supervising medical examiner of the Royal Arcanum for Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota. He is past president of the Hennepin County Medical Society, and a member of the American Medical Association, Minnesota State Medical Society, Western Surgical and Gynecological Association, also of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion (2d class); Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Royal Arcanum, Ancient Order United Workmen, and various other professional, fraternal and social societies and associations. He finds his chief recreation in hunting and fishing. He was married in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 4, 1887, to Josephine, daughter of Solomon Armstrong, a millwright of Ann Arbor, Mich. They have four children: Lyle, Dr. William A., associate surgeon, U. S. N.; Josephine, and Martica, wife of Hallan L. Hoffman.

CLINE, Isaac Monroe, meteorologist, was born at Madisonville, Tenn., Oct. 13, 1861, son of Jacob Leander and Mary Isabel (Wilson) Cline. He was graduated at Howassee College, Tennessee, in 1882, and in the medical department of Arkansas University, in 1885. Later he studied at the Texas Christian University (then Add-Ran), where he received the degree of Ph.D. in 1896. Since 1882 he has been continuously with the U. S. weather service, starting in the school of instruction of the signal corps, at Ft. Meyer, Va. He was assistant observer at Little Rock, Ark., (1883–85);

ABRAHAM BUSSING
MANUFACTURER

GEORGE H. KRESS
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON



WILLIAM J. BYRNES
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

ISAAC M. CLINE
METEOROLOGIST

Edwin W. Bartlett.

in charge of the weather observation station at Abilene, Tex., (1885–89), and of the weather bureau station at Galveston, Tex., as section director of the Texas weather service, later the Texas section, climatological service, U. S. weather bureau (1889–1901). Since 1901 he has been in charge of the U. S. weather bureau station in New Orleans, and section director, Louisiana section, climatological service, United States weather bureau, and district forecaster for the West Gulf states. Dr. Cline was instructor in medical climatology in the medical department of the University of Texas during 1896–1901. In 1889–90 he organized the Texas weather service, later the Texas section climatological service, U. S. weather bureau, and in 1895 he introduced into the U. S. weather bureau the issue of forecasts stating what the temperature would probably be in the next twenty-four to thirty-six hours in connection with warnings for the coming freezes, for use of sugar cane and truck growers. He visited the Yucatan and Mexican Gulf coast in 1898, and established special weather bureau meteorological stations for use of the U. S. weather bureau in the issue of warnings to the U. S. war vessels in Cuban and adjacent waters during the Spanish-American war. He inaugurated the flood-warning service of the U. S. weather bureau for the Brazos, Colorado and Rio Grande rivers, Texas, and established special meteorological stations at Swan Island, Caribbean Sea, and Cape San Antonio, Cuba. Among his most notable forecasts were the flood in the Colorado river, Texas, in 1900, the floods in the Brazos river and the hurricane at Galveston in the same year. Dr. Cline also gave warnings from three to four weeks in advance of the Mississippi river floods in 1903, 1912 and 1913, and issued timely warnings for the freezes of November 13th and November 29th and 30th, 1911, in Louisiana and Texas enabling the saving of millions of dollars worth of crops. He is the author of important scientific contributions bearing on agriculture and health including: "Relations of Climatological Conditions of Texas to Agricultural Interests," "Summer Hot Winds on the Great Plains (U. S. A.)," and "The Climatic Causation of Disease and Pathological Distributions of Climate in the United States." He is a member of the National Institute of Social Science and many other scientific societies. He was a member of the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress Washington, 1915–16, and is a past commander of San Felipe de Austin Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, of Galveston, Tex. During his leisure hours he has made art a special study and has brought together a choice collection of paintings and a very rare collection of antique Chinese bronzes. He was married (1) at Abilene, Tex., Mar. 17, 1887, to Cora May, daughter of Joseph Ballew, of Camden, Mo.; (2) at Mobile, Ala., Aug. 5, 1902, to Margaret C., daughter of Charles Hayes, a shipbuilder of that city. There were three children by the first marriage: Allie May, wife of Capt. Ernest Edward Bonner Drake; Rosemary, wife of Vorá Williams, and Esther Ballew, wife of Albert Allen Jones.

BARTLETT, Edwin Wilcox, physician and surgeon, was born at Jericho, Vt., Dec. 10, 1839, son of Elias and Eliza (Wheelock) Bartlett. He attended the public schools and the University of Vermont, and was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, with the degree M.D. in 1866. He then became assistant physician and surgeon in King's County Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., where he remained for eighteen months, after which he took two years of post-graduate study in the best schools and hospitals of Paris, London and Vienna specializing in diseases of the eye, ear and throat. Returning to America he began the practice of his profession in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1870, and continued there until his death. For thirty years he maintained a private hospital for the treatment of the eye and ear and he was for thirty-eight years surgeon for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Co. Active in civic and municipal affairs he served as a member of the school board during 1886–89, and during 1894–1900, was a trustee of the public museum, being president of the board during the last years of his service. He was a member of the Wisconsin Medical Society, Milwaukee County Medical Society, Milwaukee Natural History Society, Old Settlers' Club, Sigma Phi fraternity, and he was a thirty-second degree Mason. He was a man of great public spirit, high ideals and unswerving integrity. His interests were broad and varied, and his activities were many. He had a true genius for medicine, and he was possessed of an intuition and knowledge of human nature which, combined with unusual scientific attainments, rendered him astute and accurate as a diagnostician. The opinion of few was more frequently sought on matters of medical policy. He was married Aug. 6, 1874, to Helen Frances, daughter of Edward H. Ball, for years senior member of the firm of Ball & Goodrich, wholesale grocers, Milwaukee, Wis., and had four children: Eliza W., Edwin B., Ferdinand A., and Walter S. Bartlett. He died in Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 11, 1913.

INGALLS, Walter Renton, mining and metallurgical engineer, publicist and editor, was born at Lynn, Mass., Oct. 25, 1865, son of Jerome and Emma (Renton) Ingalls. His first paternal American ancestor was Edmund Ingalls who came to this country from Skirbeck, in Yorkshire, and settled at Lynn, Mass., in 1629; from him the line of descent is traced through his son Robert, his son Nathaniel, his son Joseph, his son John, his son Abner, and his son Theophilus, the grandfather of our subject. Walter Ingalls received his early education at the public and high schools of Lynn, Mass., and was graduated S.B. at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1886. In 1886–89 he was foreman of the Col. Sellers concentrating mill, assayer at the Elgin smeltery, superintendent of the Venture mine and was engaged in mining on private account at Leadville, Colo. Leaving Leadville, Mr. Ingalls, after traveling for a brief period for the Edison Electric Co., became assistant editor of the Engineering and Mining Journal in 1890, and left that position in 1892 to become mining and metallurgical engineer of the Pittsburg and Mexican Tin Mining Co., operating at Potrillos, Durango, Mexico. During 1893–94 he was consulting mining engineer in New York city, visiting professionally various mining districts in the United States, Canada, Belgium, Germany and Poland, especially in connection with the metallurgy of zinc. During this time he continued experimental work upon the metallurgical treatment of such mixed sulphide ores as those of Leadville, Colo., and was the first to draw attention to the formation of zinc ferrite in roasting, a discovery that was of importance in the metallurgy of zinc in numerous ways. In 1894–95 he was successively manager of the Illinois Phosphate Co., Ocala, Fla.; Brodie Gold Reduction Co., Cripple Creek, Colo., and metallurgist of the Gold and Silver Extraction Co., Ltd., Denver and Cripple Creek, Colo. In 1896 he was superintendent of the Quien Sabe Smeltery at La Trinidad, Durango, Mexico. Returning to New York in 1897 he established himself as consulting engineer and resumed his association with "The Mineral Industry" serving also for a period as acting editor of the "Engineering and Mining Journal." In 1899 he became metallurgical engineer for the American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Co. and was associated with that company until 1904. Meanwhile he was connected in a similar capacity with the Columbia Lead Co. and the Laharpe Zinc Smelting Co. He was chief of the commission appointed by the Canadian government to report on zinc resources of British Columbia in 1905–06. Since 1905 he has been editor of the "Engineering and Mining Journal." During 1905–09 he was also editor of "Mineral Industry," at which time he started the development of the technical book publishing business of the Hill Publishing Co., which subsequently attained huge proportions. Since 1911 he has been a consulting engineer to the United States Bureau of Mines and the Canadian Department of Mines, conducting for the former studies respecting accidents in mines, and for the latter an extensive investigation of the electrothermic smelting of zinc ore. Mr. Ingalls is a member of the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America (president), Institution of Mining and Metallurgy (corresponding member of the council), American Institute of Mining Engineers, American Institute of Weights and Measures (president), American Electrochemical Society, Society of Chemical Industry and of the Engineers' and Lawyers' clubs. His published works include: "Production and Properties of Zinc," (1902); "Metallurgy of Zinc and Cadmium," (1903); "Lead and Zinc in the United States," (1908). He is joint author of "Report on the Zinc Resources of British Columbia," (1906); "Notes on Metallurgical Mill Construction," (1906); "Lead Smelting and Refining," (1906); and "Rules and Regulations for Metal Mines," (1915). A report to the Canadian Government on electrothermic zinc smelting, which is a treatise on that subject, is in manuscript. Ingalls' treatise on the metallurgy of zinc and cadmium was the first published on its subject in any language. It has been influential in the development of the zinc smelting industry of this country and it has been said that the new and now important zinc smelting industry of Japan was created largely with its aid. "Rules and Regulations for Metal Mines" is a publication of the U. S. Bureau of Mines of the report of its committee on prevention of accidents in metal mines, of which Mr. Ingalls was chairman. This committee was originally created by the American Mining Congress in 1906, the purpose of which was to point out and minimize the dangers in mining and to provide a model regulatory law for enactment by the states. This has already been done by several of the mining states, while the committee's code has been adopted by important mining companies. Mr. Ingalls' contributions to the technical periodicals and to the proceedings of the technical societies of the United States, Canada and Great Britain have been voluminous. He was a member of the metallurgical jury at the St. Louis Exposition and was chairman of the metallurgical section of the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress (Washington, 1916). In 1917 he was appointed chairman of the committee of the U. S. Bureau of Mines on revision of the mining law of the United States. He was married Oct. 26, 1898, to Ella, daughter of Robert Gordon, of Stapleton, S. I., N. Y., and their children are Rosamond, Catherine, Hildegarde and Ursula Ingalls.

JACKSON, George Whitten, financier, was born in Roscrea, Ireland, in 1801, son of John and Margaret (Davis) Jackson. He came to this country when a youth and was educated in the public schools of Pittsburgh, Pa. He secured a position as clerk in the grocery store of John Albree, that city, and within a short time was received into partnership, the firm becoming Albree & Jackson. Upon the death of his father in 1826, Mr. Jackson disposed of his interest in the business to assume the management of his father's manufacturing plant, but soon afterward sold out and began packing pork for the Southern and Western trade, establishing houses in Cincinnati, Columbus and other Western towns, which enterprise met with immediate success. In 1845, in association with Robert W. Cunningham, he engaged in the mercantile business at New Castle, where the firm also operated a foundry and machine shop, dealing principally in grain, iron, steel and glass. He acquired an interest in the Anchor Cotton Mills in 1849, one of the first mills of the kind in western Pennsylvania. Aside from his business activities, in 1837 he became a member of the board of directors of the Merchants & Manufacturers Bank of Pittsburgh, and was also a director of the Bank of Pittsburgh. He was instrumental in promoting the building of the Allegheny Valley railroad, being chosen a director of the company in 1857, which office he was compelled to relinquish in 1859 because of ill health. He belonged to the Smithfield Street Bridge Board and the Western Insurance Co. Mr. Jackson was a member of the common council, and president of the select council, and in 1845, after the fire which destroyed the greater part of the city, served on the relief committee charged with the distribution of funds contributed by neighboring cities. In politics he was a Democrat, but upon the organization of the Republican party, became affiliated with that body, and in 1856 was a delegate to the National Convention at Buffalo, which nominated John C. Fremont for president of the United States. He was interested in the colonization movement instituted to prevent the introduction of slavery into the territories, and was unswerving in his loyalty to the Union in the civil war. Mr. Jackson belonged to the Protestant Episcopal church. He was possessed of a kind and generous disposition, and was actively interested in the House of Refuge of Western Pennsylvania, the Western Pennsylvania Hospital and other benevolent and charitable institutions, especially in the hospital for the insane now known as "Dixmont." He was married in 1836 to Mary, daughter of Peter Beard, and had three children: Anna Margaret, wife of Francis Semple Bissell, Mary Louise and John Beard Jackson. He died at New Brighton, Pa., Sept. 19, 1862.

JACKSON, John Beard, financier and philanthropist, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 17, 1845, son of George Whitten (above) and Mary (Beard) Jackson, and grandson of John and Margaret (Davis) Jackson, who came from Ireland with their three children in 1806, and settled in Pittsburgh, Pa. He entered Kenyon College, but was unable to graduate because of ill health. Subsequently he was elected a trustee of Kenyon College, and in 1893 received from that institution the degree of A.M. At his father's death he took charge of the estate, and assisted in closing up the affairs of the Anchor Cotton Mills. In 1882, he became a director of the St. Clair (now the Sixth Street) Bridge Corporation, and in 1887 was elected president of the Fidelity Title & Trust Co., filling the position with conspicuous success for nearly twenty-one years. In 1903 Mr. Jackson became vice-president of the Dollar Savings Bank, having been a member of its board of trustees for twenty years, and for a time was a member of the chamber of commerce and president for one year. He was a director in the Allegheny Valley Railroad Co., the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie railroad and a number of branch roads; also in the Union Switch and Signal Co., and the Standard Underground Cable Co.; vice-president of the Union Fidelity Title Insurance Co., and one of the original directors of the Pittsburgh Life & Trust Co.; director of the Pittsburgh Stove & Range Co.; the Garland Corporation, the Pittsburgh Steel Foundry and president of the Allegheny Cemetery Association of which he had been a director for many years. In 1907 he was elected president of Pennsylvania Bankers' Association. Mr. Jackson's career was one of far-reaching philanthropy. He cherished a life-long interest in the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane at Dixmont; was long identified with the Deaf and Dumb Institution as a trustee; also as secretary and later as president, the success of the institution being largely due to his efforts and devotion, and was actively interested in St. Margaret's Deaf-Mute Mission, and in the Pittsburgh Branch of the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf. He was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, early taught in the Sunday school of St. Andrew's parish, and for about twenty-five years served as superintendent. A member of the building committee of the new Calvary Church, he contributed liberally to the building fund, and with his sister presented the fine organ. For many years he was president of the board of trustees of the Episcopal Church Home, a director of the St. Margaret Memorial Hospital and the Homeopathic Hospital, for a brief period a trustee of the Carnegie Library, and at the time of his death was a trustee of the Carnegie Institute. He also served as president of the Pittsburgh Branch of the Archæological Institute of America, did much to advance its interests and enlarge its membership and was elected honorary president. Mr. Jackson was treasurer of the Pittsburgh sesqui-centennial celebration; was a director of the School of Design, a member of the Art Society, and one of the original guarantors of the Pittsburgh Orchestra. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Society of New York city, the Union League, Duquesne (former president), University and Church clubs (former president of the last named), and an original member of the Pittsburgh Golf Club. He died in Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 31, 1908.

LEE, Joseph Daniel, merchant and legislator, was born in Polk co., Ore., July 27, 1848, son of Nicholas and Sarah (Hopper) Lee, grandson of Joseph and Amy (Lunbeck) Lee, great-grandson of Elihu Lee and great-great-grandson of John Lee, who came from England about 1700 and settled in New York or New Jersey. Of the same family was Richard Henry Lee, the patriot. Nicholas Lee, father of our subject, was a cooper by trade, and went to Oregon in 1847, taking up a claim of nearly 700 acres in Polk county. The son was educated at Lacreole Academic Institute and was graduated at the First National Business College, Portland, Ore., in 1867. After clerking in his father's store, he became a partner in 1870, under the firm style of N. & J. D. Lee, and conducted a successful mercantile establishment for many years. He was also engaged in the grain and warehouse business at Dallas and at Smithfield, and was a promoter of the first railroad built in Polk county. In 1888 he removed to The Dalles, Wasco county, although still retaining an interest in his business at Dallas. Here he engaged in fruit culture, and became president of the Pomological Society. He laid out the town site of South Oswego; platted a contiguous area known as Oswego Heights, and founded Oak Grove, opposite Oswego, incorporating the Oak Grove Land Co. In 1891 he became proprietor of a dry-goods establishment in East Portland. The panic of 1893 left him little of value, and he was obliged to accept a deputy clerkship in the municipal court, and subsequently a clerkship at McMinnville, following which he represented the chamber of commerce of Portland, east of the Rockies, looking after Alaska business. During 1898–99 he was reading clerk in the Oregon state senate, and during 1899–1903 was superintendent of the Oregon state penitentiary. He then became secretary of the Portland board of trade, greatly enlarged its membership, and established the "Board of Trade Journal." He then engaged independently in the realty business. In 1878 he was elected representative to the legislature from Polk county on the republican ticket; was state senator during 1880–88. He introduced the bill to give state recognition to the normal school at Monmouth, which became the first state normal school, and through his auxiliary efforts the Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, was brought under state control, and the Oregon State University, at Eugene, received a new impulse. In 1908 he was a presidential elector and his strength on the platform enabled him to make a very effective campaign. In 1912 he became secretary of the National Citizens' League for the Promotion of a Sound Banking System, a non-partisan organization initiated by the national board of trade; the result of its labors is the Federal Reserve Banking System. Possessing a fine sense of civic duty, Mr. Lee has been associated with almost every movement for the growth and betterment of his adopted city. He is a member of the chamber of commerce, the realty board, and the Commercial Club of Portland. He was president of the Oregon Academy of Sciences; past president Oregon Pioneer Association; member Oregon Historical Society, International Lyceum Association, and is a 32nd-degree Mason. In religion he is broad and sincere. He is co-inventor (with John Haynes Acton) of a combined shawl-strap and fire-escape, and in 1902 he patented an improved water motor for small streams of high head. He is the father of the Oregon Prisoners' Aid Society, an organization which lends assistance to prisoners and their families and those leaving penal servitude. He has been a trustee of Lacreole Academy and of Willamette University. He was married at Lincoln, Ore., May 19, 1872, to Eliza Alice, daughter of Joshua E. and Nancy (Roork) Witten. Of revolutionary stock, she was a graduate of Willamette University, a teacher in the State University of Washington, a founder of the Industrial Home, South Portland, and a member of the board of the Florence Crittenden Refuge Home, Portland; she died in 1913, leaving three children: Lyman Marshall, Joseph Roscoe, and Althea Lee. Portrait opposite p. 130.

DeCOURSEY, Samuel Gerald, railroad president, was born at Queenstown, Queen Anne co., Md., Sept. 28, 1839, son of Thomas Wickes and Sarah F. (Nicols) DeCoursey. His first American ancestor was Col. Henry deCourcy who came to this country with Leonard Calvert, brother of Lord Baltimore, whom he represented as governor of Maryland in 1634, settling in Maryland; from him the line of descent is traced through his son or possibly grandson Edward, his son Capt. Thomas and the latter's wife Mary Wickes; and their son Gerald DeCoursey and his wife Mary Wickes; who were the grandparents of our subject. Samuel Gerald DeCoursey was a grand nephew of Capt. Lambert Wickes who commanded the sloop of war Reprisal, the first vessel commissioned in the U. S. navy, which took Benjamin Franklin to France in 1776. He was educated at St. James College, Md., and at the age of fifteen entered the dry goods house of Henry Farnum & Co., in Philadelphia. Eight years later he founded the dry-goods commission house of DeCoursey, Hamilton & Evans, which attained a high degree of success and reputation. In the meantime Mr. DeCoursey acquired a large financial interest in the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway Co., of which he was elected a director and vice-president in 1888. Four years later he was chosen president. The Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway Co. has been a great factor in the development of western New York and northwestern Pennsylvania. From its terminals at Buffalo and Rochester, N. Y., it extends to New Castle, Pa., and thence through connection with the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio roads it reaches all important points in the East, South and Southwest. It taps the bituminous coal regions in the Fairmount, Reynoldsville and Mercer county districts of Pennsylvania, the oil regions of Bradford, Pa., and Olean, N. Y., the salt mines of New York and the lumber districts of Pennsylvania. Its proprietary lines include the Bradford Railroad, the Genessee Valley Canal Railroad, the Genesee Valley Terminal, the Kinsua Railway, the Kinsuta Valley Railroad, the McKean & Buffalo Railroad, the Olean, Bradford & Warren Railway, the Rochester, New York & Pennsylvania Railroad and the Union Terminal Railroad. The total mileage owned and leased by it is 606.15. In 1900 it was leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. for three separate terms of one year, and subsequently it was leased for twenty years. Mr. DeCoursey was president of the American Railways Co. from August, 1900, until the close of his life. His wide experience, conservative judgment, spotless integrity and unflagging energy, impressed themselves upon all who were associated with him. He was twice married: (1) Nov. 23, 1864, to Lizzie Otto, daughter of Andrew C. Barclay, of Philadelphia, and had four children: Antoinette, wife of Thomas H. Hoge Patterson; Andrew C., Emily and John B. DeCoursey; (2), Aug. 15, 1900, to Mary C. Wheeler. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 27, 1903.

BRETT, George Everett, merchant and capitalist, was born at Strong, Franklin co., Me., Nov. 23, 1845, son of Cyrus Hamline and Mary (Hunter) Brett, and a descendant of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden; he was also related to Phoebe and Alice Cary, the authors. His father was a talented musician. After a public school education he began his business career at Winona, Minn., in 1863, as clerk in a general store. In 1865 he was appointed manager of a branch establishment at Faribault, and in 1868 at Mankato. Shortly thereafter he formed a partnership in the same business, under the style of Brett & Soule, which subsequently became Brett, Walker & Soule. Eventually he became sole proprietor, his trade expanding to such a degree that in 1895 facilities for its accommodation were greatly enlarged, the business was incorporated under the title of George E. Brett, Inc., and extended to almost every town in southern Minnesota. Aside from the management of this concern Mr. Brett was a founder and president of the Mankato Savings Bank; a director in the First National Bank, and owned large landed interests in Minnesota, Texas and Arizona. Immediately prior to his death he served as a member of a committee to negotiate with one of the trunk line railroads relative to the extension of its lines to Mankato. He served his adopted city as a member of the board of aldermen, and was president of the Commercial Club. He was a member of the Masonic order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. His political affiliation was with the Republican party, and he was a communicant of the Presbyterian Church. Calm judgment, keen insight and strict integrity were the governing motives of his business career, and he possessed also a fine sense of civic duty. He set a standard well worthy of emulation. He was married Mar. 19, 1873, to Lizzie E., daughter of James T. Maxfield, mayor of St. Paul, Minn.; she survives him, with two children: James Edwin, associated with George E. Brett, Inc., and Mary, wife of Wilbur Morgan Taylor. He died at Mankato, Minn., Nov. 29, 1915.

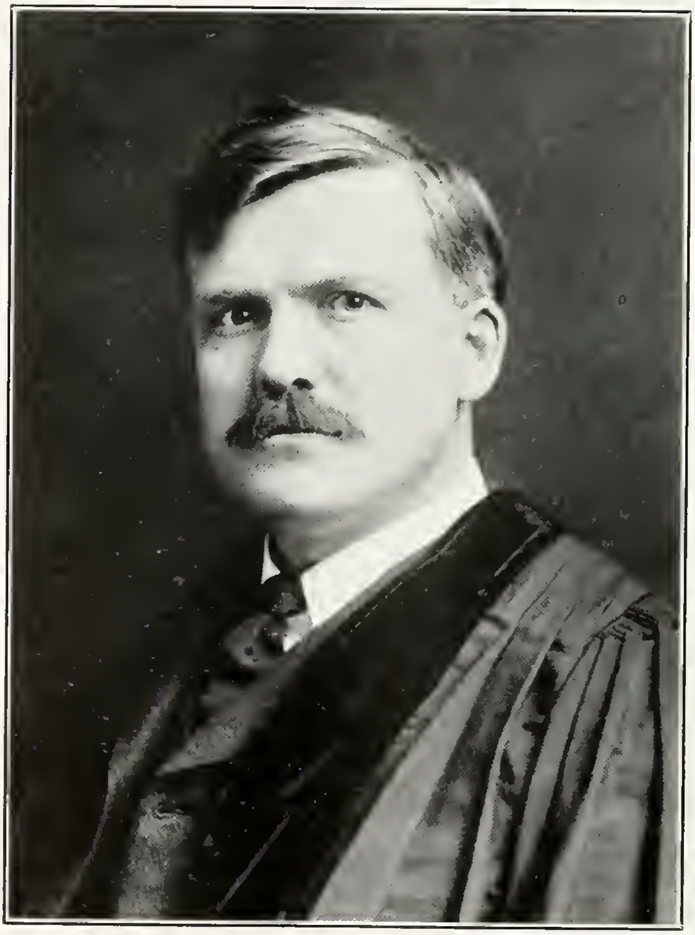
YOUNG, Edward Shreiner, editor and publisher, was born at Lancaster, Pa., May 22, 1858, son of Hiram and Mary E. (Shreiner) Young. His father issued at York, Pa., in 1863, a republican campaign newspaper called the "True Democrat," and in 1876 founded the York "Dispatch," which for years has been the medium for the circulation of news in southern Pennsylvania; in 1904 the Dispatch Publishing Co. purchased the York "Daily," the oldest newspaper in York county; he was postmaster of York under Pres. Harrison. Edward S. Young received his education in the public schools of York; became a printer's apprentice at fourteen, and in 1873 entered the service of his father, later becoming a journeyman printer in the west. Returning to York in 1886, he again became associated with his father, holding the positions of city editor and managing editor of the "Dispatch," evening, and the "Daily," morning. Upon the death of the elder Young in 1905, he became editor-in-chief. Under his editorial supervision, and the business management of his brother, Charles P., these newspapers came to rank with the most progressive in the Keystone state, and wield a strong influence in the counties of the southern tier and south central section of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Pennsylvania State Editorial Association, and of the Lafayette Club, York. His dominating characteristics were his generosity, simplicity and modesty. He hated sham, and despised hypocrisy. As a journalist he possessed those all-important qualities of triteness and directness. His wisdom in directing the policies of his newspapers was largely responsible for their success, and placed him among the great journalists of his day in Pennsylvania. He was married at York, Pa., Mar. 20, 1889, to Mary E., daughter of Edward Zimmerman, a farmer; she survives him, with one son: Hiram Walter Young, of the editorial staff of the "Dispatch" and "Daily." He died at York, Pa., Nov. 19, 1914.

JOSEPH D. LEE
MERCHANT

SAMUEL G. DE COURSEY
RAILROAD PRESIDENT

GEORGE E. BRETT
MERCHANT AND CAPITALIST

EDWARD S. YOUNG
EDITOR



Howard N Ogden

GUEST, John, jurist, was born in England and came to America about 1700. He had received a university education and in all probability was a barrister in England. Shortly after his arrival in Philadelphia, in 1701, he was appointed chief-justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania by William Penn, and presiding judge of the Courts of Common Pleas, and quarter sessions, and of the orphans court of the city and county of Philadelphia, and held these positions until 1706. He was also a member of the council from 1701 to 1707. He died in Philadelphia, Sept. 8, 1707.

OGDEN, Howard Newton, lawyer and educator, was born near Worthington, W. Va., Apr. 16, 1864, son of Presley Benjamin and Mary Ellen (Coombs) Ogden. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Ogden, a native of Bradley Plains, Hampshire, who came from England in 1642 and settled on the south shore of Long Island. From him the line of descent is traced through Jonathan Ogden, of the fifth generation, and his wife, Anne Howell; their son Thomas and his wife, Elizabeth Moore, to their son William and his wife, Sarah McIntire, who were the grandparents of Howard Newton Ogden. John Ogden was prominent in the affairs of the infant Dutch colony of New Amsterdam, being an intimate friend of Gov. Wilhelm Kieft (q.v.). He later removed to the Jersey shore and founded the town of Elizabeth, naming it in honor of his mother, Elizabeth Huntingdon, and continued active in the affairs of the settlement until his death. Presley B. Ogden, father of the subject, was a prominent physician and surgeon of Worthington and later of Fairmont, W. Va. The son was graduated at the West Virginia State Normal School, Fairmont, at the head of his class at the age of thirteen, being the youngest graduate ever completing this course. At seventeen he was graduated at the University of West Virginia, Morgantown, with the degree of A.B., and he was graduated at the College of Law of the University of Virginia in 1884 with the degree LL.B. He then became principal of West Virginia College, Flemington, in which capacity he continued two years, after which he began the practice of his profession at Fairmont, in partnership with Judge Alpheus F. Haymond, formerly of the state supreme court, under the firm name of Haymond and Ogden. In 1888 he was employed by the West Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minn., on the editorial staff of the "Northwestern Law Digest." During 1890–93 he held the chair in English at the University of West Virginia, and in the latter year became lecturer in English in the extension division of the University of Chicago. About this time he became interested in legal education, and after having served as lecturer in two other law schools in Chicago, in 1897 he founded the Illinois College of Law, with a full three-year curriculum. This institution met with success from the start and drew many students from other law schools, not only in Chicago, but throughout the state, and it early assumed a prominent place among the leading law schools of the Middle West. It is now the law department of De Paul University, Chicago. In 1905, being deeply interested in the rapid development of his native state, he returned to Fairmont and resumed practice, specializing in criminal law. He was a fluent speaker and his earnestness and ability as a powerful advocate soon placed him at the head of the bar of Marion county. He was personally known to the public men of West Virginia as a skillful trial lawyer of thorough scholarship and practicability. He had especially distinguished himself as an examiner of witnesses in trial work and his general knowledge of the law is shown by his work in the appellate courts and as a legal educator. Gov. Hatfield appointed him as a member of the Public Service Commission of the state, created by the legislature of 1913, and he had charge of the most important investigations coming before the commission; his opinion in the natural gas case of the Manufacturers' Light & Heat Co. of Pittsburgh and northern West Virginia was affirmed by the circuit court of appeals. He also wrote the opinion and prepared the order compelling the West Virginia Water & Electric Co. to lower its rates to Charleston consumers. He was a member of the American Bar Association, Illinois State Bar Association, West Virginia Bar Association, Chicago Bar Association, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Hamilton Club, Chicago. He impressed all with his brilliant attainments as scholar and thinker; was an industrious student and omnivorous reader, with a comprehensive and accurate knowledge of other subjects besides the law. His favorite books, however, were those on political economy and the science of government. He had personal and moral courage of a high order and was a most companionable friend. West Virginia University gave him the degree of A.M. in 1884 and that of Lit.D. in 1894; he received the degree of Ph.D. from Marietta (O.) College in 1894 and that of LL.D. from Washington University, Washington, D. C., in 1897. He was married June 2, 1887, to Olive Margery, daughter of George W. L. Mayers, an architect and builder, of Fairmont, W. Va. She survives him with four children: Marjorie, wife of Oscar Lee Stauard, Huntington, W. Va.; Alma Virginia, wife of Erwin F. Plumb, of Streator, Ill.; Dana Presley and Josephine Ogden. He died at Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 27, 1915.

WETHERBY, Benedict Jones, physician and surgeon, was born at Exeter, Luzerne co., Pa., Aug. 2, 1859, son of William H. and Lucy (Harding) Wetherby. His father was a farmer. Having received his preliminary education at the public schools of Luzerne county, Benedict J. Wetherby began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of his uncle, Dr. Milton H. Everett, of Troy Grove, Ill., and was graduated M.D. at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1884. He entered at once upon his professional career at Troy Grove, and shortly thereafter went to Hutchinson, Kan., where he remained until 1897. In the latter year he removed to Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and continued in active practice until the close of his life. He was a skilled surgeon and possessed a genius for medicine. For suffering and misfortune he had the deepest sympathy, and his personal magnetism and essential friendliness brought him into close touch with his patients and the general public. Singularly high-minded and unselfish, he was a natural leader of men and had a powerful influence over the younger men of his profession. He was fond of reading, and also wrote various professional articles of note. Dr. Wetherby was a member of the American, State and Luzerne County Medical associations, and also belonged to the Knights of Malta. He was married Apr. 6, 1886, to Della daughter of Arch Patterson, of Orangeville, Columbia co., Pa.; she began the study of medicine after her marriage, and has been highly successful in her profession. He died at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., May 29, 1915. Portrait opposite page 132.

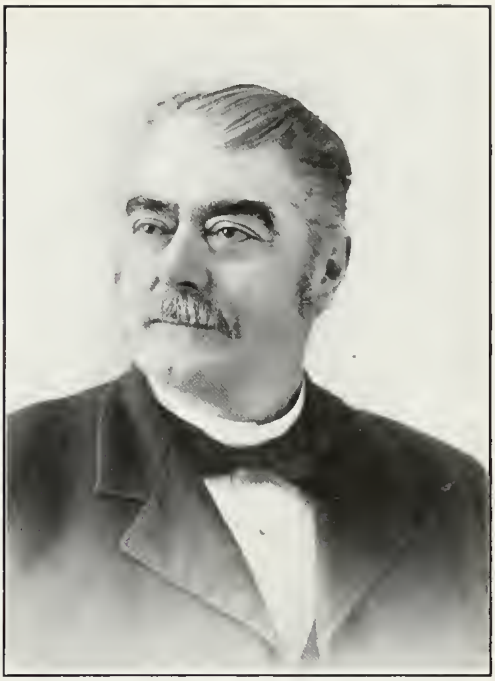
MEACHEM, John Goldesbrough, physician, was born at Axbridge, Somerset, England, May

27, 1823. His parents, Rev. Thomas and Elizabeth Meachem, came to the United States in 1831, and the son was educated at Richmond Academy, New York. He began to read medicine in 1840, attending lectures at Geneva Medical College one year, and was graduated M. D. at Castleton Medical College in 1843. He received the ad eundem degree from Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1862. He practiced successively at Weathersfield Springs, Linden and Warsaw, N. Y., and Racine, Wis. During 1862–63 he had charge of the regimental hospital at camp Utley, Racine. He was one of the founders of St. Luke's Hospital, Racine, in 1872, and was attending physician there for more than twenty years. He was also surgeon to St. Catherine's Asylum and to the Taylor Orphan Asylum. Dr. Meachem was elected mayor of Racine for three terms, and was trustee of Racine College from 1874 until his death. During his practice he performed many difficult operations, including amputations, trephining lithotomy and ovariotomy, and contributed to the Wisconsin State Medical Society, of which he was president in 1880, many papers which were regarded as valuable to the advancement of medical science. For more than twenty years he was senior warden of St. Luke's Church, Racine, where at his death a tablet was erected to his memory. He was married June 25, 1844, to Myraette, daughter of Reuben Doolittle and sister of Sen. James R. Doolittle, and had two daughters, who died in childhood, and one son, John G. Meachem, Jr., a physician. He died in Racine, Wis., Feb. 1, 1896.

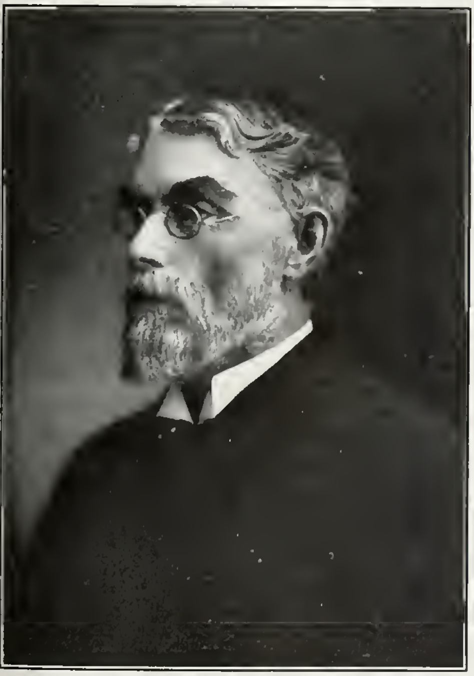
MEACHEM, John Goldesbrough, physician and surgeon, was born at Linden, Genesee co., N. Y., June 10, 1846, son of John Goldesbrough above and Myraette (Doolittle) Meachem. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Wyoming county, N. Y., and at Warsaw (N. Y.) Academy and began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of his father, being graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1865, with the degree M.D. He then spent a season in Washington, D. C., with his uncle, Sen. Doolittle, and during that period performed his first surgical operation—the reduction of a Colles fracture. In 1866 he took private instructions from Dr. Austin Flint (q.v.), at Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He took a course at the New York Post Graduate Medical School in 1900, and in 1903 spent four months in the medical centers of Europe. Meanwhile, he began the active practice of his profession as an associate of his father at Racine, in 1866. His early practice was among Danish, Norwegian and German emigrants, and for medical and surgical purposes he acquired the languages of these people. In later years, he specialized in obstetrics, and has a record of four thousand cases. He served three years as U. S. pension examiner, and has long been medical examiner for several leading life insurance companies. He was an incorporator of St. Luke's Hospital, in 1872, and was public speaker at the laying of the cornerstone of St. Mary's Hospital, serving as physician to both of the latter as well as the Nightengale Maternity Home. He is past secretary of the Racine Medical Society; a founder of the Racine Physician's Business Association and of the Racine Business Men's Association; president of the Alice Horlick Memorial Hospital Association, and lecturer to its Training School for Nurses, and a member also of the American Medical Association, Wisconsin State Medical Society, and the Wisconsin Society of Science, Arts and Letters. At the organization of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, he was solicited to become one of the faculty. In 1894, he read a paper, "Nature the Best Obstetrician,'' before the scientific body of alumnæ of Rush Medical College, and has contributed monographs on various subjects to medical journals. He was for twelve years chairman of the Racine board of health, during which period he rendered detailed accounts and reports to the city council; made chemical examination of water in wells then in use; surveys of drainage areas; wrote freely of the city's needs for the public press, and secured the adoption of both water and sewerage systems. He was city physician for one term, and was nominated for mayor in 1888. Dr. Meachem is the owner and manager of agricultural and dairy enterprises which have accrued to him on the business side of his active life. In 1912 he compiled the genealogy of the Meachem family, and in 1913 wrote facts of history of early New York, in connection with an existing society, known as the Medical Society of British Surgeons, military and naval, stationed in and about New York, at the close of the war of the revolution. He is senior warden of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church; and was for eleven years choirmaster of the vested choir of fifty voices. He has also composed musical settings for anthems, communion services and canticles. He was the founder of St. Luke's Guild Hall, and is president of St. Luke's Men's Club. He was married Dec. 20, 1870, to Eliza, daughter of Eldad Smith, a pioneer lumberman of Racine, Wis.; they have one surviving child: John Goldesbrough Meachem, tertius, a physician.

MEACHEM, John Goldesbrough, tertius, physician, was born in Racine, Wis., Aug. 9, 1873, son of John (above) Goldesbrough, Jr., and Eliza (Smith) Meachem. He was educated in the public schools, and was graduated at Racine College in 1892. Thereafter he was employed for two years in the Manufacturers National Bank, of Racine, and subsequently entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, where he was graduated in 1897. He then served one year as intern in the Polyclinic Hospital, Chicago; six months in the same capacity in the Mothers and Babies Hospital, New York, and six months as assistant resident physician in the Lying-in Hospital, New York. In 1900 he received from the regents of the University of the State of New York license to practice medicine and surgery in the State of New York. Shortly thereafter he entered the home office of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, N. Y. city, serving six months in the medical department. Having visited London and Paris, with liberal training and varied experience he returned to Racine, Wis., assuming individual responsibility in his profession, and practiced for six years. He was one of the organizers, stockholder and director of the Racine Pure Milk Co. In 1906 industrial enterprises drew him to California, where he resided four years; was a director and secretary of the Portland Cement Co., and while there made several tours along the Pacific coast and into Mexico in search of deposits suitable for the manufacture of cement. In 1910 he returned to Racine and resumed medical and surgical work, and has given special attention to obstetrics and surgical cases—performing all modern operations. He is attending physician at Maternity Home and at St. Luke's, at the Children's and St. Mary's hospitals. Constantly he is educating his patients and the public to the benefits of hospital service

BENEDICT J. WETHERBY
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON



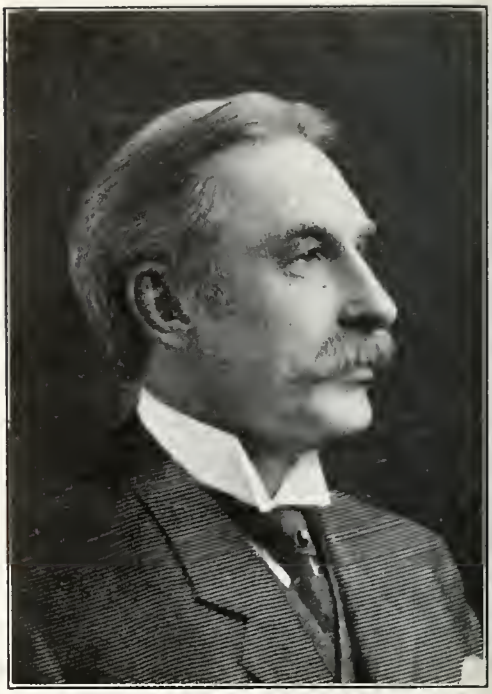
JOHN G. MEACHEM (1)
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON



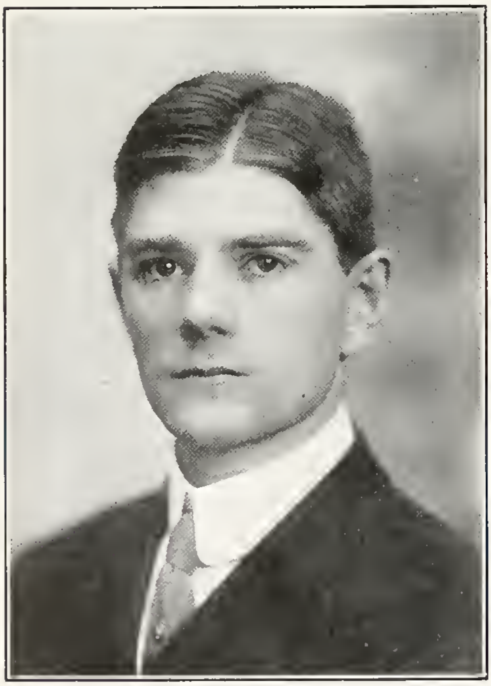
JOHN G. MEACHEM (2)
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

JOHN G. MEACHEM (3)
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

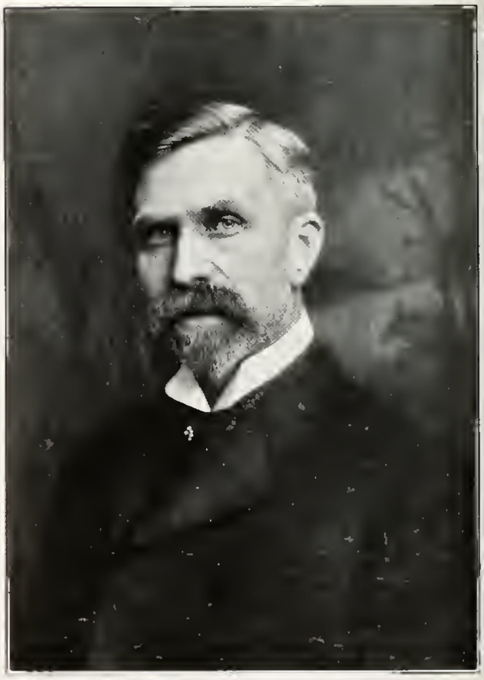
JOSEPH W. CABANISS
SOLDIER AND BANKER



FRANK L. VANCE
UNDERWRITER



ARTHUR W. SWANN
PHYSICIAN



DELBERT J. HAFF
LAWYER

and laboratory tests. He is devoted to his profession, and his practice is large. He is examiner for the New York, Equitable and Mutual Life Insurance companies of N. Y., also other insurance companies, and is a director in several corporations. He is a member of the Alumni Association of Rush Medical College, Chicago; Racine County Medical Society; Racine Physicians' Business Association; Wisconsin State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, as well as of the Elks and Racine Country clubs.

CABANISS, Joseph Warren, soldier and banker, was born in Forsyth, Ga., Oct. 11, 1842, son of Elbridge Gerry and Sarah (Chipman) Cabaniss and a descendant of Henri Cabaniss, who came from France in 1700 and settled in Virginia. His father was a jurist. He was a student at Penfield University when the civil war began, and joining the 1st Georgia regiment in 1862, became a member of the signal corps on the staff of Gen. A. P. Hill. He was wounded just before the evacuation of Petersburg and was confined as a prisoner at Elmira, N. Y., until the end of the war. Locating first in Griffin, Ga., he later removed to Macon, which became his permanent home, where he became cashier and later president of the Exchange Bank, which office he held until his death. He was also president or vice-president of several small banks outside of Macon; was president of the Tennille Banking Co. of Georgia, the Citizens Bank of Barnesville, Ga., and the Chamber of Commerce of Macon; vice-president of the Epsom Banking Co., of Thomaston, Ga.; treasurer of the Board of Education; member of the Board of Health, and a trustee of the Alexander Free School Fund. It is generally conceded that Mr. Cabaniss did more toward the upbuilding of Macon than any other man, and was a friend and promotei of every worthy enterprise. In politics he was a Democrat and was an ardent member of the Baptist church. He lived a life of usefulness, as soldier, banker, citizen and church member, preferring to do good to others rather than to advance his own interests. He was a man of high moral character, possessed of a genial disposition and the power to win and hold many warm friendships. He was married Nov. 12, 1868, to Emily L., daughter of Isaac Winship, of Griffin, Ga., and is survived by six children: Winship, Elbridge Gerry, Emory Winship, Joseph Warren, Jr., Lila and Emily, wife of F. M. Cunningham. He died in Macon, Ga., Mar. 10, 1916.

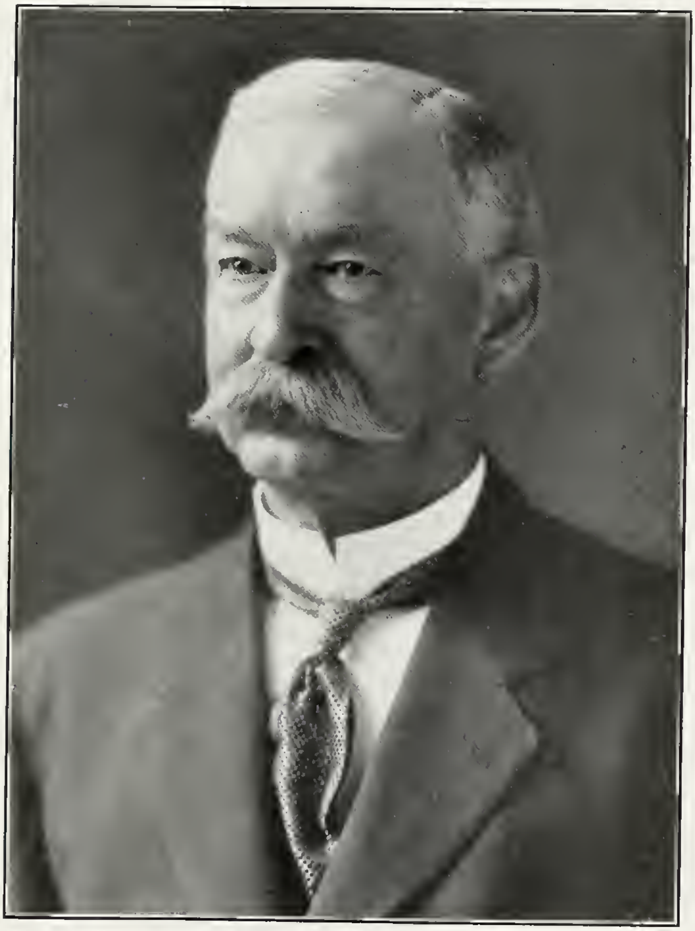
VANCE, Frank Leslie, underwriter, was born at Sacketts Harbor, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1847, son of Capt. David and Jane (Wilson) Vance. He removed with his parents to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1854, where he attended the public schools. While still a youth he became a bookkeeper with the insurance firm of David Vance & Co., of which his brother was the chief partner, and for forty years thereafter he was closely identified with the underwriting, marine insurance and lake transportation business. He rose rapidly through successive promotions, until he and his brother David became equal partners in the firm, and upon its incorporation was made vice-president. He was also vice-president of the Vance & Joys Co. Through his business relations he became thoroughly well and favorably known in practically all of the cities bordering on the Great Lakes, and he was a dominant factor in the various organizations, both commercial and social, of lake traffic men. He was first vice-president of the Milwaukee Country Club, and a member also of the Milwaukee and Town clubs, the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, and of the Masonic lodge and chapter. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. He found his chief recreations in traveling and reading. He was actively interested in the civic and material advancement and prosperity of Milwaukee and its tributary territory. He was thorough and painstaking in all things, guided with a strong resourcefulness the enterprises with which he was identified, and personally ordered his own life on the highest plane of integrity and honor. He was married at Milwaukee, June 1, 1885, to Anna L., daughter of Samuel Russell, of Algonac, Mich. Mrs. Vance, a leader in Milwaukee society, is president of the Colonial Dames and of the Woman's Club of Wisconsin, and is interested in club, patriotic and charitable work. He died at Atlantic City, N. J., Dec. 2, 1908.

SWANN, Arthur Warton, physician, was born at Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 4, 1880, son of John and Lilian Louisa (Butler) Swann. He received his early education at the Groton School, Groton, Mass., and subsequently entered Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1903. He finished his college course in three years and obtained a leave-of-absence to go to South America for a hunting trip, but returned in time to graduate with his class. In 1907 he was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University at the head of his class. After graduation he served as interne at the Roosevelt Hospital for two years and then spent a year studying medicine in Germany. In 1910 he began practice as a physician in New York and soon afterward was made assistant visiting physician in the Presbyterian Hospital. He was also instructor of physical diagnosis and assistant instructor of clinical pathology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. While attached to the Roosevelt Hospital Dr. Swann attracted considerable attention by a series of experiments in the cure of rheumatic patients by bee stings. He based his belief in the innovation on the fact that the sting caused a counter irritation or that the peculiar poison of the bee sting acted as an antidote to the uric acid which causes rheumatism. The experiments were very successful. Dr. Swann contributed to various medical publications, and is the author of "A Study of the Ventricular Systole—Subclavian Interval, with a discussion of the Presphygmic Period" (1913); "Urticaria Treated with Epinephrin (1913) and "Human Serum in Urticaria (1915). He was married at Stockbridge, Mass., July 3, 1909, to Susan Ridley, daughter of Arthur George Sedwick, and had two children: Lucy and Lilian Louisa Swann. He died in New York city, May 28, 1914.

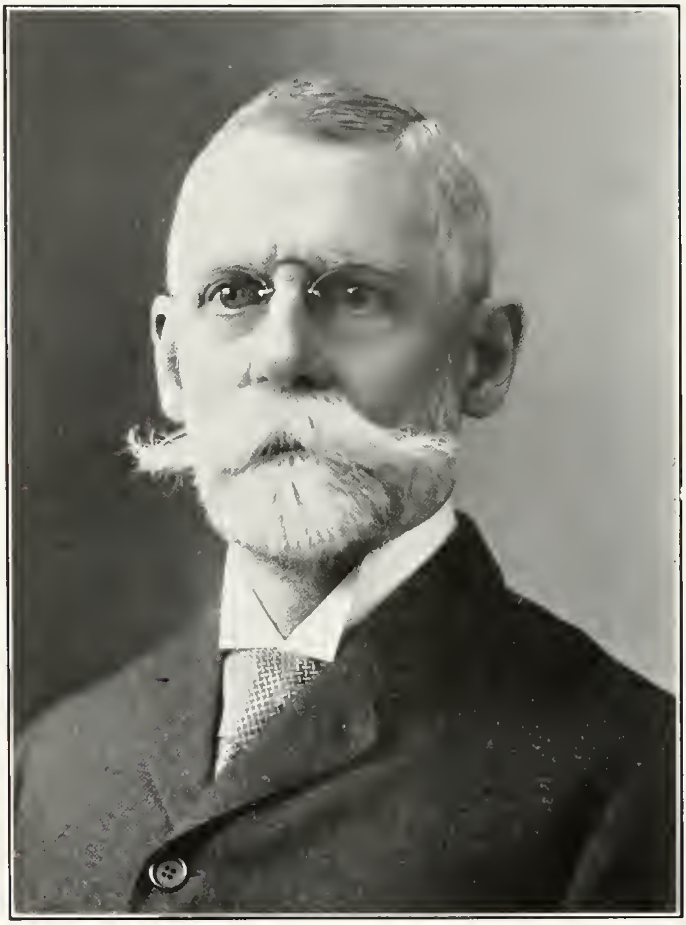
HAFF, Delbert James, lawyer, was born in Oakland county, Mich., Feb. 19, 1859, son of Ethan Clark and Sarah M. (Bush) Haff. The American family of Haff originated in Pomerania, a province of Prussia, bordering the Baltic sea. Jacob Haff, the earliest of record in America, was a member of Col. Dickinson's regiment in the Colonial wars against the French and Indians and was the great-great-grandfather of our subject. Jacob Haff, our subject's grandfather, married Susannah Newton, was principal of an academy in Troy, N. Y., and taught Latin, Greek, French and mathematics. At the age of twelve, after the death of his father, Delbert J. Haff assumed the responsibility of supporting and educating himself. He attended grammar schools at Fenton, Mich., and while pursuing a college preparatory course, taught school. He entered the University of Michigan in 1880, but at the close of his Freshman year his funds were exhausted and he traveled as a salesman for a year, thereafter returning to college where he was graduated summa cum laude, with the degree of A.B. in 1884, thus completing his course in three years instead of four. He then studied law at the university and was admitted to the bar at Ann Arbor in 1885, one year in advance of graduation; meanwhile he had practised in the courts, worked in Judge Thomas M. Cooley's office and pursued a post-graduate course in political science, economy and finance. In 1886 he removed to Kansas City, Mo., where he has since resided and won a distinguished place in his profession. During his first two years in Kansas City, he practised alone and then as a member of the firm of Haff & Van Valkenbergh until 1896. Thereafter he was again alone until 1900, when he became a member of the firm of Haff & Michaels, continuing thus until 1910, when the firm name became Haff, Meservey, German & Michaels, remaining thus until the present time (1918). Mr. Haff served as commissioner of parks in 1908–12, formulated and successfully upheld the law under which was created the park and boulevard system of Kansas City, and will always be known and remembered as the man who framed the park law under which the rough, unsightly places of the city were converted into beauty spots, and the magnificent city of parks and boulevards installed where nature seemed most forbidding. This was done on the principle of special assessments levied upon the land, the same as for grades, sewers and pavements, and was an achievement which deserves the greatest praise. He successfully defended his position in a series of notable suits, and the public parks of Kansas City will stand as a monument to his civic loyalty and professional ability. In 1905 he was a member of the board of freeholders that framed the charter of Kansas City, and in 1908 he was a member of the board which framed the city charter now in force. He is a member of the American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, American Economical Association, National Municipal League, American Civic Association, Mexican Academy of Jurisprudence and Legislation (the only full American member); the American Society of International Law, and the Phi Beta Kappa College fraternity. He is also a life member of the American Unitarian Association, trustee of the All Soul's Unitarian Church, and a 32nd degree Mason. In politics he is a Republican. His clubs are: Kansas City, University, Midday Commercial, City, Knife and Fork, Blue Hills Country, and Mission Hills Country, all of Kansas City, and the American Club of the City of Mexico. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by the University of Michigan in 1909. He was married Jan. 28, 1891, to Grace Isabel, daughter of Maj. George R. Barse, formerly of the 5th Michigan cavalry, and they have three children: Carroll Barse, Madeline and Gertrude Haff.

PUGH, Charles Edmund, railroad official, was born at Unionville, Chester co., Pa., Feb. 25, 1841, son of Elijah and Eliza (Taylor) Pugh. His father was a merchant. He was educated at the State Normal School at Millersville, and began his business career in his father's office. In 1859, he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., as agent at Newport, Pa., and before long he was promoted to the transportation department. He was train dispatcher from 1864 until 1870, and was general agent of the road in Philadelphia for the nine years following. During this period occurred the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, and the handling of such vast crowds as were in attendance had never been undertaken before. Mr. Pugh assumed the entire management of the task, and the able manner in which the transportation facilities were handled during this period was remarkable. Over 3,000,000 passengers were received at and dispatched from the stations in Philadelphia during the continuance of the exposition, and so carefully had he arranged for the comfort and safety of the passengers that not one accident was recorded, a success looked upon by railroad men as marvelous. It was at this time he installed interlocking switches which were the beginning of the block signal system of the Pennsylvania Railroad. In April, 1879, he was made general superintendent of the road, with headquarters at Altoona, Pa., and during 1882–93 he was general manager of the system east of Erie and Pittsburg. He was chosen third vice-president in 1893, second vice-president in 1897 and in 1909 he became first vice-president, retiring in 1911, having reached the company's age limit. He was also first vice-president of the Northern Central Railway, and the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington and West Jersey & Seashore railroad companies, and held important offices in some fifty other corporations affiliated with the Pennsylvania system. Mr. Pugh possessed a knowledge of those unlimited details of management in the multitude of subdepartments which from time to time were under his charge, and which had been gained only by many years of experience, during which his keen perceptions and close attention to business played no small part. In connection with the supervision of the operating department, he had the supervision also of the insurance department from 1893 until his retirement from office, and, during the eighteen years of his official administration, the fund increased almost 250%, while the scope and activities of the department were largely extended. Magnetic in manner and gentle in speech, he attracted men to him, and few possessing such decision of character and inflexible will power have made so many friends and so few enemies. Mr. Pugh combined in a rare degree the attributes of the successful railway administrator with those of the kind and generous friend of worthy causes and of deserving humanity. All his life his inquiring intellect led him to take a keen and constant interest in the questions of the day and he read wisely and well in his own judiciously selected library. He gave liberally, though unostentatiously, of his energy and means to such ameliorative movements as the work of the Y. M. C. A., the protection of immigrants, and the improvement of civic conditions. He was one of the founders, and at one time vice-president of the Union League Club, and a member of the Radnor Hunt, Rabbit, Merion Cricket and Overbrook clubs. Mr. Pugh was married June 26, 1884, to Clara, daughter of Clement Jaggard, one of the early and most prominent settlers of Altoona, Pa., and they had three daughters, Annie, Clara Elizabeth and Esther Clement Pugh. He died at Old Point Comfort, Va., Apr. 8, 1913.

McCOLLOM, John Hildreth, physician, was born in Pittston, Me., May 6, 1843, son of James T. and Elizabeth Phillips (Hildreth) McCollom, and great grandson of Alexander and Janet McCollom, natives of Scotland, who removed to Londonderry, Ireland, and came to this country in 1730, settling at Derry, N. H. His father was



CHARLES EDMUND PUGH



John C. McCollom

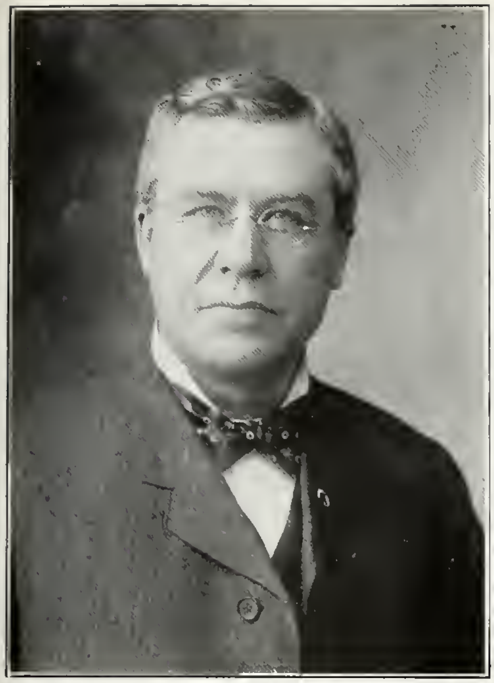
a minister of the Congregational church. The son was graduated at Phillips Andover Academy in 1861, and entered Dartmouth College, where he remained one year. He then enlisted in the 30th Massachusetts infantry and served as hospital steward until the close of the civil war, participating in the attacks on the forts below New Orleans, in the battle of Baton Rouge, in the siege of Vicksburg and in the Shenandoah Valley, at the battles of Winchester, Cedar Creek, etc. After being mustered out of the army in April, 1865, he entered the Harvard Medical School, and was graduated there in 1869, at the close of one year's service as house surgeon at the Boston City Hospital. He then became assistant superintendent at the Marine Hospital in Chelsea for about a year, and finally entered into general practice in Boston in 1871. Having developed an interest in contagious diseases, he was appointed assistant to the city physician, in charge of vaccination and smallpox patients and in that capacity vaccinated over 75,000 persons. He early advocated the use of animal virus because it removed the practically groundless fear of conveying other diseases. In 1881 he was appointed city physician of Boston, and during his occupancy of this office virtually stamped out contagious diseases. When the contagious department of the City Hospital was established in 1895, he was placed in charge of that department and remained there thirteen years, during which time it became one of the leading contagious departments of the United States. When he took charge the percentage of mortality in diphtheria was nearly 50% during his regime, he brought it down to about 6%. To Dr. McCollom more than to any one else is due the almost universal practice of administering large doses of antitoxin in diphtheria. In the early days of this agent the dose was limited to from 3000 to 5000 units. Dr. McCollom raised it to 50,000 units, repeating it frequently until he obtained the results desired, while 300,000 units have been given at a single dose with benefit. Thus not only have many lives been saved by this method, but much suffering and disability in the way of paralysis and other troubles have been prevented. Since the introduction of antitoxin the mortality of this disease at the City Hospital is less than one fourth of its former amount, and not a death has occurred among the house doctors, nurses and orderlies from diphtheria, although nearly 500 cases have been treated therefor. In 1908 Dr. McCollom became superintendent and medical director of the City Hospital, and rendered efficient service in that position until failing eye sight, due to cataracts, compelled his resignation, Jan. 31, 1915. He contributed numerous articles to various medical journals and systems of medicine, and wrote the chapters on diphtheria and scarlet fever in "Osler's Modern Medicine." Dr. McCollom was the first to advocate medical supervision of schools in Massachusetts. He was appointed instructor in contagious diseases at the Harvard Medical School in 1896, assistant professor in 1903, professor five years later, and upon his retirement in 1913 was made emeritus professor of contagious diseases. He was a member of the senior staff of the City Hospital as "Physician for Infectious Diseases;" also a member of the American Medical Association, American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, American Pediatric Society, Massachusetts Medical Society, Boston Society of Medical Science, New England Historic Genealogical Society, Harvard Medical Alumni Association, and Aberdour Lodge of Masons. His clubs were: St. Botholph, University, Harvard and Tavern, of Boston. He was a man of wide reading, in which he found his chief recreation. Loyal to his friends and to his profession, modest and unassuming, he was ever solicitous for the comfort and welfare of those who came under his care. A close student, a faithful observer, a conservative reasoner, his opinions were sound and his advice reliable. In 1910 he received the honorary degree of S.M. from Dartmouth College. He was married July 5, 1875, to Susan, daughter of John Cartie of Boston; there were no children. He died in Boston, Mass., June 14, 1915.

HILL, John Wilson, lawyer, was born at Ottawa, Ill., May 9, 1857, son of Isaac and Sarah A. (Wilson) Hills, and a descendent of Joseph Hills, who came from Malden, England, and settled at Malden, Mass., in 1638; from him and his wife Hannah Smith Mellows the line is traced through their son Samuel and his wife Abigail Wheeler; their son Benjamin and his wife Rebecca Ordway; their son Samuel and his wife Elizabeth Swain; their son Reuben and his wife Sarah Currier; and their son Nathan and his wife Mary Ware, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. Joseph Hills (1) served in the house of deputies and was speaker in 1647-48; he was chairman of the committee which made the first codification of Massachusetts laws, being given a grant of land for his services; he was also captain of the militia and an elder of the church. Samuel Hills (2) was a sergeant in the colonial army in King Phillip's war. Our subject's maternal great-grandfather, George Ulmer, was a soldier in the revolutionary war, became prominent in municipal affairs, served in the legislature, was speaker of the house, sheriff of his county, and major-general of the militia. His father was a teacher and later a building contractor. John Wilson Hill was educated in the public schools of Illinois, at Frankfort, Mich., and in the Michigan State Normal School at Ypsilanti. For a time he taught school, then entered the employ of a lumber company, later becoming confidential clerk. Because of heavy losses by fire the concern became financially involved, and Mr. Hill was appointed trustee by the creditors to close up the business, which was satisfactorily accomplished. Meanwhile he engaged in the study of law, was admitted to the Michigan bar in 1890, and the following year located in Chicago, where he became associated with his brother, Lysander Hill, continuing until January, 1898. He then practised alone for a time, later forming a partnership with his son, Roy W. Hill, under the style of Hill & Hill, their practice being virtually confined to patents, trade marks and copyrights. Mr. Hill has given close consideration to the civic, social and municipal problems of the state. In politics he is a Republican, and in 1904 was elected to the legislature and re-elected in 1906, representing the 6th district. He was chairman of the revenue committee in 1907, and in 1908 was chairman of the legislative committee appointed to investigate the charitable reformatory and penal institutions of the state, and was the author of the bill establishing the State Board of Control. He was also chairman of the special commission appointed to examine the commitment laws of the various states and countries and to recommend the enactment of laws that would correct the laws relating to the commitment and grading of prisoners in the state reformatory and penal institutions. Few men have made a more lasting impression upon the Chicago bar, both for legal ability and force of character than Mr. Hill. In religious faith he is an Episcopalian, and has served for many years as vestryman of the Church of Our Saviour. He is a thirty-third degree Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America; he is also a member of the Edgewater Golf Club and the Chicago Athletic Association. He was married Sept. 28, 1878, to Ida E., daughter of Thomas Watson of Frankfort, Mich., and has one son, Roy Wilson Hill, already mentioned.

HILL, Lysander, patent lawyer, was born at Union, Knox co., Me., July 4, 1834, son of Isaac and Eliza M. (Hall) Hills, and brother of John W. Hill (above). He was graduated A.B. at Bowdoin College in 1858, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1861. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1860, beginning the practice of his profession at Rockland, Me. At the outbreak of the civil war he recruited three companies, finally becoming captain of company I, 20th Maine infantry, with which he saw service until 1863, when he was invalided home because of typhoid fever. During 1864–81 he practiced his profession at Alexandria, Va., and at Washington, D. C. He served as registrar in bankruptcy of the eighth judicial district of Virginia in 1867–68, and in 1869–70 as judge of the circuit court. In 1867–69 he was chairman of the Republican state committee of Virginia, and was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1868. He removed to Chicago, Ill., in 1881, where he devoted himself to the practice of patent law, retiring from active life in 1904. Mr. Hill gained a national reputation in his chosen field and often appeared in important cases before the U. S. supreme court. Two notable cases, in which he represented great interests, were the celebrated Bell Telephone case, when Mr. Hill was against the patent and was defeated, and the case of Boyden Air Brake Co. vs. Westinghouse, in which he was for the patent and triumphed, after arguing the questions involved three times before the U. S. supreme court under its orders. Important law questions were determined in the latter case, recognized by all attorneys as finally settling long-contested questions. In 1909 he published a scientific volume, entitled "The Two Great Questions—The Existence of God and The Immortality of the Soul." His clubs were: The Union League of Chicago and the Exmoore Country Club. His favorite diversions were golf and billiards. He was twice married: (1) Feb. 2, 1864, to Adelaide R. Cole of Roxbury, Mass., by whom he had three children, one of whom survives: Mabel, wife of Lynn R. Rutter, of Lake Forest, Ill. Mrs. Hill died Feb. 3, 1897, and he was married (2) Nov. 26, 1904, to Edith, daughter of George P. A. Healy, the celebrated artist, of Chicago, Ill. Mr. Hill died in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 30, 1914.

SOLEY, James Russell, lawyer and author, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 1, 1850, son of John James and Elvira M. C. (Degen) Soley. His first paternal American ancestor was John Soley, a native of England, who came to this country in the seventeenth century and settled at Charlestown, Mass. Both paternal and maternal lines lead back to Judge James Russell, the members of whose family were prominently connected with the colonial history of Massachusetts as early as 1640. James Russell Soley was graduated at Harvard University in 1870, studied law under Alexander B. Hagner, later judge of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, and at the Columbian University, where he was graduated. Subsequently he was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia. In 1871 he was appointed assistant professor of history in the United States Naval Academy, and two years later was made head of the department of history and international law. He was commissioned professor in the U. S. navy Aug. 18, 1876, with the rank of lieutenant, and in 1878 was on special duty in Europe in connection with the department of education at the Paris Exposition and to inspect foreign naval colleges. In 1882 he was promoted to the rank of commander and appointed superintendent of the naval war records at the navy department, where he remained until 1890. In 1885 and the following years he lectured on international law at the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., and also delivered courses of lectures at the Lowell Institute, Boston, on "European Neutrality During the Civil War," and kindred subjects. Resigning his commission in 1890, he was appointed assistant secretary of the navy, filling the office until his resignation in March, 1893. As assistant secretary of the navy he took an important part in the development of the service, was an earnest advocate of the construction of large battleships, and did much to bring about the definite adoption in 1890 of the type exemplified in the Indiana, Massachusetts, Oregon and Iowa. He was also largely instrumental in introducing business methods in naval administration, the revision of the system of purchases and accounts, and the creation and organization of the naval militia. He devised and formulated the system governing the employment of labor in navy yards, adopted in 1891, and designed and was the first to use the flag of assistant secretary of the navy. In May, 1893, he removed to New York city, where he became a member of the law firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, afterward Boardman, Platt & Soley. During the last five years of his life he practised alone. In 1899 he was one of the counsel for Venezuela before the international tribunal of arbitration in Paris. He was the author of "History of the Naval Academy" (1876); report on "Foreign Systems of Naval Education" (1880); "The Blockade and the Cruisers" (1883); "The Rescue of Greely," in collaboration with Com. W. S. Schley (1885); "The Boys of 1812" (1887); "Sailor Boys of '61" (1889); "Life of Admiral Porter" (1903); edited the "Autobiography of Com. Morris" (1880), and contributed "The Wars of the United States" to Justin Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America." He also contributed to "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," and was the author of various magazine articles. He was married in New York city, Dec. 1, 1875, to Mary Woolsey, daughter of Robert Shaw Howland, and had two daughters: Una F., wife of Charles M. Connfelt, and Mary W., wife of Howard C. Dickinson. Mr. Soley died in New York city Sept. 11, 1911.

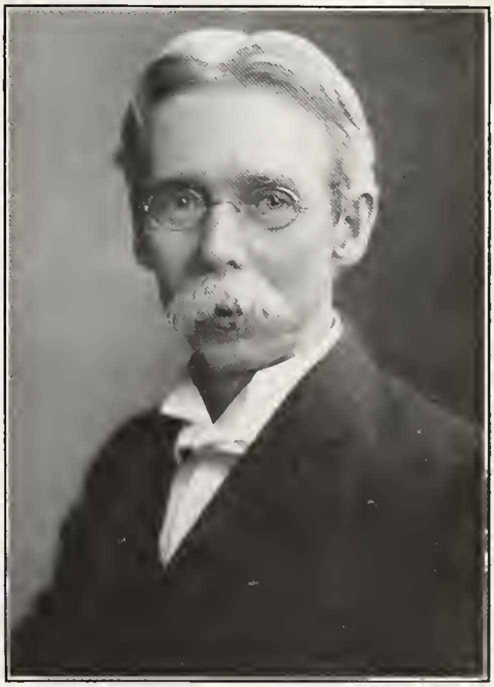
NOYES, Edmund, dental surgeon, was born at Abington, Mass., Jan. 16, 1842, son of Spencer Williams and Mary (Packard) Noyes. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Nicholas Noyes, who came from Cholderton, Wiltshire, England, in 1634, and settled at Newbury, Mass.; his wife was Mary Cutting, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife, Mary Poore; their son Samuel and his wife, Hannah Poore; their son Daniel and his wife, (Mrs.) Mary Reed, to their son Daniel and his wife, Hannah Shaw, who were the grandparents of Edmund Noyes. Several of his ancestors served in the colonial wars. His father's half-brother, Daniel Noyes, invented and patented the first horseshoe nail machine. He received his education



JOHN W. HILL
LAWYER

LYSANDER HILL
LAWYER

JAMES R. SOLEY
LAWYER



EDMUND NOYES
DENTAL SURGEON

Cephas B. Graves

in the district schools of Massachusetts and in private schools at Independence, Ia., after which he taught school in Iowa for several terms. During 1865-67 he was a student in dentistry under Dr. E. L. Clarke at Dubuque, Ia., and afterward attended for one term the Ohio College of Dentistry, Cincinnati. In 1884 he received the honorary degree of D.D.S. from the Chicago College of Dental Surgery. During 1884-88 he was secretary of the faculty and professor of operative dentistry in the Chicago College of Dental Surgery. In 1891 he became secretary of the faculty of the Northwestern University Dental School, continuing in that capacity until 1897, when he was appointed professor of ethics and jurisprudence for dentists in that institution, a position he still occupies. He is the author of "Ethics and Jurisprudence for Dentists," which contains the course of lectures, with additions, delivered during about twenty years at the Northwestern University Dental School. Dr. Noyes has been president and for five years secretary of the Chicago Dental Society and the Illinois State Dental Society, secretary and president of the Chicago Odontological Society, president of the Northern Illinois Dental Society, and since 1904 has edited the transactions of the Illinois State Dental Society. He is also a member of the University Club of Evanston, Ill. He was married (1) in Detroit, Mich., Oct. 25, 1869, to Elizabeth Miller, of Detroit; (2) at Hartford, Conn., Feb. 3, 1886, to Mary Sophia, daughter of Rev. Rufus P. Wells; (3) at Delavan Lake, Wis., July 1, 1893, to Fanny Henrietta, sister of his second wife; (4) in Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 4, 1897, to Adaline Clara, daughter of Charles Horning, of Milwaukee, Wis. There are four children by the first union: Edmund Spencer, Frederick Bogue, Gertrude Elizabeth, wife of Edward O. Vaile, Jr., and Heman Howard, and two surviving children by the second union: Fanny A. and William Noyes.

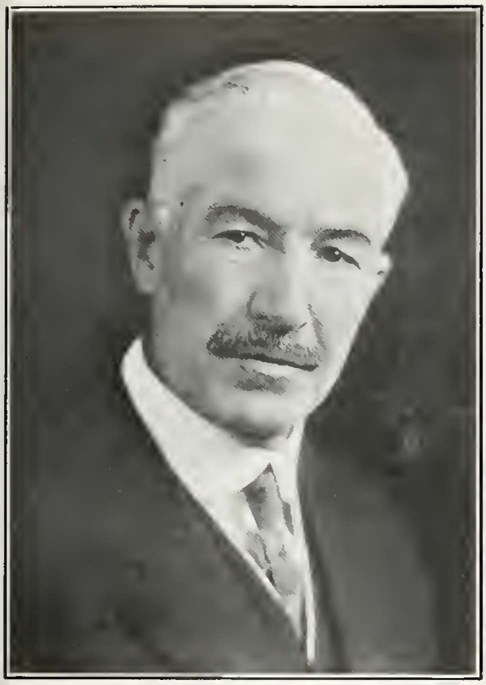
CRANE, Cephas Bennett, clergyman, was born at Marion, Wayne co., N. Y., Mar. 28, 1833, son of Rev. Wheeler Ingalls and Almena (Riddell) Crane, and great-grandson of Thomas Crane of Richmond, N. H.; "there is reason for believing," reads the record, "that this Thomas Crane went from Connecticut to New Hampshire and that he was a descendant of Benjamin of Wethersfield"; there is no proof, however; from Thomas Crane and his wife, Sarah Barrus, the line descends through their son Abraham and his wife, Nancy Ingalls, who were the grandparents of our subject. His father was an honored minister of the Baptist church. Cephas Bennett Crane attended the Black River Institute, Watertown, N. Y.; Mexico Academy, Mexico, N. Y.; Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., and was graduated A.B. at the University of Rochester in 1858, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1864 and the honorary degree of D.D. in 1868. He was also graduated at the Rochester Theological Seminary in 1860. That same year he was ordained to the ministry, and became pastor of the South Baptist Church in Hartford, Conn., where he remained for eighteen years, and was a leading figure in the denominational life and work of the state. In 1878 he accepted a call to the First Baptist Church, Boston, and in 1885 became pastor of the First Baptist Church at Concord, N. H., continuing in that pastorate for twelve years, when he resigned and removed to Cambridge, Mass. For six years he served as acting pastor of the First Baptist Church at Woburn, Mass., and as long as his health permitted was in demand as a supply for churches of Greater Boston and elsewhere. Dr. Crane contributed sermons and chapters to books of sermons, to biographies and other forms of permanent literature, and wrote much for religious newspapers and quarterlies. Among his contributions were a chapter on the "Spiritual Constitution of the Christian Church" in "Madison Avenue Lectures" (1867); a sermon entitled, "No More Sea," in the volume "Heaven" (1884), composed of sermons by leading clergymen of different denominations; and in the "Life of Martin B. Anderson," president of the University of Rochester, a chapter concerning Dr. Anderson as a "Denominational Force." He was frequently called to become pastor of various leading churches in the country, but in his long career as a preacher was pastor of only three. As a preacher and lecturer at colleges and noonday preacher at various times at King's Chapel, Boston, he was always acceptable. He was a trustee of Rochester and Newton Theological seminaries; member of the executive committee of the American Baptist Missionary Union for foreign missions, and one of a deputation of two from the Union to visit London in the interests of the Mission on the Congo river; member of the board of education of Concord, N. H., several years; chaplain of New Hampshire legislature two years, and frequently of courts and medical societies; delegate from New Hampshire to the Arbitration Conference at Washington, D. C., in 1896, and president of the Boston Baptist Ministers' Conference. He was a member of the Ministers' Club of Boston, and of the Alpha Delta Phi and Phi Beta Kappa college fraternities. Dr. Crane was a great student and reader in many fields, traveled abroad extensively, and was a lover of music, art and nature. Throughout his life he was a fearless preacher of the truth as he saw it, and was a constant force for interdenominational comity and cooperation. He was genial, optimistic by nature and by grace, philosophical yet wholly unpedantic, cultivated in mind and manner, a man of absolute integrity, and of gracious personality. He was married Nov. 14, 1865, to Mary Adelia, daughter of Horatio Ely Day, a merchant of Hartford, Conn., and had three children: Annie Louise, kindergartner; Mary Riddell, kindergartner; and Russell Day Crane, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Batavia, N. Y. Dr. Crane died at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 4, 1917.

FRATT, Frederick William, railroad executive and banker, was born at Racine, Wis., July 10, 1859, son of Nicholas Dillar and Elsie (Duffies) Fratt. His earliest known American ancestor was Casper Fratt, whose forebears came, presumably, from Holland. He was agent for the Crown and collector of rents, also agent for Herr Van Derheyden, who owned all of the land where Troy, N. Y., now stands. The line of descent is through his son Casper Fratt; his son, Nicholas Fratt, and his wife, Elizabeth Damp, to their son Jacob and his wife, Catherine Miller, who were the grandparents of Frederick William Fratt. His father, a prominent banker, served in the state senate, was twice democratic candidate for governor of Wisconsin and was president of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society for many years. The son received his preliminary education in the public schools and at McMynn Academy, Racine, and was graduated in civil engineering at the University of Wisconsin in 1882. He had, however, entered the railroad service in 1879 with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Co., serving two years before graduating. In 1882 he became resident engineer and later chief engineer of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, now a part of the

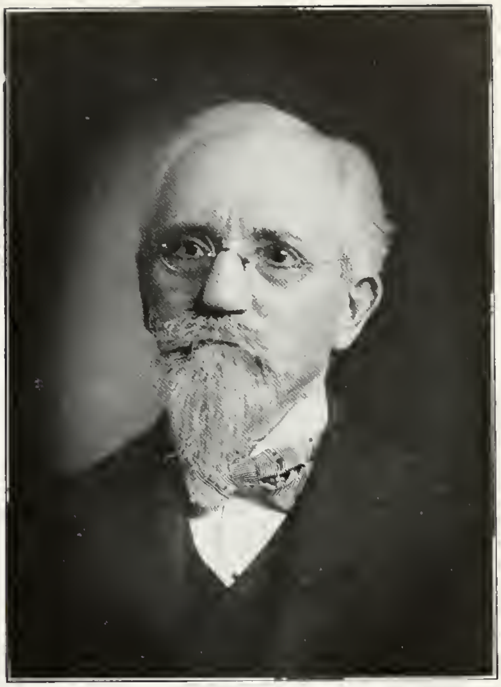
Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway, with headquarters in Milwaukee. He resigned in 1892 to become chief engineer of construction, for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, at Houston. In 1893 he was appointed general manager of the Sherman, Shreveport & Southern Railway, and when that property was absorbed, by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, in 1896, he accepted the position of superintendent of the Texas Midland Railroad, remaining two years in that capacity. During the ensuing two years he was associated with street railway and electrical work as superintendent and engineer of the Galveston City Railroad, resigning in 1900 to resume connection with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas as chief engineer of construction. During this engagement he built that road to San Antonio, Shreveport, Joplin, Oklahoma City, and constructed its terminals in Kansas City. He resigned in 1906 to become president of the Union Depot Bridge and Terminal Railroad Co., and has since been busily engaged in building up the industrial community of North Kansas City. Under his direction there have been built steam and electric railway tracks, water works, light, heat, and power plants, sewerage system, street paving, business blocks, dwellings, industrial plants and warehouses, the most notable achievement being a novel two million dollar bridge across the Missouri river, the novelty consisting of a lift deck to provide for navigation rather than the usual swinging draw. He is likewise president of the North Kansas City Development Co., the National Bank of North Kansas City, and a number of other commercial, industrial and financial institutions. He has served on the board of trustees of the First Congregational Church; as a member of the board of governors of the Sons of the Revolution, and of the Mid-Day Club; as president of the Knife & Fork Club; president of the Engineers' Club, and vice-president of the Traffic Club. He is a member of the University, Commercial, and Blue Hills Golf & Country clubs. His chief recreations are golf, motoring and walking, and he is fond of music, art and literature. In politics he is a Republican. He was married Oct. 16, 1884, to Clara, daughter of S. J. Macartney, a merchant of Hudson, Wis., and has one daughter, Marion Fratt.

COLEMAN, William Franklin, physician, was born in Brockville, Canada, Jan. 6, 1838, son of Billa and Ann Eliza (Wilson) Coleman. His father was a farmer and leather manufacturer. He received his early education under a private tutor and at the village school; later, he attended the Brockville grammar school and the academy at Potsdam, N. Y. He studied medicine at McGill College, Montreal, for three years and was graduated M.D. at Queen's College, Kingston, Ontario, in 1863. For seven years he practiced his profession in the village of Lyn and then spent a year at Moorefield's Eye Hospital and the London Hospital. Upon his return to Canada he located in Toronto and there formed a partnership with Dr. A. M. Rosebrugh, an oculist and aurist of established reputation. He was surgeon to the Toronto Eye and Ear Infirmary for seven years. Making a second visit to Europe, he spent one year in the clinics of Vienna and Heidelberg, studying under Jaeger, Schnabel, Politzer, Gruber and O'Becker. He now settled in St. John, New Brunswick, and spent seven years in his special practice. He was the only oculist and aurist in the city of St. John, and during his residence there served in that capacity at the Provincial Hospital. In 1885 he removed to Chicago, Ill. He was chiefly instrumental in the organization of the Chicago Polyclinic, and afterward in the establishment of the Post-Graduate Medical School. Dr. Coleman was a member of the Chicago Ophthalmological Society (former president) and the Chicago Medical Society. He was also professor of ophthalmology in the Illinois School of Electro-Therapeutics. He was oculist and aurist to the Charity Hospital and president of the Post-Graduate Medical School of Chicago, was professor of ophthalmology in the Post-Graduate Medical School of Chicago and was formerly examiner of pension claims for eye and ear applicants. His contributions to ophthalmic literature include: "Tobacco Amblyopia," "The Ophthalmoscope in the Diagnosis of Brain Disease," "The Ophthalmoscope in the Diagnosis of General Disease," "Is Retinitis Pigmentosa an Evidence of Degeneration in the Offspring of Consanguineous Marriage?" "The Treatment of Retinitis Pigmentosa," "The Determination and Treatment of Hyperopia," "Can the Accommodation be Paralyzed by Homatropine?" "The Use of a Plus Cylinder in Myopic Astigmatism of Low Degree," "A Case of Ptosis from Lipoma," "Cases in Practice of Sympathetic Ophthalmia," Cases of Ossification of the Choroid" and he was the author of "Electricity in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat," the only book on the complete subject. Dr. Coleman was the first to use the sinusoidal current in diseases of the eye. His clubs were the Physicians' and the Canadian. He was married, Oct. 9, 1883, to Mary Winniett, daughter of Judith Hart, a lawyer of St. John, N. B., and Brooklyn, N. Y. He died at Hastings, Fla., Jan. 1, 1917.

PHELPS, Albert Caruthers, journalist, historian, poet and musical critic, was born in New Orleans, La., Dec. 29, 1875, son of Albert G. and Annie (Caruthers) Phelps. His father was a wholesale grocer and later president of the St. Charles Railroad Co. He was graduated at Tulane University with high honors in 1896. He was president of his class in 1896, editor of the "Collegian," a college magazine, and of the annual "Jambalaya," and president of the Tulane Sketch and Glee clubs. After graduating, he engaged as private tutor for a number of the students of the university and spent much of his time in collecting material and writing a history of Louisiana, which is quoted by authorities throughout the world. In 1907 he became a member of the editorial staff of the New Orleans "Item," and continued in this connection during the remainder of his life. He was successful in journalism from the outset, and soon assumed charge of the paper's report on municipal affairs, later becoming one of its editorial writers. In 1910 he was made associate editor of the "Item." Mr. Phelps was possessed of a marked literary and artistic talent. He was an accomplished draftsman and colorist, and an amateur musician. His musical criticisms in the "Item," under the pen-name of "Quilp," were widely admired by musicians for their real technical appreciation of the art. He was not only a critic but a practical musician and philosophical student of music, and his work in this field was always intelligent, conservative and helpful. For a number of years he was a contributor to the "Atlantic Monthly" of both prose and verse. He was courteous, modest, cultured, devoid of spite or bitterness, and with a noble outlook upon life. He was married twice, and is survived by his second wife, Kate, daughter of James Rainey, of New



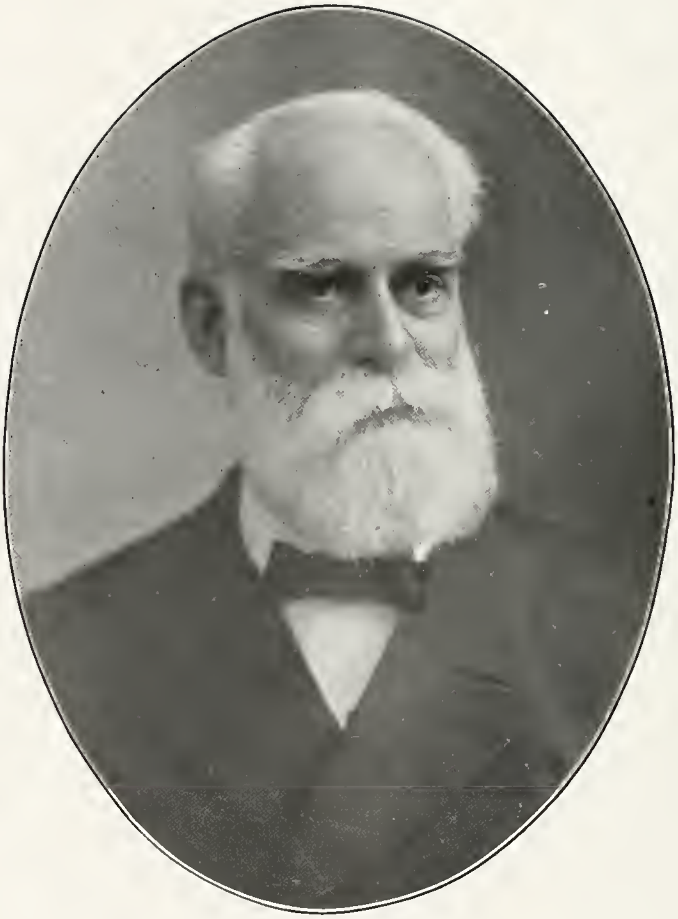
FREDERICK W. FRATT
ENGINEER



WILLIAM F. COLEMAN
PHYSICIAN

ALBERT C. PHELPS
JOURNALIST

DUNCAN D. MacMILLAN
MERCHANT



E. C. Atkins.

Orleans, to whom he was married June 14, 1911. He died in New Orleans, La., May 16, 1912.

MacMILLAN, Duncan D., lumberman and capitalist, was born in Stormon county, Ontario, Can., June 20, 1837, son of Duncan B. and Mary (MacMillan) MacMillan. His father was a merchant in Glasgow, Scotland, and coming to America in 1815, settled on a Canadian farm. The son was educated in the public schools of Canada, and began his business career as a lumber merchant in Canada. In 1856 he removed to La Crosse, Wis., where he was associated with his brothers, John and Alexander MacMillan, in the lumber industry. In 1863 he enlisted in the Federal army and was assigned to the ordnance department and subsequently to the quartermaster's department. After the war he resumed the lumber business, which he conducted practically until his death. In association with his brother, Alexander, he was for years the dominant factor in the LaCrosse Gas Co.; he was president of the State Bank of LaCrosse during 1883–96, and was president and for eighteen years a director of the Black River Improvement Co. He served LaCrosse as alderman, city councilman, member of the board of supervisors and member of the board of education. He was also one of the bridge committee that superintended the construction of the bridge across the Mississippi river at LaCrosse. He was an elder and one of the most generous supporters of the Presbyterian church. He was a member of the Royal Arcanum and Knights of Honor, and was affiliated with the Democratic party. He was kind, generous, thoughtful and lovable, and in all matters pertaining to business and public affairs exhibited extraordinary acumen and executive ability. He was married at LaCrosse, Wis., Sept. 13, 1866, to Mary Jane, daughter of Stephen McCrea, of Canada, and had six children: Mary Isabella, wife of Dr. John Alonzo Rowles, LaCrosse, Wis.; John Hugh, president Cargill Elevator Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; William Duncan, professor of mathematical astronomy, University of Chicago; Daniel D., secretary Cargill Elevator Co.; Janet; and Elizabeth Johnston, wife of Arthur Loring Wheeler, Boston, Mass. Mr. MacMillan died in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 15, 1908. Portrait opposite p. 138.

ATKINS, Elias Cornelius, inventor, manufacturer and philanthropist, was born at Bristol, Conn., June 28, 1833, son of Rollin and Harriet (Bishop) Atkins, grandson of Samuel Atkins, and great-grandson of Thomas Atkins, who came from England about the middle of the 17th century and settled in Connecticut. His father was a clock-maker of marked mechanical ability, who later turned his attention to the manufacture of saws. Elias C. Atkins attended the public schools of Bristol until the death of his father in 1844, when, after a period of farm work, he learned the trade of saw-making under the direction of a paternal uncle, and became shop foreman at seventeen. In 1855 he removed to Cleveland, O., and established the first saw factory in that city. The following year he went to Indianapolis, where he engaged in the same line of enterprise, on a capital of five hundred dollars. The business prospered from the outset, and in 1845 the firm of E. C. Atkins & Co. was incorporated with a capital stock of $2,000,000. Later the stock was increased, and it has since grown into an immense institution, employing more than one thousand men, with a weekly payroll of fifteen thousand dollars. Branch houses are maintained in Memphis, Minneapolis, New York, Portland, Seattle, Atlanta, Chicago, San Francisco and New Orleans, besides which there are important agencies all over the country. The Atkins saw is a tool of recognized superiority and is sold in every civilized country of the world. Aside from this enterprise he was an important factor in the development of the extensive silver, copper and lead mines of the Hecla Consolidated Mining Co. He spent two years in the Rockies superintending the transportation of supplies overland for a distance of three hundred and fifty miles from Ogden, Utah, and under his personal direction the original investment of the mining company was increased from $60,000 to $1,500,000. He was president of the Manufacturers Natural Gas Co., Indianapolis, where he was identified with various other enterprises. He was a man of ideas and he could readily see the practical value of an invention, his superior analytical mind grasping the essentials with unerring judgment. In matters of public policy he kept himself well informed; he was admirably fortified in his convictions and firm and courageous in maintaining them. Politically, he was a Republican. His liberality and generosity were unstinted and were exercised to the full limit of his powers. He was specially interested in the cause of education. He gave much to the Baptist Female Seminary, and exerted strenuous efforts to secure the establishment of a Baptist university in Indianapolis, offering forty acres of land. When the project of reviving the University of Chicago was launched, and John D. Rockefeller offered his first gift of $100,000 to the theological seminary, provided a like amount should be given by others, Mr. Atkins offered to give the forty acres already noted as a donation of $20,000. This bequest secured the interest of the oil king and the present great university took shape and beginning. He afterwards bought back this tract, paying $20,000 for it, and it is now known as University Place. He was a trustee of Morgan Park Seminary, Chicago, until it was merged into the University of Chicago, and until his death he was on the official board of the latter institution. A devout and zealous member of the Baptist Church, he did much for the furtherance of the various departments of its work, both local and general. He was thrice married: (1) to Sarah J. Wells, of Indianapolis; (2) to Mary Dolbeare, of Indianapolis; and (3) at Newton, Mass., Aug. 17, 1865, to Sarah F., daughter of Rev. Addison Parker, a Baptist clergyman. She survives him with one child by the first union, Harriet, wife of John L. McMahon, Colorado Springs, Col.; and five children by the third union: Mary D., wife of Nelson A. Gladding, Indianapolis; Henry C., who succeeded his father as president of the firm of E. C. Atkins & Co.; Sarah Frances, widow of Thomas Reed Kackley, Indianapolis; Emma L., wife of Edward B. Davis, New York city, and Carra, wife of Lieut.-Col. Sanford H. Wadhams, U. S. A., at present (1918) head of the hospital organization of our army in France. He died in Indianapolis, Ind., Apr. 18, 1901.

PARKER, James Henry, banker, was born in Johnson county, N. C., Jan. 4, 1843, son of Matthew and Elizabeth (Hinnant) Parker, and a descendent of one of the New England families that removed to the South before the revolutionary war. The family of Parker resided originally at Norton Lees, England, on the border of the counties of York and Derby, and one of its illustrious members was Thomas Parker, first Earl of Macclesfield, lord chancellor of England. During the reign of Richard II., John de Bardesay, abbot of the monastery of the Blessed Mary of Kirkestall, conveyed lands in Extwistle to William Le Parker, who in the time of Henry IV. was styled de Monk Hall in Extwistle. From this family most of the Parkers in America are descended. On the maternal side Dr. Parker was descended from the Odoms, an old Virginia family. He received his preparatory education in the public schools and at an academy in his native state. Immediately on the breaking out of the war between the states he left school to join the army, enlisting in Co. I, 62d Georgia cavalry, which was afterwards transferred to Gen. Roberts' North Carolina brigade. He was promoted through the several grades to that of second lieutenant, and served with gallantry until 1864, when he returned home on sick furlough. In the interim he was elected county clerk, and resigned from the army on account of ill health to accept this position. Subsequently he began the study of medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and after completing his course practiced for two years in his native state. In 1870 he removed to Charleston, S. C., and engaged in the cotton and naval store business, which he carried on successfully until 1882, when he removed to New York city, continuing in the same line of business. His commercial rise was rapid in New York, and in 1890 he became vice-president of the Park Bank. In 1898 Dr. Parker was elected president of the Produce Exchange Trust Co., and later served for many years as president of the United States National Bank of New York. During recent years he gradually retired from active business, but retained his directorships. His first administration as president of the Mutual Alliance Trust Co. was a period of conservation of its resources and a careful, painstaking development of its activities. The second administration covered practically all of the calendar year of 1914, a period noteworthy for the many perplexing and unprecedented problems introduced into the financial situation—already disturbed by experimental legislation—by the outbreak of the European war. In this crisis Dr. Parker so conducted the affairs of the company that it was able to preserve from harm a multitude of depositors, and the owners of the company as well. His willingness to sacrifice his personal interests to preserve intact the surplus of the company was illustrated by his action at the time of the Claflin failure in 1914, when he purchased $334,000 of Claflin stock, held by the Mutual Alliance Trust Co., which the note brokers had declined to buy. His previous career in connection with large banking interests, and as president of the New York Cotton Exchange, was marked invariably by a rigid adherence to those exact methods which in the last analysis invariably protect all concerned. His devotion to his home and wife was unparalleled. In the world and of the world, he was yet deeply religious. He was president of the board of trustees of the Church of the Messiah, and will be greatly missed and mourned in the various fields of his activity. His life was an inspiration to all with whom he came in contact, and was characterized by loyalty to his friends and affection for his family. Simple-minded and without guile, he cherished an implicit faith in the immortality of the soul. He was chairman of the board of directors of the Mutual Alliance Trust Co., and a director of the Coal and Iron National Bank of the City of New York, the National Bank of Commerce, and the National Reserve Bank of the City of New York. In 1888-90 and again in 1907-08 he was president of the New York Cotton Exchange. In 1888 he became vice-president, and in 1892 president, of the Southern Society of New York, the object of which he was much interested in promoting. He was also an active member and commander of the Confederate Veteran Camp of New York, an organization which has accomplished much in bringing about a union between the veterans of the North and South. His clubs were: Manhattan, New York Athletic, National Arts, Lotos and Whist, of New York city, and the Tuxedo, of Tuxedo Park. He was married Apr. 26, 1877, to Julia A., daughter of Augustus H. Jones, a prominent merchant of Charleston, S. C. Mrs. Parker is prominent in Southern circles in New York city, is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Colonial Dames, and the Order of the Crown, and has been president of the New York chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy since 1900. Dr. Parker died in New York, Jan. 27, 1915.

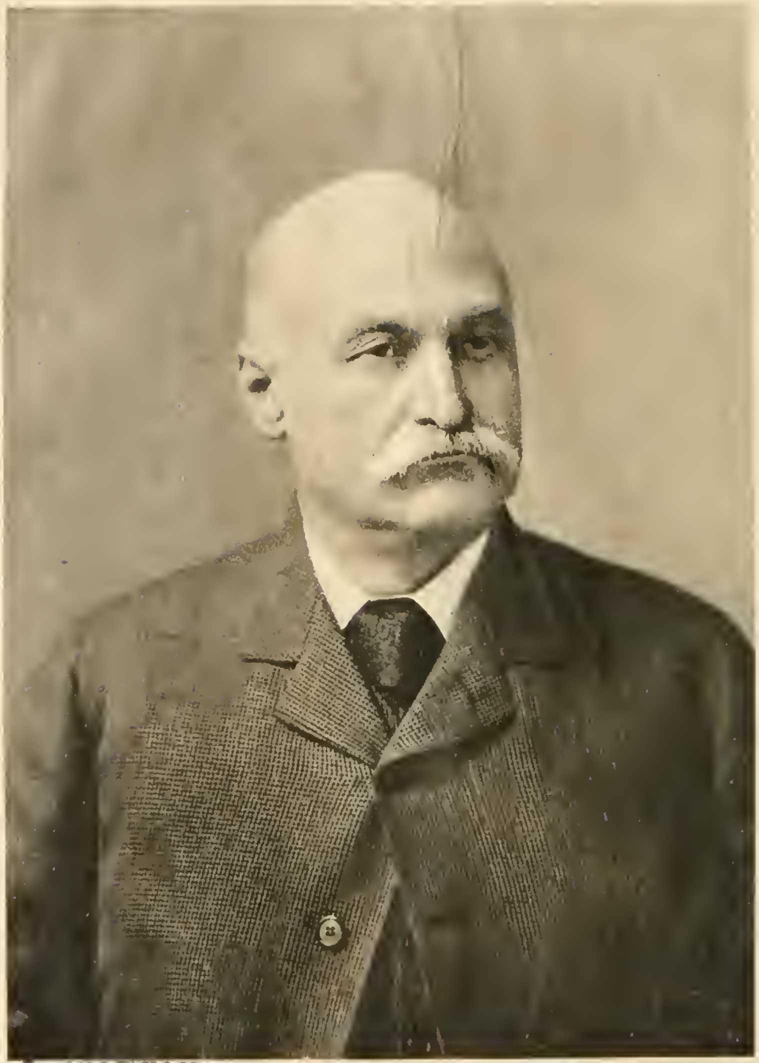
ATLEE, William Augustus, jurist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 1, 1735, the son of William and Jane (Alcock) Atlee. The father, who was private secretary of Lord Howe, when governor of Barbadoes, had located in Philadelphia, later in Trenton and finally at Lancaster, where he died in 1744. The son was compelled to care for the family and became recorder's clerk at Lancaster. His education was not neglected, however, and by the time he was of age he was able to begin the study of law, under Judge Edward Shippen, of Lancaster, and secured admission to the bar in 1758, with a growing and successful practice. He was married on Aug. 31, 1763, to Esther Bowes Sayre, of Philadelphia. He was active in the various movements leading to the revolution, and for four years, 1770-74, was chief burgess of Lancaster. He became a leader among the Whigs and in 1776 was made chairman of Lancaster county's committee of safety, was in the provincial conference of June, 1776, and also became superintendent of the arsenal and deputy commissary of British prisoners, his duties under the latter office being celebrated by a Tory poet:

"Should Atlee summon to his savage bar
To tremble at his rod, be from us far."

The state government, on Aug. 16, 1777, appointed him and John Evans as associate justices of the supreme court, with Chief Justice McKeon, and he served during the trying period of the revolution and after until the reorganization of both state and national governments—a period of fourteen years. He and the chief justice were members of the state constitutional convention of 1789-90, and on the ratification of the new national constitution and the celebration of the new government, Chief Justice McKeon and Justice Atlee rode on a symbolical float in the great procession at Philadelphia, wearing their scarlet robes of office. On the formation of the new Pennsylvania state government in 1791, Justice Atlee was not returned to the supreme court, his county being represented by Justice Jasper Yeates. He was, however, made president judge of the district embracing Chester, Lancaster, York and Dauphin counties of that period, and by virtue of this office, was also a judge of the high court of errors and appeals. His service was comparatively short, however, as he died suddenly at York, Sept. 9, 1793.

QUARLES, Charles, lawyer, was born at Kenosha, Wis., Feb. 13, 1846, son of Joseph Very and Caroline (Bullen) Quarles and brother of Joseph Very Quarles (q.v.), U. S. senator from Wisconsin. His father built and operated the

Chas Quincy



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J H Parker

factory at Kenosha now known as the Bain Wagon Works. He was educated in the public schools of Kenosha, and at the University of Michigan, and in 1868 began his business career in the Chicago offices of the Home Fire Insurance Co. of New York. In 1873 he began the study of law in the Kenosha offices of Head & Quarles; was admitted to the bar in 1875 and began the practice of his profession at Kenosha. In 1888 he removed to Milwaukee and there formed a partnership with his brother, Joseph V. Quarles, and Thomas W. Spence, under the style of Quarles, Spence & Quarles, which firm rapidly assumed a position among the front rank of Wisconsin lawyers. So great was his ability as a lawyer, that he rarely suffered defeat in a case, and his record of successful work in the supreme court stands as a monument to his industry and high ability as an advocate. In the celebrated Schandein will case he successfully resisted the efforts of a son and daughter of Wisconsin's wealthiest woman to break that document. In 1905 he was special counsel for the government in the suit against the General Paper Co., for violation of the Sherman law, which resulted in the dissolution of the concern, and later in the government's suit against the Milwaukee Refrigerator Transit Co., and several railroads, for alleged rebating, and in which he was successful. One of his most brilliant achievements was his prosecution of the libel suit of Charles F. Pfister against the Milwaukee "Free Press," in which, after one of the most bitterly contested battles that ever took place in Wisconsin, his client was awarded a heavy verdict. The successful outcome of the libel suit of Emmanuel L. Philipp, now governor of Wisconsin, against "McClure's Magazine," which was tried in New York city in 1908, was likewise largely due to his ability. An earlier case in which he was prominent was that of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., in which he appeared as attorney for the striking railroad men. Subsequently he was attorney for the receivers of that road. In proceedings before the supreme court in 1908 which resulted in the release of Fred C. Schultz, confined in the house of correction after a conviction for bribery, he wrote the reply brief for Schultz, in which he demonstrated to the court conclusively that the law of conspiracy had not been properly laid down in the proceedings in the municipal court. Among the instances of his sagacity may be cited the Milwaukee street car franchise fight of 1900, when he advised the city council to pass a certain franchise regardless of the injunction by which opponents of the measure sought to prevent its passage; the supreme court sustained the action of the council in passing the ordinance and of the mayor in signing it. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. In 1897 he was chosen school director, and later was unanimously elected president of the board. He was a member of the Wisconsin Humane Society, also of the Milwaukee, Deutscher, Country, University and Milwaukee Yacht clubs, Milwaukee. His collection of mineralogical and archaeological specimens was one of the most complete and valuable ever gathered by an individual in America. Not only was Mr. Quarles a great lawyer, a profound scholar and a wise advocate, but he was one of the most genial and lovable of men. A delightful conversationalist, his keen wit, kindly humor and broad knowledge of affairs made association with him a rare and unforgetable thing. He was never too busy to give of his time and counsel to the younger men who sought assistance, and he gave such advice with a gracious courtesy that made it doubly appreciated. In the courtroom his winning personality was as strongly in evidence as in his private life. He was a ruthless cross-examiner, persistent in following out a line of inquiry and dogged in his efforts to obtain the result he desired. The purity of his diction, the rhetorical charm of his sentences, and the clearness of his thought made argument on the most commonplace subject a delight to the ear. His jury addresses were masterful and characterized by a comprehensive grasp of the evidence, and a profound knowledge of human nature. Altogether, he was typical of the great lawyer, the splendid, thorough and courtly gentleman, and he was greatly beloved by all Milwaukee. He was married Nov. 10, 1881, to Emma W., daughter of David B. Thiers, of Kenosha, Wis.; she survives him, with four children: Louis, Charles B., Henry C., and Ethel, wife of L. O. French. He died in Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 8, 1908.

RINEHART, George Franklin, journalist and reformer, was born in Jasper county, Ia., Feb. 21, 1864, son of James S. and Hannah E. (Needles) Rinehart. He received his preliminary education in the public schools, at Hazel Dell Academy, Newton, Ia., and the Newton high school, and subsequently attended Northern Indiana Normal School, Valparaiso. At sixteen years of age he began teaching under a special certificate. He served as principal of schools, and for two terms as county superintendent of schools of Hamilton county, Kan., also as deputy clerk of the district court. He established the first school districts and opened the first court in Hamilton county as an organized county. Later he studied law under the preceptorship of Winslow & Wilson, of Newton, Ia., and was admitted to the Kansas bar in 1886; to the bar of Iowa in 1897, and to that of Oklahoma in 1912. Most of his active life, however, has been devoted to journalism. During 1897-1907 he published the Newton (Ia.) "Herald." He also bought the "Democrat-Chronicle," a Des Moines weekly, which two years later was merged with the "Daily Tribune," of which he became editor, remaining in that capacity until 1908. In 1897 he was the Democratic nominee for state superintendent of public instruction, polling the largest vote ever accorded a member of his party for that office. During that period he several times declined a congressional nomination, but served as chairman of the congressional committee and as delegate to nearly all conventions, where he wrote party platforms and assisted in shaping party policies along progressive lines. He founded the Iowa Jefferson Club; was a delegate to the national convention of 1904, making one of the speeches at that convention, and participated as editor and speaker in all of the great national campaigns during 1896-1912. In 1912 he removed to Tucson, Ariz., and two years later was elected general secretary of the Temperance Federation of Arizona, upon the organization of that body. He is known as "The Man Who Made Arizona Dry." In 1915 the Dry Chicago Federation, composed of all religious, temperance and civic bodies opposed to the saloon, called him to that city as superintendent of the movement to remove 7,152 saloons from that municipality. There was no vote had, however, on prohibition, but he secured Sunday closing. He then went to Montana, where he was for six months superintendent of the Dry Montana Federation, and that state went dry by a large majority. Mr. Rinehart lectures frequently and has a wide reputation as a platform orator. He is the author of numerous pamphlets and one volume of poems.

He was married at Syracuse, Kan., Dec. 28, 1887, to Susan, daughter of Maj. J. L. Young, of Leon, Ia., and has two children: Lora F. and Mildred E., wife of James S. Mansfield.

BLAIR, Walter, educator and soldier, was born in Richmond, Va., Nov. 10, 1835, son of Walter Dabney and Louisa Edmonia (Wills) Blair, and great-grandson of John Blair (1720-71), a native of Ulster, Ireland, also a noted clergyman, principal of the famous "Fagg's Manor" School, and author of several theological works, who was (1767-69) professor of divinity and for a short time acting president of the College of New Jersey. Walter Blair received his early education in the school of Dr. R. L. Dabney, Tinkling Spring, Va., and was graduated with distinction at Hampden-Sidney College in 1855. Immediately after graduation he was appointed tutor of Latin. In 1857 he became assistant professor of ancient languages and in 1859 full professor of Latin. During 1859-62 he was occupied in the study of Sanskrit, Greek, Latin and German at universities in Germany, having a leave of absence for this purpose. He ceased his studies, giving up all his dearest interests, in order to go home and enlist as a private in the 1st company, Richmond howitzers, Cabell's battalion, and, serving until the end of the war, was mustered out with the rank of sergeant major of the battalion. He then resumed his work at Hampden-Sidney College, Va., as professor of Latin, and later instructor in German, and continued it until 1896, when because of impaired eyesight he resigned, and was created professor emeritus. Prof. Blair published one book, "Latin Pronunciation: An Inquiry Into the Proper Sounds of the Latin Language During the Classical Period" (1870), which passed through several editions and attracted much favorable comment. He also published a number of essays. To him and to Dr. Gildersleeve is given the main credit for the introduction of the Roman method of pronunciation in the South. Aside from the truly scholarly and exact nature of his learning, his most remarkable characteristics were justice, purity, mercy and genuine humility. He was a faithful Christian. A president of Hampden-Sidney College, who had known him for fifty-four years, says: "I can recall no more modest, truthful, honorable and trustworthy Christian man among all my acquaintances." The degree of D.L. was conferred on him by Washington Lee University, Lexington, Va., in 1883. He was married, Apr. 27, 1874, to Ellen Donnell, daughter of Samuel W. Smith, of Baltimore, Md., and a granddaughter of Robert Smith, secretary of the navy in the cabinet of Thomas Jefferson and secretary of state under Madison. They had one daughter, Ellen D. C. Blair. Prof. Blair died in Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 12, 1909.

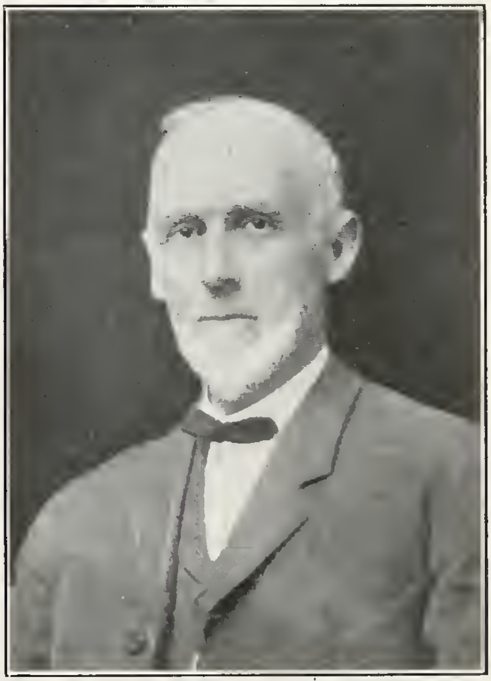
IAUKEA, Curtis Piehu, financier and secretary of Hawaii, was born at Waimea, Hawaii, Dec. 13, 1855, son of J. W. Iaukea, who was district magistrate of Hamakua, Hawaii. He was reared in Honolulu under the direction of his uncle, a personal attendant of Kamehameha IV, and was educated as a ward of the government, under Archdeacon Mason, of the Anglican church in Hawaii. In 1872, upon the death of King Kamehameha V, who had sent him to Lahaina to learn sugar-boiling, he went to Hilo, Hawaii, where his sister was residing. It was at Hilo that King Kalakaua, on his royal tour of the islands, saw this young retainer of the chiefs and commanded him to resume his place at the royal palace. Here he remained in one capacity or another, until the overthrow of the monarchy in 1893. He was chief secretary of the department of foreign affairs in 1880, and in 1883 was sent as special envoy to the coronation of the czar of Russia. After visiting the different courts of Europe, to which he had been accredited as Hawaiian envoy, he went to India and Japan to study the immigration question and to open negotiations for a labor convention between Hawaii and the governments of those countries. In Japan his mission was notably successful, resulting in the admission of Japanese laborers to the sugar plantations of Hawaii. He was collector general of customs in 1884 and chamberlain of the king's household, crown land agent and commissioner in 1889. As chamberlain he was given special charge and care of the royal party, attending the jubilee of Queen Victoria in 1887, and which included Queen Kapiolani, Princess Liliuokalani, Gov. Dominis and their several suites, and enroute the party visited Pres. and Mrs. Cleveland at the White House. Later he was sent to London as secretary and aide-de-camp of the special embassy from the Republic of Hawaii on the occasion of the diamond jubilee of the queen, in 1897. In 1898 he accompanied Pres. and Mrs. Dole to Washington on their visit to Pres. and Mrs. McKinley, acting as secretary and military attache. Since 1909 he had been managing trustee and treasurer of the Liliuokalani Trust, and business representative for Her Majesty, Liluokalani. He was county sheriff during 1906–08, when he was defeated for re-election on an independent Democratic ticket and in 1912 he was elected as senator from the 4th district, island of Oahu. Among the many orders and foreign distinctions that have been conferred upon him are the grand cross and cordon of St. Stanislaus, conferred by the emperor of Russia on the occasion of the coronation in 1883; officer of the French Legion of Honor, conferred by Pres. Grevy of the Republic of France; grand officer's cross of the crown of Italy; grand cross and ribbon of the Order of Takovo, Servia; jubilee and diamond jubilee medals of Queen Victoria; grand officer of the Order of Rising Sun of Japan; knight commander of the Swedish Order of St. Olaf, and all of the Hawaiian orders and decorations instituted by King Kalakaua during the monarchy. He was appointed secretary of the Territory of Hawaii Mar. 16, 1917.

WAITE, John Leman, editor and publisher, was born at Ravenna, Portage co., O., Aug. 29, 1840, son of John and Martha Amelia (Clark) Waite. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Thomas Wayte, who came from England in 1634, located first in Boston, Mass., and subsequently settled in Rhode Island. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Benjamin Waite, and the latter's wife, Martha Leonard; their son John and his wife, Mary Belden; their son John and his wife Submit Hastings, and their son John and his wife, Abigail Cranston, who were the grandparents of John Leman Waite. Sergt. Benjamin Waite II was engaged in various Indian wars and was slain in battle at Deerfield and Sergt. John Waite (III) was in the fight with the French and Indians at Deerfield. Our subject's father was a cooper, merchant and farmer, who removed to Burlington, Ia., in 1867, and there became a member of the grocery firm of Waite, Trenor & Co., and later conducted a commission business under the firm style of Waite & Leebrick; he afterwards turned his attention to farming in Flint River township. John Leman Waite was educated in the public schools of Ravenna; at a

GEORGE F. RINEHART
JOURNALIST

WALTER BLAIR
EDUCATOR

CURTIS P. IAUKEA
FINANCIER



JOHN L. WAITE
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Sam Bear Jr

private academy in Chicago, and at Bryant & Stratton Business College, that city. At the age of seventeen he became a telegraph operator at Lebanon, O., advancing in that connection until, in 1863, he was made first superintendent of telegraph of the Burlington & Missouri River Railway Co., Burlington, Ia. He continued in the telegraph business for twelve years, meanwhile acting as correspondent for various newspapers. In 1869 he became city editor and market reporter of the Burlington "Hawk-Eye," then owned and published by Edwards & Beardsley. He afterwards devoted three years to the development of the A. T. Hay electrical and metallurgical discoveries and inventions, but in 1874 returned to the "Hawk-Eye" as associate editor. In 1876 he succeeded Robert J. Burdette (q.v.), the noted humorist as managing editor, continuing in that capacity until 1882, when he resigned, having been appointed postmaster of Burlington by Pres. Arthur. He filled that position four years, when he again went to the "Hawk-Eye," this time as editor and publisher. He was again called to the position of postmaster through appointment of Pres. McKinley, in 1898, and served two subsequent terms through appointment of Pres. Roosevelt, in 1902 and 1906. "Bob" Burdette had made the "Hawk-Eye" one of the celebrated newspapers of the west; other famous journalists had from time to time been numbered among its staff members, but the trenchant editorials of the subject have served to place his name among the distinguished newspaper men of the day. The Burlington "Hawk-Eye" has a reputation that is nation-wide, and its very name is synonymous with sound sense and a high standard in journalism. He was married Sept. 21, 1864, to Letitia Caroline, daughter of Thomas M. Williams, of Burlington, Ia.; Mrs. Waite is editor of the woman's department of the "Hawk-Eye" and author of "By the Thorn Road," a booklet on religious topics. They have three children: Clay Milton, business manager of the "Hawk-Eye"; Jessie Benning, widow of William Henry Davidson, who was managing editor of the "Hawk-Eye," and Lola Waite.

BEAR, Samuel, Jr., merchant and philanthropist, was born in Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 13, 1853, son of Myer and Mina (Newman) Bear. His father, a native of Germany, came to this country in 1830 and settled in Baltimore, Md., where he opened a dry goods store and was subsequently instrumental in laying the foundation of the Morris Bear & Bros. store, a wholesale dry goods establishment known all over the South; he also rendered financial assistance to the Confederate cause during the civil war. Samuel Bear attended the private schools of Wilmington, and was graduated at Colston Military Academy in 1873. In 1876 he became a member of the firm of Morris Bear & Bros. of Wilmington. This firm was for years one of the largest houses of its kind in the state, bearing an honored name and unsullied reputation. His brother Joseph died early in youth, and after the death of his brother Morris in 1889, Isaac and Samuel continued the business until the death of Isaac in 1911, at which time Samuel retired from active business life, although until the close of his life he transacted all his business, personal and otherwise, in the name of the firm. Mr. Bear was always active in public affairs, and in 1885, during the administration of Mayor E. D. Hall, he was elected a member of the board of aldermen, serving two terms. During part of this time he served as mayor pro tem., Col. Hall being absent much of the time. In his earlier life he was identified with practically every large enterprise in Wilmington, and he was one of the original directors of the old Atlantic National Bank of Wilmington, which was later merged with the Murchison National Bank. Deeply interested in the public school system of the city, in 1904 he became a member of the joint school committee. He gave generously of his time and attention to the work of the several institutions, and was held in high esteem by teachers and pupils alike. Mr. Bear was a member of the board of managers of the James Walker Hospital, of which he was president at the time of his death; was a trustee of the B'nai B'rith Orphanage of Atlanta, Ga., and a director of the Temple of Israel. He also served on many important committees of the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce. A member of various societies in the North as well as in the South, he held several offices in the B'nai B'rith lodge, but confined his activities latterly to Stonewall lodge, No. I, Knights of Pythias. Mr. Bear donated to the city of Wilmington the handsome Isaac Bear Memorial School and the Morris Bear Hospital for Contageous Diseases. His philanthropies were many and he was ever ready to aid his fellowmen. In his will he bequeathed large sums to the James Walker Memorial Hospital, the Catherine Kennedy Home for Old Ladies, the Temple of Israel, the Hebrew Orphans' Home of Atlanta, the Denver Hospital, Denver, Colo., the Home for Consumptives and other Jewish charitable organizations in different parts of the country. Having traveled and studied extensively in this country and abroad, he was a man of remarkable intelligence, and was a deep student of literature and the languages. Of sound business judgment, his advice was frequently sought and cheerfully given with advantage to the seeker. Kind and considerate at all times, he also had a keen sense of humor. He was married Nov. 7, 1911, to Mrs. Fannie Hahn, widow of Julius Hahn, and daughter of Solomon Jacobs, a wholesale jeweler and one of the earliest and most prominent citizens of Cleveland, O. He died in Wilmington, N. C., Mar. 3, 1916.

HUNGERFORD, Frank Louis, lawyer, was born in Torrington, Conn., Nov. 6, 1843, son of John and Charlotte (Austin) Hungerford, and a descendant of Thomas Hungerford, who came to America from England about 1639 and settled at Hartford, Conn., subsequently removing to Pequot (New London), the line being traced through his son Thomas; the latter's son Thomas and his wife Elizabeth Smith; their son Capt. John and his wife Deborah Hungerford; and their son John Hungerford, who was the grandfather of Frank Louis Hungerford. His father was a manufacturer. The son attended the University of Vermont, but left college before graduating to enter the Harvard Law School. Later, he entered the law office of Sen. George F. Edmunds (q.v.) at Burlington, Vt., under whom he acquired a thorough knowledge of the legal profession, and was admitted to the bar in 1865. Declining an offer to remain with Sen. Edmunds, he returned to Connecticut and opened an office in his native town. He was successful from the start, and soon acquired a large and lucrative practice. In 1869 he removed to New Britain and formed a partnership with Hon. Charles E. Mitchell (q.v.) under the firm name of Mitchell & Hungerford. About twenty years later John P. Bartlett was admitted to the firm, and the style was changed to Mitchell, Hungerford & Bartlett. Mr. Hungerford aided in the drafting of the first charter of New Britain and in the preparation of the first code of by-laws for the city government. He was city attorney for a number of years, and in 1897 became corporation counsel, retaining that office until his death. He served as judge of probate, first in Torrington and afterwards in New Britain, acquitting himself in those positions with his accustomed judgment and integrity. In 1897 he became the senior partner of the firm of Hungerford, Hyde, Joslyn & Gilman in Hartford, and acquired a great reputation as a trial lawyer. Judge Hungerford enjoyed public confidence and respect in an almost unlimited degree. It rarely occurs that public confidence is so completely centered in any one legal adviser as it was in him. For thirty-three years he was a deacon in the Congregational church, and at the time of his death was the head of a Bible class of nearly sixty men. He was also a teacher of Sunday-school teachers, was president of the Young Men's Christian Association for twelve years, and was also president of the New Britain Hospital. He was a director of the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Co., the Stanley Rule and Level Co., and the New Britain National Bank. He was possessed of a blameless purity of character, kindness, courtesy, and a conscientious regard for truth and justice. He was a lover of fine horses, intelligent dogs, and the broad horns of the farm, and was also fond of fishing. He was married Dec. 21, 1869, to Sarah A., daughter of William A. Churchill, and his children were: William Churchill, Florence, Belle and Frank Mills Hungerford, the first of whom only grew to maturity and became a successful lawyer. He died in New Britain, Conn., June 22, 1909.

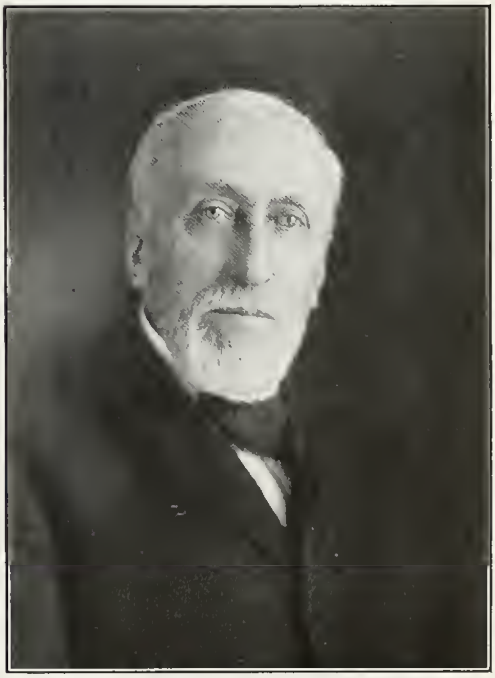
HERTZLER, Arthur Emanuel, surgeon, was born at West Point, Ia., July 26, 1870, son of Daniel and Hannah M. (Krehbiel) Hertzler. His father, a farmer, was a native of Reinphalz, Germany, who came to this country in 1840 and settled in Wadsworth, O. The son received his early education in the public schools of Iowa, was graduated at Southwest Kansas College with the degree of B.S. in 1890, and at Northwestern University, Chicago, with the degree of M.D. in 1894. After a post-graduate course at the Southwest Kansas College, he began the practice of his profession at Moundridge, Kan. He spent three years at the University of Berlin, studying anatomy and surgery. Shortly after his return from Europe he made his home in Kansas City, Mo., where he acquired a large practice, and added to his reputation as one of the leading surgeons of the United States. During 1902–09 he was professor of histology, pathology, gynecology and experimental surgery at the University Medical College, and also served as attending surgeon to Halstead, Swedish and The General hospitals, Kansas City. He then became assistant professor of surgery at the University of Kansas, Rosedale. His native ability, combined with the thorough preparation with which he had entered upon his life-work, placed him among the foremost practitioners and authorities of that section. Since 1909 he has been associated with the Bell Memorial Hospital, Rosedale, and his recognition by the members of his own profession was no less immediate, sincere and pronounced. He became a member of the Kansas State Medical Society in 1896, and is also a member of the Missouri Medical, American Medical and Western Surgical associations, Association of American Anatomists, Mississippi Valley Medical Society and the American Microscopical Society, having served as president of the latter in 1912. He has made special researches in the anatomy and pathology of the peritoneum and the etiology of tumors. Among his writings which have proved valuable contributions to the literature of the profession may be mentioned: "The Morphogenesis of the Stigmata and Stomata Occurring in Peritoneal and Vascular Endothelium" (1901); "Studies in the Anatomy and Physiology of the Hip-Joint" (1909); "Quinin and Urea Hydrochlored as a Local Anesthetic" (1909); "Pseudoperitoneum, Varicosity of the Peritoneum and Sclerosis of the Mesentery," with preliminary note on Fibrous Tissue (1910); "A Treatise on Tumors" (1912); "Operations in Surgery Under Local Anesthesia" (1912), and "Pathogenesis of Congenital Cystic Disease of the Parenchymatous Organs" (1913). Dr. Hertzler was married, (1) May 1, 1894, to Myrtle, daughter of Daniel T. Arnold, by whom he had three daughters: Agnes H., Helen L., and Margaret L. Hertzler. They were divorced in 1905, and he was married (2) July 30, 1907, to Mrs. Edith D. Sarrasin.

BEILFUSS, Albert William, printer and humanitarian, was born in Pomerania, Germany, Sept. 14, 1854, son of John and Caroline Bielfuss. He received a common school education in his native country and came to America with his parents in 1868, settling at Oswego, N. Y. There he learned the printing trade, devoting his spare time to reading and study, and familiarizing himself with the history of his adopted country and the management of its public affairs. Removing to Chicago in 1876, he worked at his trade in various offices until he established the printing firm of Severinghaus & Beilfuss, in partnership with George Severinghaus. Elected to the city council in 1896, he soon became conspicuous as a most active, efficient and incorruptible worker for the public good. As a member of the most important committees of the city council and as chairman of several of those committees he originated and promoted numerous measures tending to improve conditions among the poorer classes in Chicago. He was especially active and successful in working for the relief of overcrowding and the provision of breathing and recreation spaces for poor families. The city council had created a special commission for the purpose of establishing small parks, playgrounds and bathing beaches, but prior to 1905, when Mr. Beilfuss was appointed chairman of the commission, but little had been accomplished. Prompted by purely charitable motives he threw his whole soul into the work and continued it with never-abating zeal during the remainder of his life. At the time of his death twenty-five municipal playgrounds, seventy small parks and three bathing beaches bore evidence of his faithful enterprise and exertions. From a beginning, when the city grudgingly set aside $20,000 annually for small parks, he so successfully pressed the necessity that the cash appropriation in 1913 totaled $281,000, while a bond issue of $350,000 was placed under the control of the small parks commission. Mr. Beilfuss was known throughout Chicago as the "father of the small park." He was a member of the council finance committee for ten years and served, in all, ten terms in the city council. In his religious belief he was a Lutheran and did good work for the educational institutions of that denomination, especially as a director of the Concordia Teachers' Seminary, River Forest, Ill., and of the Lutheran High School, Chicago. For several years he was president of the Concordia League, and he was a member of various social clubs, societies and associations. He was

FRANK L. HUNGERFORD
LAWYER

ARTHUR E. HERTZLER
SURGEON

ALBERT W. BEILFUSS
PRINTER AND HUMANITARIAN



CHARLES BRIGGS
MERCHANT

N. E. Worden

married in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 1, 1881, to Emilie Martens, and had five children: Emily, wife of Arthur Meyer; Mathilda, wife of William Schnekmel; Louise, Lydia and Albert, Jr. He died in Chicago, Ill., July 30, 1914.

BRIGGS, Charles, merchant, was born at Cincinnatus, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1837, son of Isaac Sampson and Mary (Smith) Briggs. His first American ancestor of record was Richard Briggs, of Taunton, Mass., one of the grantors in 1772 who paid the Indian proprietors of Dighton "143 honest pounds" for their little township. Richard's wife was Rebekah Hoskin, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Richard and his wife Mary Kingsbury; their son Richard and his wife Abigail Andrews; their son Ephraim and his wife Rebekah Waterman and their son Ephraim and his wife Deborah Simpson, who were the grandparents of Charles Briggs. Isaac Sampson Briggs, his father, was a graduate of the Harvard Medical School who for nearly half a century practiced at Dryden, N. Y. During the gold rush to California in 1849, he went as physician with a company of fifty argonauts from Ithaca, N. Y. Charles Briggs was educated in the public schools of Homer and Dryden, N. Y., and at Homer Academy. At fifteen he went to Geneva, Wis., as clerk in the mercantile establishment of an uncle, Timothy C. Smith, continuing in his service ten years. He was cashier in a Geneva bank for a brief period, and then entered the employ of Seth D. North, a merchant at Rockland, Mich. A year later he was admitted as a partner in the business. In 1868 the firm purchased the general mercantile business of Leopold & Austrian, at Calumet, Mich., and in 1872 a branch also under his management was opened at Lake Linden, Mich. The partnership was dissolved in 1876, he remaining at Calumet as sole proprietor of the store at that place, and subsequently forming a partnership with Hiram U. Cole, under the firm style of Briggs & Cole. From 1884 until he closed the business, in 1908, he was sole proprietor. Upon the organization of the Merchants & Miners Bank of Calumet, he was elected president of the institution, and under his personal direction it became one of the large and influential banking houses of the state. Since 1901 he has been president of the Calumet & Arizona Mining Co., with a mine at Bisbee, Ariz., and smelter at Douglas, that state, and he is also president of the New Cornelia Copper Co., a subsidiary of the Calumet & Arizona Mining Co. He is associated with various other mining, industrial or financial concerns as officer or director. In 1879-1909 he was a member of the Calumet school board; served five years as its secretary, and ten years as president. As a Republican he was a member of the Michigan house of representatives during 1879–80. He is a director in the Miscowaubik Club, Calumet, and a member also of the Union Club, Cleveland, O. He was married July 26, 1865, to Sarah E., daughter of Thomas J. Hanna, a merchant of Geneva (now Lake Geneva), and has one son, Charles Edwin Briggs, a surgeon of Cleveland, O. Portrait opposite p. 144.

WORDIN, Nathaniel Eugene, physician, was born in Bridgeport, Conn., May 26, 1844, son of Nathaniel Sherwood and Fanny Augusta (Leavenworth) Wordin. Through his mother he is descended from Dr. Samuel Johnson, who was first president of King's College (Columbia). He receive his early education at the public schools of Bridgeport and at Wilbraham Academy. In 1862 he became a member of the 6th Connecticut regiment, which then had been for some time in the field. Most of his service in the army was on detailed duty in the inspector's and adjutant-general's departments; at headquarters, 10th army corps, under Gen. Birney, and at headquarters, army of the James, under Gen. Godfrey Weitzel. It was while with the latter that he entered Richmond on the morning of its capture, Apr. 3, 1865. Selected by Gen. Shepley, Gen. Weitzel's chief of staff and military governor of Richmond, as confidential clerk, he penned the order which placed the Confederate capital under martial law. Having been mustered out at City Point in 1865, he resumed his studies and was graduated A.B. at Yale in 1870. He began the study of medicine at the latter institution, but was graduated at Jefferson Medical College with the degree of M.D. in 1873. At Yale he was a member of the Linonia, Kappa Sigma Epsilon and Alpha Delta Phi societies, and received a colloquy appointment in his senior year. In 1876 he formed a partnership for the practice of medicine and surgery with Dr. Robert Lauder, which continued until 1879, after which he practiced independently at Bridgeport until the close of his life. He was a member of the Bridgeport Medical Association, having served as secretary and president; the Fairfield County Medical Association; the Connecticut Medical Society, of which he was secretary for seventeen years; the American Academy of Medicine, and the American Public Health Association. In 1890 he was appointed a member of the Connecticut Board of Health and continued in that relation until 1900. He was physician to the Bridgeport Protestant Orphan Asylum, also surgeon on the visiting staff of the Bridgeport Hospital and for many years the first secretary of the Fairfield County Historical Society. Articles from his pen appeared in various medical publications, and he was a member of the advisory council of the "Yale Medical Journal." In religion he was a Congregationalist, and held the office of deacon in the First Congregational Church. He was married at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 25, 1879, to Eliza Woodruff, daughter of Julius Steele Barnes, M.D., and had one child, Laura Barnes Wordin. Dr. Wordin died in Bridgeport, Conn., May 10, 1915.

NOBLE, Worden Payne, stock raiser and banker, was born at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1847, son of William Nathaniel and Jane (Payne) Noble, and grandson of Nathaniel Noble who came from Carlisle, England, in 1837 and settled at Syracuse, N. Y. His father was a civil engineer. He received his education in the public schools and at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, Watertown, N. Y., and began his active career in Washington, D. C., as page in the U. S. senate. Later, he became manager of the Herendon Hotel, Omaha, Neb., and in 1867 removed to Fort Laramie, Wyo., where he took charge of the business of Jules E. Coffey & Cuny, government contractors. In 1868 he removed to Atlantic City, Wyo., entering into the general merchandise business, but one year later sold out and engaged in government contracting and teaming at South Pass, Wyo., hauling with ox teams most of the lumber used in the erection of Camp Stanbaugh. In 1877 he bought several ranches, raising sheep and cattle, and at the same time operated trading posts for the Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians, having a large trade in hides and furs with them throughout a period of twenty years, and numbering among his staunchest friends the great Shoshone chief, Washakie, and the Arapahoe Blackfoot. He was the founder and principal owner of the large mercantile establishments of

Noble & Lane at Lander and Shoshone Agency. In 1889 he established the bank of Noble, Lane & Noble at Lander, and continued as its president until his death. He also established the mercantile business of Noble & Bragg at North Wood, Wyo. Near these two towns he had approximately 75,000 sheep and 30,000 more near Golconda, Nev., where the Clover Valley Land & Live Stock Co., of which he was president, owned a mammoth ranch of 60,000 acres. From 1883 he made his home at Salt Lake City, Utah, though much of his time was spent in Wyoming. He was active in civic and municipal affairs, and at one time he was offered the mayorality of Salt Lake City by acceleration, but declined. He was one of the first non-Mormons to become a member of the city council, was chairman of the board of public works, and chairman of the fire and police commission. As a member of the Liberal party he took a keen interest in its campaigns. In Wyoming he had been a member of the state legislature in 1877, and for eight years was commissioner of Sweetwater county. Soon after becoming a resident of Salt Lake City he assisted in the organization of the Commercial National, now the Continental National Bank, of which he was vice-president at the time of his death. He was a charter member of the Alta Club and a member of the Commercial Club. Worden P. Noble was one of the finest types of men who followed the star of empire to the westward. No path was too rugged, no task too arduous for him to undertake. Throughout the period when the Western mining camps were a rendezvous for the most adventurous and lawless spirits of the world, in whatever town he was he was a force for the maintenance of order, for the preservation of peace, and the supremacy of the law. Loyal to friend and to conviction, and with the buoyancy of an unconquerable spirit, he found time to gather a vast store of varied information which rendered him one of the most delightful and entertaining of companions. He was married at Atlantic City, Wyo., Dec. 25, 1869, to Margaret Jane, daughter of James William Halloran, of Baltovin, County Kerry, Ireland; she died in 1893. There are four surviving children: Fred Worden; Ida Jane, wife of Lewis C. Robinson of Salt Lake City; Edith Araminta, wife of R. Gould-Smith of San Francisco, and Margaret Mayme Noble. He died in Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 6, 1914.

WEAVER, James Baird, soldier and statesman, was born at Dayton, O., June 12, 1833, son of Abram and Susan (Imley) Weaver. The family moved to Michigan in 1835 and to Iowa in 1842. He was educated at the public schools and was graduated at the law school of Ohio University, Cincinnati, in 1856. He practiced law in Iowa until the outbreak of the civil war when he enlisted in the Federal army as a private in company G, 2d Iowa volunteer infantry. In May, 1861, he was mustered in as first lieutenant of the company, was promoted to major in July, 1862, and to colonel in October of the same year. The conduct of the 2d Iowa at Fort Donelson brought from Gen. Halleck a telegram as follows: "The 2d Iowa showed themselves the bravest of the brave. They had the honor to lead the troops that entered the fort." Lieut. Weaver was struck in the right shoulder with a glancing bullet and his cap was pierced by a bullet which grazed his scalp. At Shiloh he served with his regiment in the bitter fighting on both days. At Corinth the evening before the first day's fight in July, 1862, he was commissioned major of the regiment. The following October both Col. Baker and Lieut. Col. Mills were fatally wounded, and Weaver assumed command of the regiment, carrying it triumphantly through the second day's engagement. On Oct. 15, 1862, he was elected colonel of the regiment and acted as such until mustered out at the expiration of his term, Aug. 27, 1864. He was brevetted brigadier-general, U. S. volunteers, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services and conduct on the field of battle." After the war Gen. Weaver returned to the practice of law and won a high place at the bar of Iowa. He was prosecuting attorney of the 2d judicial district in 1866–70 and assessor of internal revenue for the first district in 1867–73. Subsequently he became one of the editors of the "Iowa Tribune," published at Des Moines. Deprived of the Republican nomination for governor of Iowa in 1875 by a stampede of the convention in favor of ex-Gov. Kirkwood, he left the Republican party in 1877 and was instrumental in organizing the Greenback party, being elected to congress as its representative in 1878. In 1880 he was a delegate to the national convention of the Greenback party in Chicago and was nominated as its candidate for president. At the ensuing election he received about 350,000 votes. He was again elected to congress in 1884 and was reelected in 1886. Many of the issues for which he fought in the legislature have since become dominant in American political life. On first entering congress he introduced a resolution for an amendment to the constitution to secure the direct election of senators and later he proposed a bill for the initiative and referendum. He advocated the throwing open of the territory of Oklahoma to actual settlers and filibustered successfully to compel a vote upon the bill for the organization of the territory; introduced a bill providing for the establishment of a department of labor, with a secretary who should be a member of the cabinet; proposed a bill to equalize the pay of soldiers to make up to them for the depreciation in currency with which they were paid during the war; introduced a measure for the reservation by the government of the coal deposits on public lands, and a measure to put lumber on the free list; was active in the support of the oleomargarine bill; secured the passage of a resolution putting a stop to the destruction of the greenbacks, and energetically supported the Reagan bill for the regulation of inter-state commerce. In 1892 he wrote a work entitled "A Call to Action," and in the same year he was nominated by the People's party for president of the United States. He made a notable campaign, receiving twenty-one electoral votes and more than a million in the popular vote. The main motives and desires of his life always were to serve his fellow men. He was among Iowa's greater men, and honored the state more than it honored him. His name will be held in both the state and the nation in increasing pride and admiration as the years shall pass. He was married at Keosauqua, Ia., July 13, 1858, to Clara, daughter of Cuthbert Vinson, a native of Maryland, and had seven children: James Bellamy; Maud, wife of Chas. E. Sullenberger; Susan, wife of H. C. Evans; Abram C., Ruth, now Mrs. Harvey; Denny, Laura, wife of A. R. Ketcham, and Esther, wife of Edward Cohrt. He died at Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 6, 1912. Portrait opposite p. 147.

CURTIS, Charles Henry, merchant, was born at Market Harborough, Leicestershire, England, July 17, 1812, son of Joseph and Susan (Cox) Curtis. His father was a commission merchant.

W. P. Noble

JAMES B. WEAVER
SOLDIER AND STATESMAN

CHARLES H. CURTIS
MERCHANT

DE WITT H. CURTIS
BREWER

CHARLES R. SLIGH
MANUFACTURER

When three years old he came with his parents to America and settled in Chenango county, N. Y. He was educated in the district schools, and at an early age, went to Utica, N. Y., to learn the butchering business. He then undertook to furnish food supplies for the contractors who were building the Chenango canal. Later he became a resident of Oxford, N. Y., where he opened the Fort Hill House. In 1842 he located permanently in Chicago, where for two years he engaged in cattle trading. In 1845 he accepted the contract for building a section of the Illinois and Michigan canal, from Bridgeport south. On its completion he took contracts for and finished three other sections of the canal. The profits derived from this contract, enabled him to enter the provision business on a large scale in Chicago, and he was engaged in that capacity during 1848–53. The following year he established a distillery at Clintonville, now South Elgin, and a second one in Chicago in 1855. In 1861 he purchased the distillery of Thayer Brothers at Quincy, Ill., of which he remained the owner until 1884. For years he was president of the Downer & Bemis Brewing Co., of Chicago, also vice-president of the Bemis Malting Co. He was a large stockholder and chairman of the discount board of the Third National Bank of Chicago, and was also vice-president of the company that published the "Chicago Horseman," a newspaper that is still in existence. He was one of the earliest members of the Chicago Board of Trade, and a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was a recognized authority on the raising of thoroughbreds to which he was always devoted, standing as he stood in all matters, for the cleanest and highest form of sport. His practical sagacity and resolute will made him a great force, and Chicago owes much to the public spiritedness of Charles H. Curtis, whose death created a vacancy impossible to fill in the circle of which he was the center. He was married at Oriskany Falls, N. Y., May 10, 1835. to Frances, daughter of Richard Holmes, of Sangerfield, N. Y. She died in 1873. He is survived by one son, DeWitt H. Curtis (below). He died in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 3, 1886.

CURTIS, DeWitt H., brewer, was born at Oxford, Chenango co., N. Y., Feb. 25, 1839, son of Charles H. (above) and Frances (Holmes) Curtis. His parents removed to Chicago during his infancy and he was educated at the Dearborn School, at various academies, at Knox College, and the Bryant and Stratton Business College. At the age of eighteen he joined the organized volunteer fire department. He was one of the founders of Engine Company No. 9, and in 1857 became first assistant foreman of that company, and its foreman in 1860. His interest in the volunteer force has never subsided, and he is today a member of the Chicago Volunteer Firemen's Benevolent Association. In the latter part of 1861 he began his business career as an associate of his father in a distillery at Quincy, Ill., which the parent had purchased in that year from Thayer Brothers. Upon the death of his father he assumed the latter's interest in the Bemis-Curtis Malting Co., Chicago, and in 1890, with Burton F. Hales, he purchased the entire business. It was conducted by them with great success until 1897, in which year it was sold to the American Malting Company. In 1899 Messrs. Curtis and Hales built a new malt house and incorporated the business under the name of the Northwestern Malt & Grain Company. The present officers of this company are Burton F. Hales, president; G. Willard Hales, vice-president; De Witt H. Curtis, second vice-president, and G. M. Merchant, treasurer. The company is one of the largest makers of barley malt in the entire world, with a capacity of five millions of bushels annually. In his political affiliations he is a Republican. He is among the well known men in the country in his line of trade, in which he has been unusually successful. He has ever manifested an enthusiastic interest in the growth and progress of Chicago, and has seen its evolution from a village of less than six thousand to more than two and one half million of population, and from a tri-weekly express service with the east to the world's greatest railroad center. He has a clear and firm grasp of public questions, and in private business as well is of such native honesty that no one ever dreamed it possible for him to be otherwise in any transaction, great or small. In a business sense his true value does not consist alone in his ability as an executive officer and prominent standing as a malting authority; his alert mind and power of ready expression make for much in argument, debate and negotiation, and his counsel has been sought by many a business or financial institution among whose directories his name nevers appears. He was married Sept. 11, 1860, to Almira, daughter of Leonard Holmes, of Oriskany Falls, N. Y. She died in 1908. There are four surviving children: Frances H., Charles H., George P., and Leonard D. Curtis.

PARSONS, John, clergyman, was born in Alfred, Me, Sept. 25, 1820, son of William and Mary (Parsons) Parsons. His first paternal American ancestor was Cornet Joseph Parsons who came to this country from England and settled in Springfield, Mass., in 1635. From him and his wife, Mary Bliss, the line is traced through their son, Joseph, and his wife, Elizabeth Strong; their son, Rev. Joseph, and his wife, Elizabeth Thompson; their son, Rev. Joseph, and his wife, Frances Usher; their son, William, and his wife, Abigail Frost Blunt, who were the grandparents of John Parsons. He attended public schools and the academy in Alfred, and before he was seventeen years of age taught the district school in Lyman, an adjoining town. In 1838 he went to live with his uncle, Dr. Usher Parsons, in Providence, R. I., and entering Brown University, was graduated in 1842. He studied for the ministry at Yale, and subsequently at Andover, graduating at the latter in 1848. Later, he pursued post-graduate work at the theological seminaries in Andover and in Bangor, Me. His pastoral labors, which continued through a period of about twenty years, were discharged in his native county—at Limington, Kennebunkport, York and Lebanon Center. In 1873 he retired from stated work as pastor and preacher, and devoted his time mainly to literary activities, residing in Brookline, Mass. His studies covered a wide range, yet with one subject predominant, that of the great sociological questions which have latterly become of such paramount interest. The results of his researches are embodied in his volume, "Each for All and All for Each—the Individual in Relation to the Social System" (1909). His unusual power of analysis and love of exact classification are apparent throughout the work. After defining the social system, he discovers the various channels through which the mutual influence of the individual and of society is exerted. He was characterized by marked originality of thought and expression, and his writings were invariably suggestive. As as example of his independence as a thinker in the chapter on "Harm in the System," the pivotal idea is "structural harm," since many evils may correct themselves or disappear; but structural harm strikes at the life of the system. He was a thorough optimist, for he "saw life steadily, and saw it whole." Mr. Parsons was married, Apr. 22, 1856, to Sarah Ayer, daughter of Samuel Chase, of Haverhill, Mass. Their children were: Usher, Charles Chase, Abby Frances, William Edwin, and George Millett Parsons. Mr. Parsons died in Brookline, Mass., Mar. 31, 1910.

REPLOGLE, Jacob Leonard, manufacturer, was born in Bedford county, Pa., May 6, 1876, son of Rhinehart Z. and Mary Ann (Furry) Replogle; grandson of David L. and Rosanna (Zook) Replogle; great-grandson of Rhinehart and Elizabeth (Long) Replogle; and a descendant of Rhinehart Replogle, who came to this country from Eastern France and settled in Bedford county about 1760. In 1885 his parents moved to Johnstown, Pa., where J. Leonard Replogle attended the public schools until the age of thirteen, when, the family having lost their home and all their possessions in the flood of May 31, 1889, he entered the employ of the Cambria Iron Co. as office-boy. He later became successively: shipper, timekeeper, assistant superintendent and finally superintendent of the forge, axle and bolt department, inventing in the meantime a thread rolling machine which is used in the shops of the Cambria Steel Co., as well as other large bolt shops of the country. About this time the railroads began to inquire for something better than iron axles which were then in general use. The Cambria Iron Co. had been experimenting with steel axles but had not found them entirely satisfactory until it developed a special heat-treatment known as the Coffin process, to which all axles were subjected. In an educational campaign to show the merits of these heat-treated steel axles, Mr. Replogle read several papers before the various technical societies affiliated with the steam and electric roads, at the same time visiting practically every railroad shop in the United States. His success in introducing Coffin toughened axles as standard on many of the large railroads, and the efficiency with which he superintended the forge, axle and bolt department, attracted the attention of Charles S. Price, then general manager and afterwards president of the Cambria Steel Co. Promotion came rapidly, first as superintendent of the order department, then assistant to general manager and later assistant to president. In 1912 Mr. Price was granted leave-of-absence because of ill health, and for a time thereafter Mr. Replogle directed the entire operations of the Cambria Steel Co. So satisfactory was his administration of affairs that in the reorganization which followed the final retirement of Mr. Price, Mr. Replogle was made vice-president and general manager of sales, removing to Philadelphia, where the principal offices of the company were located. During his administration the Cambria Steel Co. enjoyed the biggest earnings in its history. On Mar. 1, 1915, Mr. Replogle resigned to become vice-president and general manager of sales of the American Vanadium Co., with offices in New York. In October of the same year he organized a syndicate which bought the large holdings of the Pennsylvania Railroad in the Cambria Steel Co., and in November he was made a director and member of the executive committee of the Cambria Steel Co. About this time efforts were being made to merge several of the larger independent steel companies and Mr. Replogle was asked to assist in these plans, which were to include such important plants as the Cambria Steel Co., the Lackawanna Steel Co., the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., and the Inland Steel Co. Negotiations progressed for several weeks but were ultimately discontinued. In the meantime, however, the syndicate, which had been organized by Mr. Replogle, had secured virtual control of the Cambria Steel Co. When, therefore, the proposed merger was abandoned Mr. Replogle and his associates arranged to sell control of the Cambria Steel Co. to the Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co., the sale being concluded on Feb. 5, 1916. He is also president and director of the Wharton & Northern Railroad Co., chairman of the board of the Wharton Steel Co., Wharton, N. J., and a director of the Wabash Railway Co. Aside from the native ability by which he rose to the ranks of America's conspicuously successful self-made men, Mr. Replogle's predominant characteristic is an abounding enthusiasm, and a kindness of spirit that has endeared him to all with whom he has been associated. He is a member of the Johnstown Country, Seaview Golf (Atlantic City), Merion Cricket (Philadelphia), Duquesne (Pittsburgh), Western Railway Club (Chicago), the Lido Golf, Blind Brook Country, Bankers', India House and Railroad clubs, of New York, and the American Iron & Steel Institute. He was married Jan. 10, 1905, to Blanche Kenly McMillen, granddaughter of James McMillen, of Johnstown, Pa., resident director of the Cambria Iron. Co.

McRAE, Milton Alexander, journalist and publisher, was born in Detroit, Mich., July 13, 1858, son of Duncan Van and Helen (Stevenson) McRae. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Detroit, and entered Detroit Medical College, but did not graduate. After a western trip he returned to Detroit in 1879 and began his newspaper career as correspondent, finally accepting a position in the business department of the Detroit "Evening Sun." When that newspaper was discontinued he filled a similar position on the "Free Press," later becoming a reporter on the "Tribune." In 1880 he became connected with the business department of the Detroit "Evening News." In 1882 he went to Cincinnati as business manager of the "Post," then a struggling newspaper with a circulation of 6,000, and which he was a factor in increasing to 200,000 in 1916, its phenomenal success being one of the journalistic wonders of the West. In 1887 he was elected managing director of the St. Louis "Chronicle," owned by the manager of the Cincinnati "Post." In 1895 the so-called Scripps League newspapers, including the two last named, the Cleveland "Press," Kansas City "World," and Covington (Ky.) "Post" passed under the control of a partnership known as the Scripps-McRae League, owned by E. W. and George H. Scripps and Milton A. McRae, the latter being chosen president and general manager of the new league. These newspapers now have a combined daily circulation of 600,000 copies. Mr. McRae was likewise one of the organizers of the United Press Association of New York, and was its first president for one year. Until the consolidation of the Hearst newspapers, the Scripps-McRae League was the largest newspaper combination in America, and eventually controlled other newspapers, including the Toledo "Times," the Toledo "News Bee," and the Columbus "Citizen." Mr. McRae was for three years vice-president of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. Though he retired from active business in 1907, he is president and controlling stockholder of

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

J. Leonard Replogle

ANTHONY NICHOLAS BRADY

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

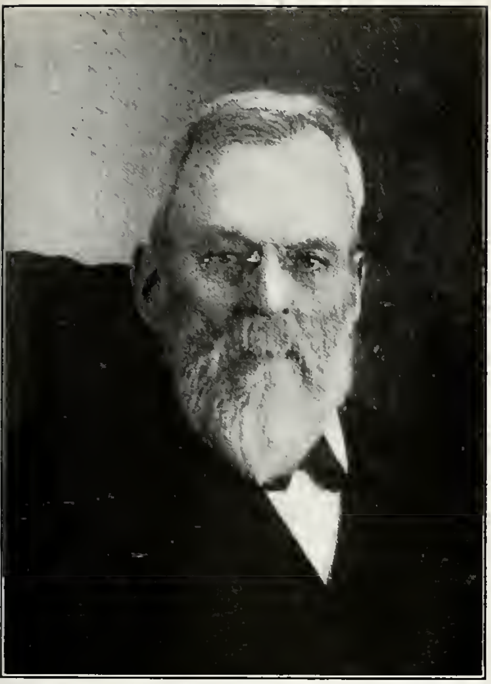
the McRae & Roberts Co. of Detroit, a large brass manufacturing concern, his connection with the institution, however, being nominal, as his son is his representative in the business. His proprietary interest in a number of newspapers published in different cities in several states remains the same. He is president of Harper Hospital, the largest in Michigan; ex-president of the Detroit Board of Commerce; vice-president of the Boy Scouts of America; and member of the International Boys' Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is also affiliated with most of the social clubs of Detroit, Cincinnati and San Diego, and is a thirty-second degree Mason, Odd Fellow, Knight Templar and member of the Knights of Pythias. He was married Aug. 11, 1880, to Victoria, daughter of George W. Wallis, of Toronto, Ont.; they have four children: Edith, widow of John P. Scripps, former editor of the Scripps-McRae League of newspapers; Helen V., wife of Howard M. Henderson of New York; Marie, wife of William Alden Smith, Jr.; and Lindsay S. McRae, one of the managing officials of the McRae & Roberts Co., of Detroit.

BRADY, Anthony Nicholas, financier, was born in Lille, France, August 22, 1841. His parents were natives of Ireland who came to America, in 1844, settling in Troy, N. Y. He received his education in the Troy public schools and in 1862 embarked in the tea business at Albany. He labored with rare energy, establishing branches at Troy and other places, and acquired sufficient capital to engage in granite construction work. His genius for details enabled him to control the output of several quarries and all of the granite that was sold in Albany and Troy. Becoming interested in illuminating gas, he made a thorough study of the problem of gas supply. He was one of the first in the United States to appreciate the value of the German system of making water gas. He made an investigation into the new Tessie du Motay system of gas manufacture as brought to this country and improved by Jerzmanowski, and with convictions that he could introduce economy that would make them pay, he set out to secure control of the gas companies. Enlisting the cooperation of Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, Edward Murphy (after United States senator) and E. C. Benedict, the financier, he secured control of the Albany Gas Light Company. He next investigated gas conditions in Chicago, Ill., where the Chicago Gas Company was in financial difficulties, and with the aid of the A. M. Billings estate he reorganized that property. From transactions in gas it was but a step to activities in oil, traction and electrical development. He became the first competitor the Standard Oil Company ever had. Through his efforts the Manhattan Oil Company, at Lima, O., supplied nearly all the oil used in Chicago, and opened the way for close relations between him and the group of financiers constituting the Standard Oil Company, with whom he was afterward associated in a variety of enterprises. Mr. Brady had large foreign financial operations in oil, tobacco and rubber. His activities in these fields made him the central figure in many an important promotion and plans for consolidation. With some of these transactions he was publicly identified, but with others he worked merely as a director, and the leading part he played in them was not always known. He was associated with Thomas F. Ryan, William C. Whitney and Peter A. B. Widener in developing the street railway lines of New York, being particularly interested in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit. He reorganized the Brooklyn lines into the present effective system, which but a year prior to his death took over the Coney Island and Brooklyn Line, the last remaining vestige of independent traction in that Borough. He was chairman of the board of directors of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company; chairman of the board of directors of The New York Edison Company; president of the Kings County Electric Light & Power Company—the Municipal Gas Company, Albany—Utica Gas & Electric Company, Utica—and director of some fifty other large traction, lighting and industrial corporations. He was a member of the Downtown, New York Athletic, Manhattan, Automobile of America, Sleepy Hollow, Country and Fort Orange clubs. While maintaining his residence in Albany, he had a summer estate at West End, N. J. His political affiliation was with the Democratic party. Mr. Brady was inalterably loyal to his friends and never permitted his prosperity to evade the claims of friendship. He shrank from publicity, although most of his investments were in enterprises that were under close public scrutiny. His chief recreation was in his home, and his clubs seldom saw him unless he wished to meet some business associates there. He was possessed of a large intelligence which recognizes the main claims of duty, citizenship and friendship. His estimate of men and of events was broad and accurate. His opinions were carefully formed, just and positive, and he upheld them with tenacity and courage. He was tolerant in his views, exercising that tolerance which is begotten of wide experience and intimacy with great affairs. He was married Aug. 20, 1867, to Marcia A. Myers, and their children were Nicholas Frederic; James Cox; Margaret, wife of James C. Farrell; Marcia M., wife of Carll Tucker; and Mabel, wife of Francis P. Garvan. Mr. Brady died in London, Eng., July 22, 1913.

MARSH, Joseph Walker, educator, was born at Burlington, Vt., Mar. 22, 1836, son of James and Laura (Wheelock) Marsh. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Marsh, who came from England in 1635, located first at Cambridge, Mass., and the next year joined Hooker and his band in founding Hartford, Conn. His wife was Anne Webster, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife Sarah Lyman; their son Joseph and his wife ——; their son Joseph and his wife Mercy Bill; their son Joseph and his wife Dorothy Mason, to their son Daniel and his wife Marion Harper, who were the grandparents of Joseph Walker Marsh. John Marsh (II) was for six years a selectman of Hartford. Capt. Joseph Marsh (III) was a representative of Lebanon, Conn., in the general court during 1712–31. Joseph Marsh (IV) was an ensign. Joseph Marsh (V) was the first state governor of New Connecticut and a member of the convention which declared it an independent state, changing its name to Vermont in 1777. At the call of General Schuyler, the same year, he and his oldest son marched to, and took part in, the battles of Bennington, White Hall, Fort Ann, Fort Edward and Sandy Hill. He represented Hartford in the first general assembly under the state constitution; was four times elected lieutenant governor, and for twelve years was chief judge of Windsor county; Dorothy Mason, his wife, was a descendant of Henry VII. James Marsh (q.v.), father of the subject, was professor in Hampden Sidney College, Va., and president of the University of Vermont (1826–42), also professor of moral and intellectual philosophy at that institution. Joseph Walker Marsh received his preliminary education at a private school at Burlington, Vt., and was graduated with honors at the University of Vermont in 1857, with the degree A.B. He received the degree A.M. from that institution in 1860; later received the same degree from Bishop's College, Canada, and in 1883 received the degree Ph.D. from Pacific University. Upon leaving the University of Vermont he taught for two years at Racine, Wis., and Knowlton, Quebec. He then studied for a year at Union Theological Seminary, New York city. During the ensuing six years he taught successively at Johnson, Vt., and at Knowlton, Sherbrook and Granby, in Quebec. In 1867 he became professor of Latin and Greek in Pacific University, Forest Grove, Ore., of which institution his brother, Dr. Sidney Harper Marsh, was first president. He continued as a member of the faculty until 1907, when he was retired on a Carnegie pension, as professor emeritus. He labored unceasingly in the interests of the college and of the community. No work or responsibility which seemed essential under the circumstances did he consider too insignificant for his best efforts. He was a leader by his example and genuine interest in all things, exerting his influence for the fostering of high ideals, sterling character and thorough scholarship. He took an active interest in local affairs, serving several terms in the town council and as mayor. He was much interested in the flora of the northwest, where he found many new and uncatalogued specimens, his collection comprising most of the species of that region, and which is now included in the herbarium of Pacific University. The use of clear, concise English was a hobby with him, and he was the author of a recognized textbook on English grammar. He contributed liberally to every worthy cause, especially to the religious welfare work of the Congregational church. Chiefly through his interest and untiring efforts as librarian, the library of Pacific University grew to its present size and importance, while a splendid new library building stands as a memorial to his zeal. Personally he was one of the most congenial of companions. He had that most precious of combinations—genius and heart. His grace and culture were as natural as his courtesy and faith in mankind, and he had a vein of poetry in his nature and a saving sense of humor that enabled him always to see the bright side of life. His friendship was an honor to any one fortunate enough to possess it and his life was a benediction to all who knew him. He was married Aug. 26, 1862, to Mary Melinda, daughter of Rotus Parmelee, a physician and superintendent of schools at Waterloo, Que., Can.; she survives him, with five children: James Rotus, William Parmelee, David Walker, Frederic Leonard and Gertrude Emily, wife of William Arthur Hall. He died at Forest Grove, Ore., Jan. 28, 1915.

BROWN, James Edgar, lawyer, was born at Halleck, Monongalia county, W. Va., Feb. 8, 1865, son of Granville and Elizabeth (Watson) Brown. His earliest paternal American ancestor was William Brown, presumably a native of Scotland, or Ulster, Ireland, who emigrated in the seventeenth century and settled in Virginia. From him the line of descent is traced through his son William and his wife Elizabeth (Byrne) Buckner; their son Thomas and his wife Anna Ash, and their son Samuel Byrne and his wife Parmelia Zinn, who were the grandparents of James Edgar Brown. Thomas Brown was a soldier of the war of the revolution, and was with Gen. Greene's army in South Carolina, participating in the battle of the Cowpens. Samuel Byrne Brown was a soldier of the war of 1812. Mr. Brown's father served in the Federal army during the civil war as first lieutenant in the 14th Va. vol. infantry. James E. Brown was graduated at the University of West Virginia in 1889 with the degree of B.S., and at the law school of that institution in 1891 with the degree of LL.B. Since 1892 he has been engaged independently in the practice of his profession in Chicago. Prior to entering upon his university career he had been a teacher in the public schools of West Virginia, and during his senior year at college he was a tutor in Latin and English, and was a state cadet and captain of company B. He was admitted to the West Virginia bar in 1891; to the bar of Illinois in 1892; to practice in the U. S. district court in 1902; to the circuit court of the United States in 1903, and to the supreme court of the United States in 1909. He is registrar of the Illinois Society, Sons of the American Revolution; past president of the Illinois Society of the War of 1812; treasurer of the National Star Spangled Banner Association; patriotic instructor of camp No. 100, Sons of Veterans; past regent of Garden City Council, Royal Arcanum; member of the Chicago Historical Society, Illinois State Historical Society, Chicago Geographic Society, National Geographic Society, American, Illinois and Cook County Bar associations, the Chicago Association of Commerce, and of the Hamilton Club of Chicago. He was associate editor of "The Hamiltonian," for several years, and editor in 1907–08. His favorite pursuit is travel, and he has spent considerable time abroad making a special study of municipal and civic affairs and the administration of justice in the principal capitals of Europe. He has taken an active part in local, state and national politics, and is frequently called upon to address political and other public assemblies. He has also served as lecturer of the Illinois College of Law. We quote the following extract from the "Historical Review of Chicago and Cook County," by Judge A. N. Waterman (1908): "Mr. Brown is not only a man of high social standing and literary attainments, but a lawyer of sound judgment and breadth of view. He is widely known as a man of originality and force in political affairs." He is unmarried.

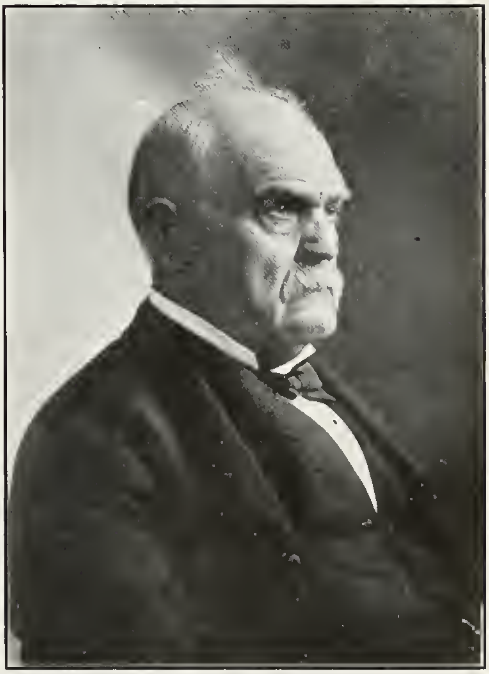
COTTON, Alfred Cleveland, physician, was born in Griggsville, Pike co., Ill., May 18, 1847, son of Porter and Elvira (Cleveland) Cotton, and a descendant of Rev. John Cotton who came from Boston, England, in 1633, and settled in Boston, Mass., which he so named after his home city. From him and his wife Sarah Story the line is traced through their son Seaborn and his wife Dorothy Bradstreet; their son John and his wife Anna Lake; their son Thomas and his wife Martha Williams; their son Thomas and his wife Sarah Holbrook; and their son Melvin and his second wife Hannah Esterbrook, who were the grandparents of Alfred Cleveland Cotton. His father was at various times a teacher, farmer, merchant and mill owner. The son prepared for college in the public schools and by private tutors, but in 1864 he went to war as a drummer and later as a private in company F, 137th Illinois volunteer infantry. He was wounded and taken prisoner in August, 1864, and was held in a Confederate prison for eight months. In September, 1865, he entered the Illinois State Normal University, and was graduated there in 1869.



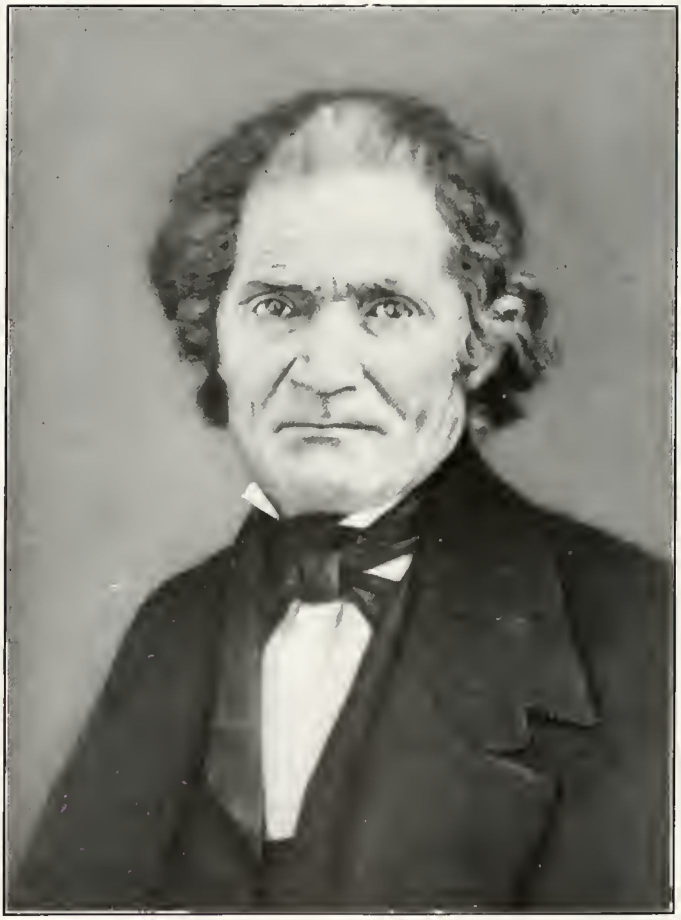
JOSEPH W. MARSH
EDUCATOR

JAMES E. BROWN
LAWYER

ALFRED C. COTTON
PHYSICIAN



HARVEY W. SCOTT
JOURNALIST



JOHN MURRAY

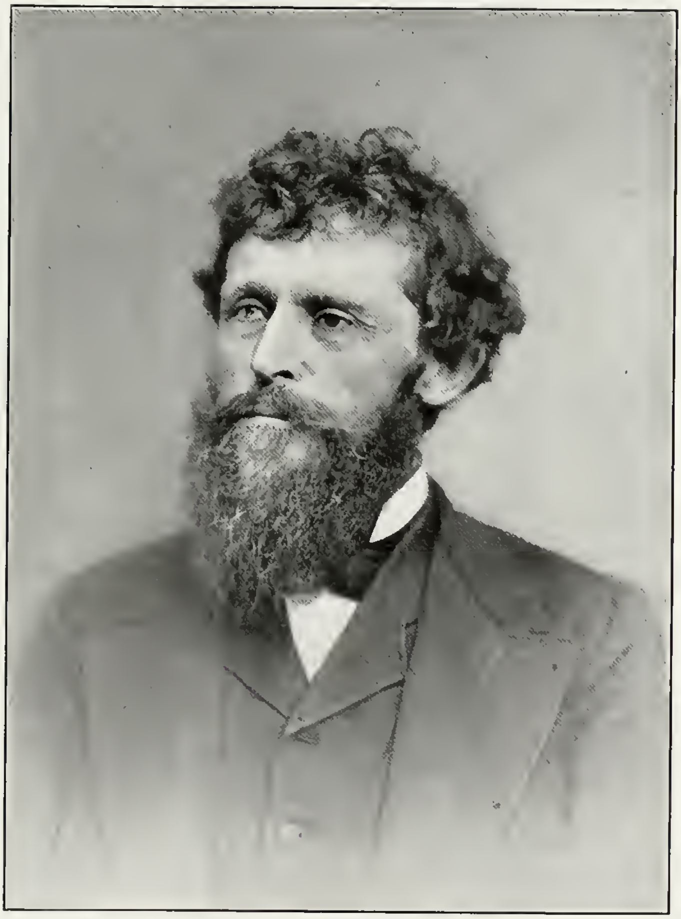
During 1869-76 he served as superintendent of schools and teacher at Richview, Buckley, Gillman, Grand Tower and Griggsville, Ill. While at Griggsville, in 1874, he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. E. R. Stoner, subsequently attending lectures at Rush College, Chicago, where he was graduated M.D. in 1878, with class honors. For thirty-five years he served as teacher and professor at Rush Medical College (now a part of the University of Chicago), and for twenty years as professor of diseases of children at the same institution. He was attending physician to diseased children at the Presbyterian Hospital, lecturer to several training schools for nurses, attending physician to the Cook County Hospital and president of its consulting staff, physician in charge of the Chicago Bridewell, the Chicago Isolation Hospital, the contagious wards of Cook County Hospital, and consultant to a number of hospitals in Chicago He was a former president of the Chicago Pediatric Society and of the Chicago Examiners' Association; honorary member of the Societé d'Hygiene of Paris, France; member of the American Pediatric Society; fellow of the Chicago Academy of Medicine; member of the 12th International Medical Congress; and president of the Illinois State Medical Society and of the Chicago Medical Society. He was also medical referee of the Prudential Insurance Co. of America and president of Jackson Park Sanitarium for Babies and of the American Association of Teachers of Diseases of Children. Dr. Cotton was the author of the following volumes: "Lessons on Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene of Infancy and Childhood" (1900); "Diseases of Infancy and Childhood" (1906), and "The Care of Children" (1907). He also contributed extensively to medical literature and other scientific subjects, and delivered numerous addresses before medical, scientific, civic and social bodies, clubs, school and graduating classes. In 1897 he read a paper before the International Medical Congress at Moscow, and he was a delegate to and honorary vice-president of the International Medical Congress at Buda Pest in 1908 and at London in 1913. He received the degree of A.M. from Illinois College, Jacksonville, in 1886. His favorite diversions are: hunting, fishing, sailing, rowing, swimming, baseball and shuffle board. He was a Mason and a Knight Templar; a member of the Union Veteran League and of the La Salle, Lincoln and Union Veteran clubs, and served as commander of America Post 708, G. A. R. Dr. Cotton was twice elected coronor of Du Page county, Ill., and served as captain and surgeon of the artillery battalion, I. N. G. In politics he was a Republican, and his religious affiliation was with the Congregational Church. He was twice married: (1) in Chicago, in 1879, to Olive A., daughter of Samuel Rider of Griggsville, Ill.; (2) in Chicago, May 2, 1893, to Nettie, daughter of Edward Macdouald of California; she died Feb. 25, 1915. Two children were born of this union: Mildred Cleveland and John Rowell Cotton. He died in Chicago, Ill., July 12, 1916.

SCOTT, Harvey Whitefield, journalist, was born near Peoria, Ill., Feb. 1, 1838, son of John Tucker and Anne (Roelofson) Scott, and great-grandson of John Scott, who married Chloe Riggs. His father was one of the pioneer settlers of Oregon. The son endured the privations incident to pioneer life, and when but sixteen years old he assisted his father in opening a farm on Puget sound. In 1857, after the Indian war, the family removed to Washington county, Ore., where another farm was opened. As soon as he became of age he began to devote his attention to obtaining an education. In December, 1856, he entered Pacific University at Forest Grove, but was compelled to abandon its classes four months later. During the winter of 1858-59 he attended an Oregon City academy, and in the autumn of the latter year he reëntered Pacific University, where he was graduated in 1863—the first graduate of the school. After a period of school teaching and study he removed to Portland and entered the law office of the late Judge E. D. Shattuck, meanwhile serving as librarian of the Portland Library. He was admitted to the bar of the supreme court in December, 1865, but by that time he had become established in the editorship of "The Oregonian," having contributed his first regular article to that paper on Apr. 17, 1865, as an editorial on the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. He continued in this connection until the close of his life, excepting a period of five years, 1872-77, when he was collector of customs at Portland. In 1877 he became part owner as well as editor of "The Oregonian," his entire editorship of this newspaper covering a period of forty years. In the making of Mr. Scott's professional character, times and conditions had much to do. Events, unless they were related to economic or moral fundamentals, had no fascination for him and little hold upon his attention. No editor was ever more solicitous for the efficiency of his journal in its news pages. His interest in his own paper centered in the editorial page, and in the daily making of that page the fundamental conception was that of social responsibility. Mr. Scott spoke with authority; ultimately he became something of an autocrat, but never was there an autocrat in whom the spirit of authority dwelt so impersonally, in such subordination to conditions and principles of which he was ever a devoted student. In his professional character he represented two types of men, the scholar and the journalist. He loved to study and to preach the fundamental and the ideal. Books of mere entertainment he valued not at all; of real good fiction he read all there was; of poetry he was a constant reader and re-reader. He was president of the Oregon Historical Society during 1898-1901; president of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, 1903-04, and director of the Associated Press in 1900-10. In politics he was a Republican and his religious affiliation was with the Congregational church. A collection of his writings on "Religion, Theology and Morals," compiled by his son Leslie, was published in 1917. He was married (1) in 1865 to Elizabeth Nicklin, by whom he had one son, John H. Scott; (2) June 28, 1876, to Margaret, daughter of Andrew B. McChesney, of Latrobe, Pa., and the children of this union were: Leslie M., Ambrose B. and Judith M., wife of L. R. Fields. Mr. Scott died at Baltimore, Md., Aug. 7, 1910. Portrait opposite page 150.

MURRAY, John, cattle-dealer, son of Albert and Margaret (Hewitt) Murray was born at sea Mar. 10th, 1789, when his parents were coming to America. His father, a native of County Leitrim, Ireland, settled in Sunbury, Northumberland co., Pa., in 1789. The son was educated in the schools of his native town and at ten years of age was able to manage a team of horses and began the driving of cattle. In 1811 he removed to Geauga (now Lake) county, O., where he was one of the earliest settlers. He prospered in his new home and after a few years was the possessor of several hundred acres of land, a part of which he cleared and cultivated and a part of which he used for grazing. As there was no market in this region, Mr. Murray originated and successfully developed the business of driving cattle to the Atlantic coast, marketing them in Philadelphia and New York and occasionally in Pittsburgh. His six sons engaged in their father's business, and three of his grandsons. Mr. Murray was a promoter of the Bank of Geauga, which was established in Painesville, O., in 1831, and was one of its directors for many years. His sons and grandsons have long shared in the management and development of its successor, the Painesville National Bank. He donated the land for one of the first school buildings in the township of Concord—the land being still in use for school purposes. Subsequently, with two other men he erected on his own land another school building in order that the children of this region might have the opportunities of receiving a higher education. Mr. Eliphalet Maynard of Harvard University was called to instruct in Greek, Latin and mathematics. With his wife, Mr. Murray was instrumental in founding a Presbyterian church, in Concord, which was later merged into the First Congregational Church of Painesville, the county seat, although both husband and wife supported and frequently attended the Methodist church in Concord. He developed the maple sugar business on his own land, and a bush he opened is still in use, syrup being sold from the old farm each year. He was affectionate, industrious, perservering and thorough, possessed great self control, was strictly just in all matters, and sternly required obedience of all those under his authority. He was married in 1811 to Sarah Blaine, of Sunbury, Pa., by whom he was survived with seven children, namely: Thomas, Robert, Mary Ann, wife of Benjamin B. Woodbury; John Hewitt, Jared (q.v.), George Sheldon, Sarah Jane, wife of Hiram Wilson; and Wilson Murray. Mr. Murray died in Concord, O., Apr. 1, 1870.

MURRAY, Jared, cattle-dealer, was born in Concord, Lake co., O., Feb. 13, 1823, son of John (above) and Sarah (Blaine) Murray, and grandson of Albert Murray who came to this country from County Leitrim, Ireland, and settled in Sunbury, Pa., in 1789. He was educated in the schools of Concord and Twinsburg, O., and as soon as he was old enough began his business career with his father, as a cattle dealer, continuing thus until he retired from active business. Thereafter he devoted his time to reading, study and to the care of his own property, together with that of his mother, and the family of a deceased brother. His financial success was due to conserving wisely the property he had accumulated and inherited. He declined public positions and honors, finding a quiet life more congenial. Reading was his favorite pursuit, and he spent many hours in studying the Bible and Shakespeare. He took long walks in the fields, planted trees, loved the woods and was well acquainted with plants, nuts and fruits. He donated freely to all charities of both town and county, and in his will he left money to build the library for Lake Erie College, at Painesville, O. that bears his name—Murray Library. He also left a substantial sum to the First Congregational Church of Painesville. While very decided in his political and religious beliefs, he was never aggressive. Very strict in personal behavior and appearance, he possessed the highest ideals of integrity and honor and lived up to them. He had no enemies and was held in high esteem by all. He was unmarried. He died in Concord, O., Aug. 21, 1902.

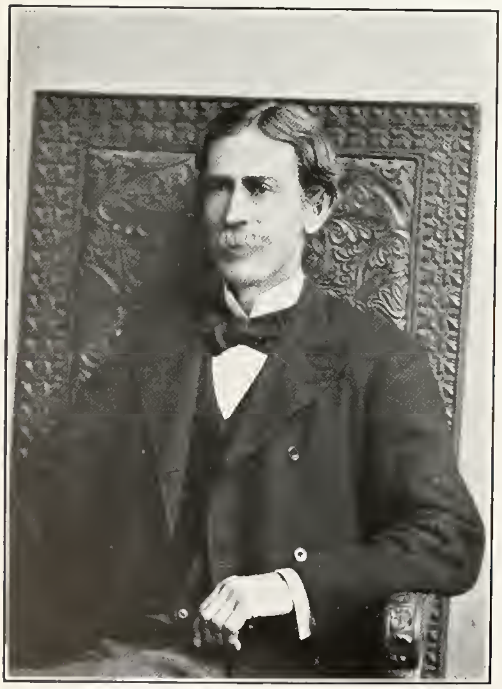
LEWIS, John Benjamin, physician and surgeon, was born at Greenport, N. Y., Mar. 10, 1832, son of John and Althea (Overton) Lewis. His first American ancestor was George Lewis who came from East Greenwich, Kent co., Eng., in 1630 and settled at Plymouth, Mass.; from him and his wife Sarah Jenkins the line of descent is traced through their son George and his wife Mary Lombard; their son Jonathan, and his wife Patience Look; their son George and his wife Sarah Lewis; their son Rev. Eleazur and his wife Thankful Lewis, and their son Benjamin and his wife Zimha Merrett, who were the grandparents of our subject. His great-grandfather was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and his grandfather was one of the early investigators of coal deposits in Wilkesbarre, Pa., and also served in the war of 1812. John Lewis, our subject's father, was a teacher at West Point. The son was educated at the Powellton Seminary at Newburgh, N. Y., and later went on a cruise to the West Indies. Upon his return he entered the medical department of the New York University, where he was graduated in 1853. He then removed to Vernon, Conn., where in June, 1855, he became associated in practice with Dr. Alden Skinner. The following year he settled at Rockville, and for five years thereafter diligently practised medicine and surgery. In July, 1861, at Pres. Lincoln's first call for troops, Dr. Lewis was appointed surgeon to the 5th Connecticut infantry which was being organized in Hartford. In the spring of 1862 he was commissioned brigade-surgeon, United States volunteers, being assigned to the 2d brigade, Shields division. Shortly afterward he became medical director on the staff of Gen. Shields, and was later assigned to temporary duty as medical inspector of the army of the Potomac at Harmon's Landing. At the time of Lee's invasion of Maryland, Dr. Lewis, who was then in charge of a field hospital, was ordered to Gen. McClellan's headquarters to report to Surgeon Letterman, the medical director, and the following day was at the battle of Antietam. A few days later he served as surgeon-in-charge of U. S. general hospital No. 6, at Frederick, Md., and in February, 1863, was appointed surgeon-in-charge of the general hospital at Cumberland, remaining thus until the close of the war. During these years this hospital grew to be one of the largest in the military service. He also acted for a time as medical director for the department of West Virginia. In view of his long and varied activity during the war, in 1865 he was commissioned brevet lieutenant-colonel, U. S. volunteers. He was mustered out in October, of that same year, returning to Rockville where he resumed the practice of his profession. In 1868 he removed to Hartford and subsequently went to Europe. Upon his return in 1869 he entered the service of the Travelers' Insurance Co. as medical director, being also in charge of its claim department, the duties of which important position compelled him to relinquish his general practice. He continued in this relation until the close of his life. Becoming associated with this company in the ripeness of his experience, he was universally recognized as one of the potent factors of its remarkable success. Dr. Lewis devoted much time to medico-legal subjects, on which he was a prolific writer. In 1878, in conjunction with Dr. Charles C. Bombaugh (q.v.) of Baltimore, he published "The Stratagems and Conspiracies to Defraud Life Insurance Companies," of which he prepared a second and larger edition some years later. His collection of works on med-



JARED MURRAY

JOHN B. LEWIS
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

LILLIEN J. MARTIN
PSYCHOLOGIST



HENRY P. ROBINSON
EDUCATOR AND HISTORIAN

THOMAS HEFFERAN
BANKER

ical jurisprudence was one of the largest in this country. He was an active member of the Hartford and Connecticut Medical societies and of the American Medical Association, the Association of Life Insurance Medical Directors, the New York Medico-Legal Society and the Connecticut Historical Society; a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic; and a member of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut and the Sons of the American Revolution. "Through all the years of Dr. Lewis's long and varied career," said the Hartford "Courant," "he drew to himself a long list of warm friends. His nature was singularly gentle and sweet, with all its wealth of knowledge and its force of character. In later years, though shut off in a measure by increasing deafness from many social activities, he was always full of sympathy and zeal for all good things and retained his remarkable power of intuition and insight." He was married, June 13th, 1855, to Mary K., daughter of Jerauld N. E. Mann, of Dedham, Mass., who survives him with two children: Gertrude O. and William J. Lewis, a physician of New York city. Dr. Lewis died in Hartford, Conn., Apr. 26, 1914.

MARTIN, Lillien Jane, educator, was born at Olean, N. Y., July 7, 1851, daughter of Russell and Lydia (Hawes) Martin. She was graduated at Vassar College in 1880, and in that year began her professional career as science teacher in the Indianapolis (Ind.) high school. In 1889–94 she was vice principal and head of the department of science in the San Francisco (Cal.) girls high school. After studying at the University of Göttingen four years she became assistant professor of psychology at Leland Stanford Jr. University. In 1909 she was advanced to associate professor, and in 1911 was made full professor. In 1916 she became professor emeritus, and opened an office in San Francisco as consulting psychologist. Prof. Martin has been pursuing research work on original lines respecting the analysis of sensible discrimination and the psychology of aesthetics, and in these fields she has gained recognition as one of the foremost psychologists of the world. In 1913 the University of Bonn, Germany, conferred upon her the honorary degree of Master of Liberal Arts and Doctor of Philosophy, an unusual distinction, which has not been accorded to any other American psychologist. It is doubtful if a psychologist in any country, except perhaps four or five in Germany, where the greatest scholarship in this department is centered, has thus been honored. Specifically, the honor was given, according to the diploma, for her achievements both as an absolute pioneer and in following up the discoveries of German pioneers, in reducing the subject of imageless thought to exact measurement; in working out a method of suggestion (hypnotism) that is applicable in making investigations in normal psychology; in devising and formulating a method for the study of memory by the projecting of visual images; and in deducing principles and laws of aesthetics through experimental psychological study of aesthetic material—that is, pictures, poetry, etc. Her list of published works includes: "Zur Analyse der Unterschiedsempfindlichkeit," with Müller (1899); "Psychology and Aesthetics;" "Experimental Prospecting in the Field of the Comic" ("Amer. Jour. Psych," XVI); "An Experimental Study of Fechner's Principles of Aesthetics" ("Psych. Rev.," XIII); "The Electrical Supply in the New Psychological Laboratory at the Leland Standford Jr. University" ("Amer. Jour. Psych," XVII); "Memory versus Imagination" (1911); "The Function of the Image in Memory and Imagination" (1913); "An Experimental Contribution to the Investigation of the Subconscious" (1915); "Personality as Revealed by the Content of Images" (1916); "Mental Hygiene" (1917), and various investigations in German and English on psychological and aesthetic subjects. Prof. Martin is a member of the Sigma Xi, the American Psychological Association, the German Psychological Association; vice-president section H, anthropology and psychology (1915–16) of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a life member of the American Equal Suffrage Association, and an honorary member of the Century Club of California

ROBINSON, Henry Pynchon, educator, journalist and author, was born at Putnam, Conn., Aug. 29, 1840, son of Rev. Henry and Mrs. Mary Cushing (Gay) Judd Robinson. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Thomas Robinson, who came from England in the seventeenth century, was in Hartford, Conn., in 1640, and settled in Guilford, Conn., in 1664. From him and his wife Mary, the line of descent is traced through their son Thomas, who married Sarah Graves; their son Samuel, who married Rachel Strong; their son Samuel, who married Elizabeth Bishop; their son Samuel, who married Content Robinson, and who was the grandfather of Henry Pynchon Robinson. His father, a graduate of Yale, 1811, and Andover, 1816, was a tutor at Bowdoin College and later was settled in four Connecticut parishes—Morris, Suffield, Putnam and Plainfield. Henry P. Robinson fitted for college at Guilford Institute and was graduated at Yale in 1863. For several years thereafter he taught as principal, assistant and tutor in schools and academies. He contributed to newspapers and magazines numerous articles on life in Windham county, more than fifty on Guilford academic life, local lore and history and series of articles on the origin of family names, the origin of alphabet characters, and ancient slavery. In 1889 he assisted in the preparation of "The History of New Haven," published "Guilford Portraits" (1907), containing memorial of 150 former citizens of that town. At Gloucester, Mass., in 1902 he was chosen one of the vice-presidents of the Robinson Family Genealogical Association, organized at Taunton, Mass., in 1900. His private library, containing over 3000 volumes, was one of the most valuable, especially from an historical standpoint, in Connecticut. He was interested in philology, led a thoughtful life, and read much in metaphysics. He also devoted much time and zeal to music. Mr. Robinson was a member of the Brooklyn Chess Club and considered the game a fine mental discipline. He was married (1) Apr. 5, 1866, to Jennie Covert, daughter of Orlando Perry, of Easton, Conn. She died in 1885, leaving two daughters, Mary Gay, wife of Charles R. Osborne, and Jennie Perry, wife of Alfred W. Holley, both of Danbury, Conn. He was married (2) Jan. 9, 1891, at New Haven, Conn., to Mrs. Eleanor Huse, daughter of George Huse, of Winchester, Mass., and widow of John Wisner Huse. Mr. Robinson died at the ancestral home in Guilford, Conn., June 5, 1913.

HEFFERAN, Thomas, banker, was born in Washington county, N. Y., July 28, 1831, son of Patrick and Mary (Grogan) Hefferan. In 1840 the family removed to Barry county, Mich. and later to the Grand River valley, where they settled on a farm. The son was educated in the district schools and at eighteen years of age entered the employ of Dr. Timothy Eastman, farmer, lumberman and physician, at Eastmanville, Ottawa co. In 1851 he obtained a position in the lumber yards of Galen Eastman, of Chicago, where he remained in the capacity of yard foreman, salesman and general manager until 1858. The panic of 1857 so depressed the business of the country that he decided to return to Michigan, where he still had charge of the general business of Galen Eastman. In January, 1865, he engaged in the lumber business for himself, and in 1869 became owner of the Eastman mill. When it became manifest in 1889 that the forests of Southern Michigan would no longer yield to the demand for logs, Mr. Hefferan closed out his lumber business and removed to Grand Rapids. He was an organizer in 1890 and later president of the People's Savings Bank of Grand Rapids, of which he was also a director. For many years he was a stockholder of the Old National Bank of Grand Rapids, and stockholder and director of the Michigan Trust Co., that city. For fifty years Mr. Hefferan's name was synonymous with probity, honest dealing and sturdy character. He was a tower of strength in the bank he organized, and in days of stress assisted all similar institutions in the city where he dwelt. In politics he was a Democrat, but never aspired to political honors. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, an attendant of the Park Congregational Church, and a liberal supporter of various public philanthropies. He was married Jan. 1, 1855, to Emily Amelia, daughter of Laurens Kent, of Dorset, Vt., and their children were: George, vice-president of the Michigan Trust Co.; Thomas William, cashier of the People's Savings Bank; and Mary Hefferan. He died in Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 31, 1915.

REED, John, jurist, was born in York (now Adams) county, Pa., in 1789, son of Gen. William Reed of the revolution. He received his early education in his native county, and entered Dickinson College in 1802, but left before being graduated. He read law under William Maxwell, of Gettysburg, and began practice in Westmoreland county in 1809, where he served as deputy attorney-general for two years. In 1815 he was elected to the state senate, and on July 10, 1820, was commissioned by Gov. Findlay president judge of the ninth judicial district, then composed of Cumberland, Adams and Perry counties. During the following ten years of his judicial duties he was engaged in the preparation of a very useful work entitled "The Pennsylvania Blackstone," in three volumes (1831), which so greatly impressed the profession that Dickinson College in 1833 created a chair of law and made Judge Reed its professor. It was then the only law department in the state in full operation, as it was before the organization of Pittsburgh's school, and while that of the University of Pennsylvania was at an inter-regnum, and the Easton school was still a law office only. Judge Reed evidently modelled it after the work of James Wilson in the College of Philadelphia in 1790–91. He established moot courts and even himself acted as a supreme court for the students. After nineteen years of service on the bench his term ceased through the operation of the constitution of 1838 and he retired to private practice and his law professorship in 1839. Washington College (now Washington and Jefferson) conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He was a leading counsel for many years and died in Carlisle, Pa., Jan. 19, 1850.

LYMAN, Arthur Theodore, merchant and manufacturer, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 8, 1832, son of George Williams and Anne (Pratt) Lyman. His first paternal American ancestor was Richard Lyman, who came to this country from Essex, England, and settled at Charlestown, Mass., in 1631, later at Hartford, Conn., and finally at Northampton, Mass.; from him and his wife, Sarah Osborne, the line is traced through their son John and his wife, Dorcas Plum; their son Moses and his wife Ann ——; their son Moses and his wife Mindwell Sheldon; their son Isaac and his wife Ruth Plummer; and their son Theodore and his wife, Lydia Williams, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. His father (Harvard 1806) was engaged in trade with India, China, Europe and the northwest coast of America, later becoming largely interested in manufacturing companies in Lowell, Lawrence and Holyoke, Mass. The son obtained his preliminary education under private tutors, and was graduated A.B. at Harvard College in 1853, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1857. While in college he was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity and of the Hasty Pudding Club. After graduation he entered the counting rooms of Samuel and Edward Austin, where he was connected with the East India trade for about a year, and then spent a year and a half in foreign travel. Returning to America in 1856, he engaged in the East India trade on his own account, and continued thus for two or three years. For a time he served as treasurer of the Appleton and Hamilton Manufacturing companies, resigning to become a partner of J. W. Paige & Co., commission merchants, but the civil war cut off the supply of cotton, and he became treasurer of the Hadley Co., of Holyoke. In 1889 he was made president of the company, which office he retained until 1900, when the firm was merged with the American Thread Co. He was also president of the Pacific Mills, Waltham Bleachery & Dye Works, Boston Manufacturing Co. (Waltham), Merrimack Manufacturing Co., Bigelow Carpet Co., Booth Cotton Mills, Whittenton Manufacturing Co. (Taunton), Massachusetts Cotton Mills, Tremont & Suffolk Mills, Proprietors of Locks and Canals on Merrimack river; and the Massachusetts Mills in Georgia. During 1881–1900 he was treasurer of the Lowell Manufacturing Co. He was president of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Co., director of the Massachusetts Bank for thirty-seven years, trustee and president of the Provident Institution for Savings, in Boston; director of the Boston Manufacturers Mutual Fire insurance Co., aide-de-camp on the staff of Gov. Rice (1876–79), president of the Boston Athenaeum since 1898, and of which he had been an officer since 1862; overseer of Harvard College (1892–99), for many years member of the vestry and senior warden of King's Chapel, director and treasurer of the American Unitarian Association, member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Historic Geneological Society, and the Colonial Society; an incorporator of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, member of the Union and St. Botolph clubs of Boston, and a member of the Phi Beta Kappa college fraternity. Mr. Lyman was firm of purpose, independent and fearless; he was likewise sensitive, sympathetic and lovable. His unusual ability, remarkable soundness of judgment and enormous capacity for work, challenged the admiration of all who knew him. He possessed great charm of manner and a fine

Arthur T Lyman

Henry C. Newton

sense of humor, and was clever and original in expression. He was married April 8, 1858, to Ella, daughter of John Amory Lowell, a merchant and manufacturer of Boston, and their children were: Julia, Arthur, Herbert, Ella, wife of Richard C. Cabot, M.D.; Susan Lowell, Mabel and Ronald Theodore Lyman. Mr. Lyman died at Waltham, Mass., Oct. 24, 1915.

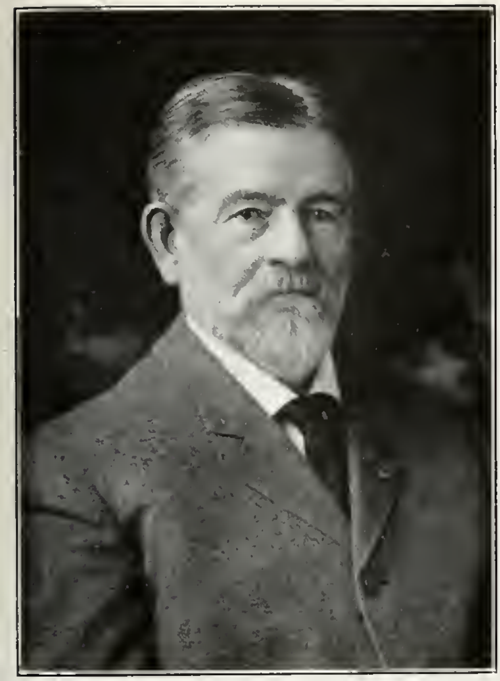
STERLING, Alexander Frederick, physician and capitalist, was born at Huntington, Conn., June 21, 1817, son of Frederick Abijah and Sarah (Judson) Sterling. He was descended from William Sterling, a native of London, who came to this country when a young man. The earliest records here show that he bought land in Bradford, opposite Haverhill, Mass., in 1662. In the documents he is called a mariner and the historic ferry across the Merrimac river ran from his property. His wife was Mary Sayer, and the line of descent is traced through their son Stephen, who married Eunice Summers; their son, Capt. Abijah, who married Eunice Sherwood and was the grandfather of Alexander F. Sterling. Capt. Abijah Sterling served with the 4th Connecticut regiment in the revolution. The subject of this sketch was graduated at the University of New York and, after obtaining his medical degree, began the practice of his profession in New York city. At the outbreak of the civil war he offered his services to the U. S. government, and served for three years without pay, with the rank of colonel on the staff of the medical corps. Returning to New York, he resumed his medical work and acquired an extensive general practice. In 1886, upon the reorganization of the Singer Sewing Machine Co., Dr. Sterling invested very largely in its stock and from his investment gained a fortune. He was married, June 16, 1849, to Elizabeth, daughter of Ambrose Latting Jordon (q.v)., at one time attorney-general of New York. He died in New York city, Jan. 31, 1885.

NEWTON, Henry Gleason, lawyer, was born at Durham, Conn., June 5, 1843, son of Gaylord and Nancy Maria (Merwin) Newton. His first paternal American ancestor was Rev. Roger Newton, who came from England about 1638 and settled first at Farmington, and later at Milford, Conn.; from him and his wife, Mary Hooker, the line of descent is traced through their son Capt. Samuel and his wife, Sarah Welch Fowler; their son Abner and his wife, Mary Burwell; their son Burwell and his wife, Eunice Johnson, and their son Abner and his wife, Abigail Fairchild, who were the grandparents of Henry G. Newton. Capt. Samuel Newton was a prominent officer in King Philip's war; Burwell Newton served in the revolutionary war, and his son, Abner, became a minute-man in the same war before he was fifteen years of age, serving until peace was restored. Gaylord Newton taught for thirty-five years in the district and select school; was also a farmer, selectman, assessor, choir-leader, and for forty years a deacon of the First Congregational Church in Durham. Mr. Newton received his early education in the public school and at Durham Academy. In 1865 he entered Wesleyan University, but his health failed repeatedly and he did not graduate until 1870. While in college he became a member of the Electric fraternity, and of the Wesleyan chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. After completing the academic course at Wesleyan he entered Yale Law School, where he was graduated in 1872 as valedictorian of his class, taking two essay prizes in civil and common law. In that year he was admitted to the New Haven bar, practicing in that city until his death. For ten years he was acting school visitor in Durham, and for years attorney for the town. In 1885 he was elected to the general assembly from Durham, in which he became Republican leader and chairman of the judiciary committee. He was elected to that body from New Haven in 1895, and was chairman of the committee on humane institutions, obtaining the passage of several laws which still remain on the statutes. For six years he was a member of the state board of health. He had been referee in bankruptcy for New Haven county since the enactment of the present law in 1898. Mr. Newton was one of the best-read lawyers of the state and was a recognized authority on many branches of the law, particularly probate and bankruptcy law. For years he was a director of and attorney for the Yale National Bank; for five years was a director and for two years president of the People's Bank & Trust Co., New Haven, and was trustee of the Farmers' & Mechanics' Savings Bank, Middletown. He was a director and member of the executive committee of C. Cowles & Co., New Haven, and director and treasurer of the Merriam Manufacturing Co., Durham. Prominent in church and religious work, he was a director of Grace Hospital Society; chairman of the board of directors of the City Missionary Association from its organization, and director and member of the board of trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association. He contributed an article on the bankruptcy law of 1898 to the "Encyclopedia Britannica," and wrote various law articles and historical sketches for magazines and journals. He was a member of the American Bar Association, Sons of the American Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of Founders and Patriots of America, and of the Union League, Graduates' and Congregational clubs, New Haven. For fourteen years he was a deacon of the Congregational church, Durham. Generous to a fault and conscientious to the last degree, he was a loyal friend, a safe adviser, and held a warm place in the hearts of all who knew him. He was married Sept. 11, 1885, to Sarah Allen, daughter of Isaac S. Baldwin, of Cromwell, Conn. Mrs. Newton is a graduate of the New York Medical College for Women. Mr. Newton died in New Haven, Conn., Mar. 21, 1914.

STRONG, Edgar Eugene, soldier and manufacturer, was born at Manchester, Conn., Apr. 14, 1841, son of William Coles and Lucy Maria (Nichols) Strong. His earliest American ancestor was Elder John Strong, who came from Plymouth, England, in 1630, first settled at Dorchester, Mass., afterwards Hingham, Taunton and Windsor until 1659, when he located permanently at Northampton, Mass. The line of descent is traced through his first wife Mary Clark; their son John and his wife Hannah Trumbull; their son David and his first wife Thankful Loomis; their son Ebenezer and his first wife Lucy (Kilbourn) Lawrence, and their son Eli and his first wife Betsy Cowles, who were the grandparents of Edgar Eugene Strong. His father was a paper manufacturer at Manchester, Conn. He was educated in the public schools of Manchester, at the Providence Conference Seminary, East Greenwich, R. I., and Manchester Academy. It was his wish to become a surgeon, but he gave up a college course to enlist, in August, 1862, in the 16th Conn. volunteer infantry, with which he served until the close of the civil war. He was promoted second, and subsequently first lieutenant. He participated in most of the important battles and engagements of the Army of the Potomac under Gens. McClellan, Burnside and Hooker; was wounded at Antietam, was captured at Plymouth, N.C., and confined at Andersonville, Macon, Savannah, Charleston and Columbia until Mar. 1, 1865, and was mustered out May 15, 1865. While visiting in Cleveland, O., he accepted a position with William Bingham & Co., hardware dealers; became manager of the retail, and later the wholesale department. Feeling the necessity of some out-door employment he established, in 1884, the lumber firm of Browne, Strong & Co., his partner being Myron G. Browne. In 1886 his entire plant was destroyed by fire, leaving him penniless, and at the request of William Bingham he again entered the service of that firm. In 1887 he organized the copartnership of Strong, Carlisle & Turney for the purpose of dealing in mill supplies and machinery. This firm was incorporated in 1893 as The Strong, Carlisle & Turney Co., the style being changed in 1898 to The Strong, Carlisle & Hammond Co., of which he is the original and to date the only president. The firm occupies a foremost position in the supply and machine-tool trade of the country and employs from forty to fifty traveling salesmen throughout the United States and Canada. In 1908 he organized and incorporated The Clark Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of steam specialties, of which he has since been president. He was interested in organizing The National Supply & Machinery Dealers' Association, was its first president (1905–07), and is now a member of the advisory board. He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Grand Army of the Republic, Masonic lodge and chapter, and the Union, Old Colony, Cleveland Yacht and Cleveland Automobile clubs. He was married Jan. 19, 1869, to Mary Ella, daughter of Aaron Clarke, an underwriter of Cleveland, O.; they have two surviving children: Herbert William, secretary of The Strong, Carlisle & Hammond Co., and Elizabeth, wife of Warren Sherman Hayden.

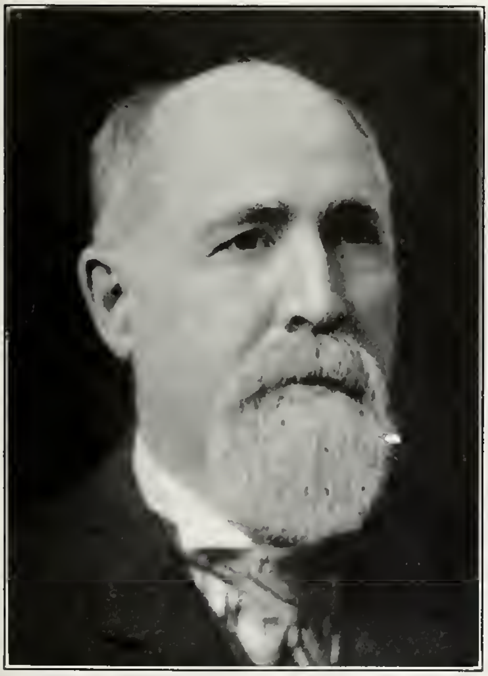
STRANGE, Robert, Protestant Episcopal bishop, was born at Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 6, 1857, son of Robert and Caroline (Wright) Strange, and grandson of Judge Robert Strange (q.v.). His father was a distinguished lawyer. He was graduated A.B. at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, in 1879, receiving the debater's medal, and in 1883 was graduated at Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn. The following year he was ordained deacon by Bishop Watson, of the diocese of East Carolina. His initial ministerial work was mission service at Lawrenceville, Va., after which he became rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Raleigh, N. C., and was ordained priest in 1885. In 1887 he accepted a call to St. James' Church, Wilmington, N. C., and in 1900–04 was rector of St. Paul's Church, Richmond, Va. In the latter year he was elected bishop coadjutor of the East Carolina diocese, succeeding to the bishopric a few months later. He was a member of the First Joint Commission of the General Convention in Social Service; vice-president of the Child Labor Commission in North Carolina; member of the Red Cross Society; and was prominent in movements for universal and international arbitration. Bishop Strange was particularly interested in missionary and evangelical work. Eloquent as a preacher, a close thinker, a clear reasoner, a conservative churchman, a good organizer and wise in his undertakings, his congregations in each place he labored were the largest in the city. Unassuming in manner, of genial disposition and noble character, many were benefited by his influence. His one great mission was the uplift of humanity, towards which end he made a strong plea for temperance which has since developed into the prohibition movements. He was liberal in his views towards other churches and denominations, his great hope being that all should be united in one great church. He loved the country, traveled extensively and was especially fond of riding, boating and golf. At the close of his life, upon the request of the vestry of St. James' parish, he was buried beneath the altar of that church, of which his forefathers for three generations had been senior wardens and in which he had been baptized, confirmed, ordained priest and consecrated bishop. In recognition of his service the diocese of East Carolina raised a memorial fund with which to carry on the works especially inaugurated by him, and the city council of Wilmington, acting upon his suggestions, established a public playground for the boys of the city which bears his name. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the University of North Carolina in 1894, and by the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., in 1904. He was married Sept. 29, 1886, to Elizabeth Stone, daughter of Judge Francis E. Buford, of Brunswick co., Va., and had two children: Robert and Helen, wife of Burke H. Bridgers, of Wilmington. He died at Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 23, 1914.

HAYES, William Ebenezer, merchant and manufacturer, was born in Greene twp., Erie co., Pa., Apr. 22, 1846, son of Lester and Mary (Graham) Hayes. His earliest paternal American ancestor was George Hayes, who came from Scotland prior to 1680 and settled at Windsor, Conn. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Samuel and his wife Elizabeth Wilcoxson; their son Samuel and his wife Rosanna Holcombe, and their son Martin and his wife Mary Camp, who were the grandparents of William Ebenezer Hayes. He attended the district school, and at the age of thirteen his father having been made an invalid, he conducted the paternal farm, meanwhile continuing his studies. He taught successfully and consecutively three terms of school, the first before attaining the age of twenty, and although the schoolhouse was fourteen miles away, he continued doing the chores on the farm. After reaching his majority he took active and earnest interest in civic and religious affairs. He served as assessor during 1869–72; as justice of the peace, 1874–79 and was thrice elected county auditor. He was a promoter, and during 1870–80 secretary and treasurer, of a cheese factory. In 1879 he entered into partnership with J. E. Patterson, under the firm name of Patterson & Hayes, to succeed Patterson & Bro., Erie, house furnishings and manufacturers of galvanized iron cornice. In 1886 he became sole owner. Subsequently he received D. W. Nason as partner, the latter soon retiring, when he again continued the business independently, adding wall paper, and occupying three adjoining stores. In 1907 he turned the wall paper department over to his son. The following year the Hayes House Furnishing Co. was incorporated, he becoming president, but retiring from active management. In 1913 the business was sold to the United Hardware & Supply Co., and he discontinued active mercantile pursuits. He was a promoter of the Mutual Telephone Co., of which he is now treasurer; director of the Petroleum Telephone Co., Oil City; an organizer and first president of the Lake Erie Traction Co.; incorporator of what is now the Edison Electric Light



ERGAR E. STRONG
MANUFACTURER

ROBERT STRANGE
P. E. BISHOP



WILLIAM E. HAYES
MERCHANT AND MANUFACTURER

GEORGE F. MUNN
ARTIST

Co., and a founder of the Erie Gas Mantle Manufacturing Co. He was a charter member of the Erie Board of Commerce, now merged with the Board of Trade under the name of Board of Commerce; was an organizer and first president of the Business Men's Exchange, now the Commercial Club, and since its inception has been director and treasurer of the City Rescue Mission. He was a ruling elder of Belle Valley Presbyterian Church and superintendent of the Sunday school, and for thirty-one years has been ruling elder of the Central Church, Erie. He was married in Erie co., Pa., Sept. 5, 1870, to Mary Adela, daughter of Capt. Thomas Perrin. There are three children: Clemma Belle, wife of Benjamin F. Chase; Arba Winifred and Gertrude Arminda, wife of Charles Pearsall Reilly.

MUNN, George Frederick, artist, was born at Utica, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1851, son of John and Mary Jane Buchanan (Meek) Munn, of French, English and Scotch descent. His grandfather, Calvin Munn, served for six years of the revolutionary war; was at Saratoga at the surrender of Burgoyne, was in action at Yorktown, and held a lieutenant's commission under Lafayette. The father of our subject was a successful banker. George F. Munn received his first noticeable impulse toward art in the museums of Naples and Rome, when he made friends with the Italian artists engaged in copying the classic marbles, and under their direction modelled bits of clay into copies of the heads from the bas-reliefs on Roman sarcophagi, etc. This was during a visit of the family to Europe in 1865–67, in the course of which he spent some time in Vienna, Munich, Paris, London, and other cities. Subsequently he attended the Ledoux School at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson. Later he took up the study of sculpture with Calverley in New York, and continued under his instruction until he went to Europe in 1870. After nine months' travel, he settled in London, where he attended the classes at the South Kensington Museum until 1873. In that year he entered the Royal Academy School. He had won a gold medal at the South Kensington Museum and he soon took a silver medal for modeling at the Royal Academy School. After passing into the life school he abandoned sculpture and took up painting. Later he went to Paris, where he attended the studios of Julien and Munkacsy. Upon his return to London his work attracted the attention of Watts, who sent for him to work with him and for whom he laid in "The Triumph of Death" in distemper. His pictures were soon to be found in the leading London galleries; the Royal Academy, the Grosvenor galleries, the British Artists, and the New and Dudley galleries. In 1885 he suffered a severe attack of typhus, which permanently undermined his health and practically put an end to his artistic career. Most of the remaining years of his life were spent in America. Among his principal works are "Evening" (1875), "Oil Study: 'Rich cymes of fragrant Meadows Sweet' etc." (1875), which has now been compared favorably with the best flower pictures of Fantin-Latour; "Roses" (1875); "Wildflowers" (1875); "A Sunny Day, Pont-Aven" (1876); "Flowers" (1876): "A Brittany Model" (1877); "Wallflowers" (1877); "A Grey Day, Brittany" (1878); "A Reconnaissance" (1878); "Art Needlework" (1878); "Moonlight" (1878); "Sunlight, Brittany" (1878); "Breton Quarrymakers" (1879); "Radishes" (1879); "A Berkshire Idyll" (1880); "The Back Door" (1880); "Amusing His Lordship" (1881); "Art is Long and Time is Fleeting," etc, (1881); "An Old Master" (1881); "Arcadia" (1881); "Between Sunlight and Moonlight" (1882); "Landscape" (1882); "Moonrise" (1882); six Venetian pictures (1882); "One Joyous Little Landscape" (1882); "Pumpkins, South of France" (1882); "The World is Changed, The Sun's Away" (1882); "The First Snow" (1882); "Low Tide, Normandy: The Walls of La Hague" (1882); "The Little Gleaners" (1882); "Passing Showers" (1883); "The Wild March Winds are Blowing," etc., (1883); "The Story of the Church" (1884); "A Tale of Woe" (1885); "Cornish Trawlers" (1885); "In Chancery" (1885); "In The Hay Field" (1885); "The Culprit" (1885); "The Enchanted City" (1885); "On the Kennett" (1886), pronounced by the "The Saturday Review" to be the finest example of a solid and serious style in the exhibition at the Royal Academy of that year; "Rhode Island Idyll" (1892); "Some Pine Trees and Sandbanks"; "Country Scene"; "Bretagne" and "L'Hovier San Rafael," both exhibited at the Salon, Paris; "Country Road in Autumn"; "Deserted Chateau." A large number of these were exhibited at the Royal Academy, and most of them are owned in England. George Munn was possessed of a charming personality, and his rare and abundant sense of humor, his just and upright mind, and all the higher qualities that go to make up a man, made him beloved of all who knew him. He was married at New Haven, Conn., May 17, 1900, to Margaret Crosby, a well-known writer. He died in New York city, Feb. 10, 1907. Portrait opposite page 156.

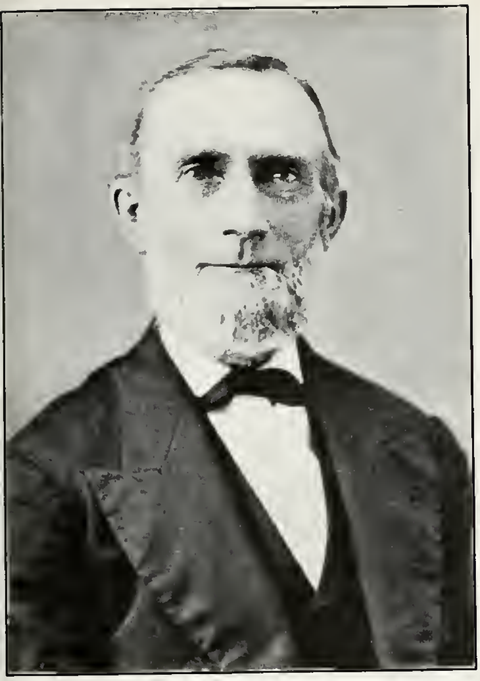
COHEN, Lewis, artist, was born in London, England, June 27, 1857, son of Solomon Lewis and Caroline (Asher) Cohen. His great-grandfather, Joseph Cohen, came to this country from England in the latter part of the seventeenth century and settled in Philadelphia, Pa. He served in the Continental army and was officer of the day in Philadelphia when the news was announced of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Later he returned to London where he died. Lewis Cohen's parents were residing temporarily in England when he was born, but they returned to New York where they had formerly lived. He was educated at Dr. Anthon's and the Columbia Grammar schools, New York city, and was graduated B.A. at Dartmouth College in 1878. He began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. William T. Bull, but because of impaired health due to overstudy, he went first to the Adirondacks and later to Colorado Springs, Colo., where he lived for five years. He had always shown a talent for drawing that had been followed as a pastime and been developed to a degree, this talent being inherited from his mother, who was an amateur painter. His first work in colors was in Washington, and his premier canvas was a copy of "Le Cri des Perdu" in the Corcoran Art Gallery. Encouraged by this success, he went abroad and entered the Slade Art School there. He studied under J. Watson Nicoll and A. S. Cope in London, and Alphonse Legros in Paris. For nearly twenty years he studied and worked abroad until 1904 when he established his studio in New York city, and made his home there until his death. He exhibited in the Paris Salon, the Royal Academy in London, and in the principal American cities. In his own estimation the best canvases he painted were "The Great Bridge at Toledo," "The Stronghold of the Scaligers," and "The

Chateau de Chinon." The first two were awarded a silver medal at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, the other painting having been finished just before he was forced to give up work in 1915. As one of the leading spirits of the Lyme (Conn.) colony, Mr. Cohen had endeared himself to a wide coterie of artists by whom he was universally admired as a co-worker and a man. In an unostentatious manner and even unknown to the recipients, Mr. Cohen had for years aided in a material way those of his profession who were less fortunately situated than himself. He was an associate National Academician and a member of the Lotos and the Salmagundi clubs of New York. He never married, and died in New York, Aug. 4, 1915.

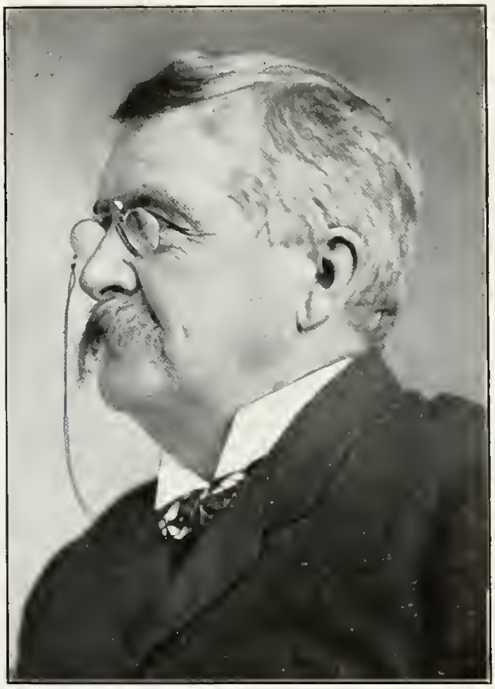
REMSEN, Richard, farmer, was born in Flatlands, L. I., Oct. 18, 1821, son of John and Catherine (Scheuck) Remsen, of Dutch ancestry. Derick Remsen, his great grandfather came from Holland to Flatlands, L. I., in the infancy of colonization, and purchased 400 acres of land, half of which he gave to each of his two sons, Derrick and Johannes. Rem Jansen Van Der Beeck was the ancestor of the Remsens, the surname signifying "of the water," and according to custom of the time among those who immigrated to America, changed their name, taking that of Remsen, a combination of their father's first name. The first American ancestor of our subject became a blacksmith and later served as magistrate. Soon after his arrival in this country he married Jeannette De Rapalje, daughter of Joris Jausen de Rapelje and purchased farm lands in the Wallabout district of Brooklyn. The land south of Fulton ferry came into possession of the Remsens in 1753 for £1060. Henry and Peter Remsen bought what is now the business section, and their holdings extended from Red Hook Point and north to what is now Livingston street. John Remsen, father of Richard, followed farming and took an active part in public affairs. Richard Remsen attended the public school and thereafter engaged in farming, until his retirement to private life in 1888. In 1838 he joined the Brooklyn light horse artillery, served for a time as captain, and resigned from the organization in 1847. He and his wife were both leaders in church work, their connection with the Dutch Reformed Church in Flatlands, of which they were the two oldest members, extending over a period of sixty-seven years. For twenty-five years he was superintendent of the Sunday-school, and for thirty-five years his wife was a teacher in the infant class, of which she is still (1918) an honorary member. Because of Mr. Remsen's long service as superintendent of the Sunday-school he was made an honorary member for life. He was a member of the executive committee of the New York State Sunday-school Association as early as 1875, and continued thus until incapacitated by age. At one time he was vice-president of the state Sunday-school convention, and was active in the building of the Flatlands Neck chapel. He manifested a deep interest in all matters pertaining to the public good, and earnestly cooperated in many measures for the welfare of the community. He was married, Dec. 4, 1844, to Cornelia Ann, daughter of William Kouwenhoven of Flatlands, who survives him with six children; John; William Kouwenhoven; Isaac Cornell; Elizabeth Williamson, wife of Charles F. Lott of Brooklyn; Garrit Stryker Kouwenhoven, and T. W. Davie Remsen. He died in Flatlands, Brooklyn, N. Y., Apr. 5, 1914.

FOSTER, John, lawyer and poet, was born at Warner, N. H., Mar. 5, 1852, son of George and Salome F. (Little) Foster, and a descendant of Sir Richard Forrester, brother-in-law of William the Conqueror. The first of the family in America was Reginald Foster, who came over about 1638, and settled at Ipswich, Mass. From him and his wife Judith the line of descent is traced through their son William and his wife Mary Jackson; their son William and his wife Sarah Kimball; their son John and his wife Mary Osgood; their son Obadiah and his wife Hannah Ballard; their son John and his wife Lucy Hastings, who were the grandparents of John Foster. The last-named received his early education at the public and high schools of Weare, Goffstown and Manchester, N. H., and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1876. He then began the study of law in the office of Hon. James F. Briggs, at Manchester, being admitted to the bar in 1878. Subsequently he formed a partnership with Herbert F. Norris under the style of Norris & Foster and engaged successfully in the practice of his profession until 1890, when failing health compelled him to retire from active business. In the meantime he had become prominent in local politics and was elected on the Republican ticket to the state legislature from the town of Bedford in 1879. After his retirement from the practice of law Mr. Foster devoted himself to literature and wrote many poems which achieved a considerable degree of popularity. Among them may be mentioned "The Old Stone Wall," "The Old Time Dog and Gun," "The Old Time Stage Coach," "The Tiger Lily," "The Abandoned Farm," "The Old Hoyt Schoolhouse," "The Old March Meeting Day," "Hayseed," "The Triumph of the Anglo-Saxon Race" and "Springtime and Autumn." He was keenly interested in athletics, though in later years his favorite recreation was hunting; he was also very fond of reading. Mr. Foster was essentially a home-loving man, and his domestic life was ideal. He was married at Manchester, N. H., Feb. 18, 1881, to Mary Lizzie, daughter of John B. McCrillis, of that city, and an artist of considerable note. He died at Manchester, Mar. 31, 1914.

MURPHY, Daniel V., lawyer, was born at Mount Morris, N. Y., July 13, 1864, son of Patrick and Mary (Crimmin) Murphy. His father came from Bandon, co. Cork, Ireland, as a young man, settling first at Quebec, and later at Mount Morris, N. Y. Daniel V. Murphy attended the local schools at Mount Morris and the Mount Morris Academy, and was graduated at the law department of Cornell University in 1890. Previous to entering Cornell he studied in the law office of John M. Hastings at Mount Morris. After his admission to the bar he entered the law office of Humphrey, Lockwood & Hoyt in Buffalo. Later he practiced in partnership with Charles H. Avery, with his brother, Joseph M. Murphy, and at the time of his death was a partner of William J. Doetsch. During his career at the bar he won a high reputation as a trial lawyer and jury advocate. In political campaigns he was a very effective speaker, and he was frequently urged to enter public office. During 1898-1901 he was chairman of the Civil Service Commission of Buffalo, and he was also a member of the executive committee of the Buffalo Civil Service Reform Association. In 1906 he was appointed an assistant district attorney, and he was promoted to the position of first assistant in the following year. "As a fearless, honest and able public prosecutor," said the Buffalo "Enquirer," "Mr. Murphy made a record attained by but few who have filled that position." In the spring of 1909 Mr. Murphy was



RICHARD REMSEN
AGRICULTURIST



JOHN FOSTER
LAWYER

DANIEL V. MURPHY
LAWYER

JOSEPH B. BISSELL
PHYSICIAN

Herman W. Hellman

appointed special deputy attorney-general of the state of New York for the purpose of prosecuting numerous criminal actions against public officials charged with grafting in Oswego county. His manner of handling these cases won for him the public praise of the presiding justice, as well as of his opponents. Upon retiring from the district attorney's office, he continued the practice of law until 1914, when he was appointed counsel for the New York Public Service Commission, 2d district, with headquarters at Albany. He was counsel for the commission in its investigation of telephone rates, and was also chairman of the appraisal commission appointed to fix the sum the city of Buffalo should pay to acquire the islands in the Buffalo river which were to be dredged to improve the harbor. In politics he was a life-long Democrat, and was active in the affairs of his party from the time he was appointed clerk of the village of Mount Morris in 1885 to the year of his death, when he was appointed to the position of counsel for the New York Public Service Commission. Mr. Murphy was a member of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, the Erie county and state bar associations, the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, the Knights of the Maccabees, Knights of Columbus, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and the Buffalo, Park, Lawyers' and Country clubs. He was married at Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1897, to Martha, daughter of John McCarthy, and had three children: Virginia, John Vincent and Josephine Murphy. He died in Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1914.

BISSELL, Joseph Bidleman, physician, was born at Lakeville, Conn., Sept. 3, 1859, son of William and Mary (Bidleman) Bissell, and a descendant of John Bissell, a native of England who settled at Windsor, Conn., in 1636. His father has been for many years a practicing physician at Lakeville, Conn., trustee of the Hotchkiss School and a commissioner of the State Insane Asylum. The son received his preparatory education at the Rocky Dell Academy, Lime Rock, Conn., and at Amenia Seminary, Amenia, N. Y., and was graduated at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1879 with the degree of Ph.B. He then entered the medical department of Columbia College, was graduated in 1883, and shortly afterwards became house surgeon in the City Charity Hospital of New York. In 1884 he studied and practiced surgery in the hospitals of the universities of Vienna and Munich. Two years later he was appointed instructor in surgery at the New York Polyclinic, and in 1889 at the New York Postgraduate Medical Schools and Hospitals. In 1890 he became chief surgeon to the outdoor department of St. Vincent's Hospital, with surgical work in the wards of the hospital. He has contributed papers on surgical and medical topics to various journals and magazines, the most important of which are: "Pathological Anatomy of Club Foot"; "Rickets"; "Incontinence of Urine in Children"; "Preventative Treatment in Seasickness"; and "The Field of Surgery in Arteriosclerosis." Dr. Bissell is regarded as one of the foremost authorities on the use of radium in this country, has delivered numerous lectures before medical and other scientific bodies on the subject, and is the author of notable articles concerning it which have attracted attention both in this country and abroad, and have given him an international reputation. Among his papers in this field are: "Cancer and Radium"; "The Treatment of Cancer with Radium"; and "Cancer Destruction by Radium," the latter read before the Medical Society of the State of New York at Buffalo in April, 1915. At present he is visiting surgeon of Bellevue and St. Vincent's hospitals; consulting surgeon of the West Side German Hospital and of the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, of New York, as well as several other out-of-town hospitals. He is a fellow of the American Lodge of Surgeons; chairman of the board of censors of the County Medical Society; member of the American Neurological Society, the American Radium Society, the Hospital Graduates Club, and of the Yale, University, Manhattan and Democratic clubs of New York; he is also an alumnus of the City, Bellevue and St. Vincent's hospitals. At college he was a member of the Chi Phi fraternity, and afterward was president of the Chi Phi Club of New York and of the Omicron Trust Association of New Haven. Dr. Bissell is a first lieutenant of the medical reserve corps of the U. S. army. He was married Nov. 20, 1889, to Josephine, daughter of Peter Hauck, of Harrison, N. J., and they have four children: Karl Hauck; Eugenia, wife of Lawrence Millet, son of the late Francis D. Millet, the artist; Joseph Bidleman, Jr., and Katharine Bissell. Portrait opposite p. 158.

HELLMAN, Herman W., capitalist, was born in Bavaria, Germany, Sept. 25, 1843, son of Wolfe Hellman. He was educated in the public schools of his native country and at the age of fifteen came to America, settling in Los Angeles, Cal. Here he formed a partnership with a cousin in the stationery business, and as Los Angeles was an early base of supplies for a large territory, there was little competition in the business; money was plentiful and the profits large. Later he engaged in the wholesale grocery business with Jacob Haas under the firm name of Hellman, Haas & Co. In 1890 he disposed of his grocery interests to become vice-president and local manager of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank. He successfully weathered the financial panic of 1893, and to his conservatism and sagacious judgment are largely due the long era of prosperity associated with the banks with which he was connected. In the decade following that crisis the deposits of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank increased from $2,300,000 to $8,000,000. He resigned in 1903 and became president of the Merchants' National Bank. At the time of his death he was acting as president, vice-president or director of more than a dozen banks in Los Angeles and southern California. On the site of his former home in Los Angeles he built an imposing, eight-storied, million-dollar office building. He was a prominent member of the Reformed Jewish Congregation B'nai B'rith, of which he was president until 1901. He was a member of the California, Jonathan, Concordia and other social clubs of the city and county. He was most excellent master of Pentalpha Lodge, member of Signet chapter, Al Malakah Temple, and a 32d degree Mason. He was married in Los Angeles, Cal., July 26, 1874, to Ida Heimann, a native of Treviso, near Venice, Italy. She survived him, with four children: Frida, wife of Louis M. Cole; Amy, wife of S. Aronson; Marco H., vice-president of the Merchants' National Bank, and Irving H. Hellman, vice-president of the Hellman Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of Los Angeles. He died in Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 19, 1906.

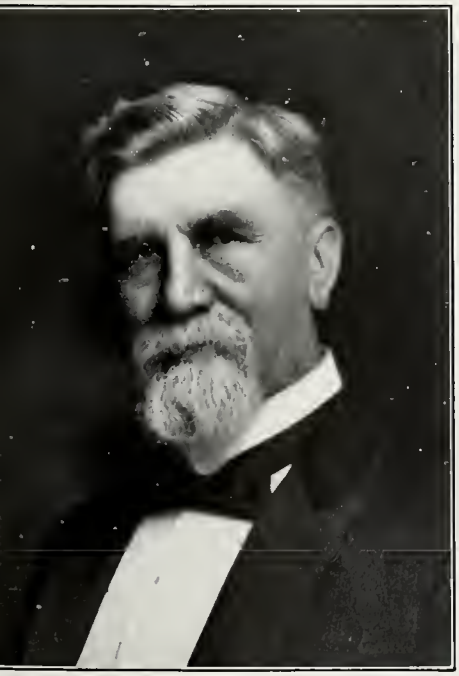
BURTON, George Smith, merchant and manufacturer, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 26th, 1850, son of Hazen James and Harriet Lincoln (Smith) Burton and grandson of Jonathan and Lucy (Hazen) Burton. He traces descent to Boniface Burton who was in Lynn, Mass., in the latter part of the seventeenth century and died in 1730, the line running through his son John, his son John, his son Jonathan and his son Jonathan, who was our subject's grandfather. John Burton was in the Louisburg expedition of 1759 and also in the revolutionary war. He was an orderly sergeant in the engagement at Winter Hill, Somerville, Mass., and a lieutenant in the battle of Ticonderoga. His diary, as kept by him during 1775–76, the only original account of the doings of his regiment at Winter Hill, is now in the possession of the New Hampshire Historical Society. George S. Burton was educated at the Dwight School and the English High School, Boston, receiving a Franklin medal for scholarship at each school. He began his business career in the service of Keating Lane & Co., wholesale manufacturers of clothing of Boston, in 1869, and transferring his services to Leland Rice & Co. of Boston, in the same line of business, was with them for fifteen years. In 1890 he organized the firm of Burton, Mansfield & Pierce, wholesale clothiers in Boston, which in 1898 became the Burton-Pierce Co., with Mr. Burton as president, in which capacity he still continues. In 1907 the headquarters of the business were transferred to New York with branches in Boston, Chicago and St. Louis. In 1911 he organized the American Uniform Co. of which he became vice-president. Later he retired, his son, Roger O. Burton, becoming president, and the company was greatly enlarged. In 1915 the American Uniform Co. undertook and fulfilled contracts for unforms for the British and Italian governments, amounting to over $15,000,000 in value, in the quickest time ever known in the history of the business in New York. This company also manufactured smaller amounts for the Belgian and French governments. Mr. Burton has served a number of years as director and treasurer of the Plymouth Clothing House, Minneapolis and St. Paul, and has been identified with real estate interests in Boston and Swampscott, where he resides. He is a charter member and was for ten years one of the governors of the Tedesco Country Club of Swampscott, Mass., also a member of the Neighborhood Club, Phillips Beach, Mass., the Eastern Yacht Club, Boston, and Marblehead, Mass., and the Union League Club of New York. For many years he was a member of the Unitarian, Channing and Boston Art clubs, Boston Merchants' Association and a director of the First Wholesale Clothiers' Association, all of Boston. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the Revolution, and the New England Historic Genealogical Society of Boston. His chief recreations are traveling, motoring, golf and horticulture. In religion he is a Unitarian and was a charter member and president of the prudential committee of the Second Unitarian Society of Brookline, Mass. He was married Feb. 20, 1877, to Frances Virginia, daughter of Henry F. Miller, a piano manufacturer of Boston, and has two children: Ethel Miller and Roger Ogden Burton.

BARTHEL, Oliver Edward, mechanical and consulting engineer, was born in Detroit, Mich., Oct. 3, 1877, son of Albert Edward and Elsie (Härter) Barthel. His father, a native of Germany and a mechanical engineer, came to America in 1874 and settled in Detroit, Mich. While in the employ of the Michigan Stove Co. he devised many improvements on stoves, and through his instrumentality the American stove was introduced in Germany. The son was educated in the public schools of Detroit; took the mechanical course at the Detroit Business University; and subsequently received private instruction in mechanical engineering. He began his professional career in Detroit, in 1894, in association with Charles B. King, with whom he was engaged in designing and in experimental work on gasoline marine engines and automobiles until 1901. With his associate he used the first motor driven vehicle to appear in the streets of Detroit. He designed the first motor for B. J. Carter, and during 1901–2 was designing engineer for Henry Ford; he designed Ford's first racing car, and was with the Ford Motor Co., until 1904. In the latter year he entered the experimental department of the Olds Motor Works, and designed the six cylinder motor for the Olds speedboat, "Six Shooter." In 1905 he engaged independently as a consulting engineer, with offices in the Moffat building, Detroit, and has since designed motors for the Scripps Motor Co., Waterman Marine Motor Co., Fairbanks-Morse Co., Havers Motor Car Co., and many others. He designed the Scripps motor used by Captain Larsen in his trip through the Niagara Gorge in 1911, also the Scripps motor that successfully drove the thirty-five foot boat "Detroit" across the Atlantic from Detroit to Petrograd, Russia, in 1912. Since 1895 he has designed over sixty-five different gasoline motors for stationary, marine and automobile purposes. He also makes a specialty of working out inventions or ideas and makes them of commercial value, and in this connection has designed agricultural machinery, bakery machinery, steam specialties, printing, embossing and lithographing presses, pneumatic tools and appliances, automobile accessories and various other tools and machines. He obtained two patents on mufflers and patents on an automobile body, an explosive engine and a new form of piston. He is consulting engineer for the Standard Steel Car Co., of Pittsburgh, and designed their "Standard Four," "Standard Six" and "Standard Eight" automobiles. He is a member of the Society of Automobile Engineers, Detroit Engineering Society, and of the Detroit Yacht and Wolverine Automobile clubs. His religious affiliation is with the Protestant Episcopal church, and politically he is a Republican. He finds his chief recreation in water sports, motoring and gardening. He was married in Detroit, Mich., May 18, 1906, to Adele Gertrude Vargason. There are no children.

NEILSON, Walter Hopper, physician and surgeon, was born at Val Cartier, province of Quebec, Can., Sept. 4, 1857, son of Cornelius Brown and Margaret (Ireland) Neilson, and great grandson of John Neilson, who came from Balmachie, Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, in 1793, and settled in Quebec, Canada. John Neilson was editor and publisher of the Quebec "Gazette" member of the privy council and the Quebec parliament and Canadian delegate to the court of St. James. His father was a lieutenant in the Canadian militia. The son was graduated M.D. at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1881, meanwhile having studied medicine in Milwaukee, Wis., under Dr. Solon Marks (q.v.). He began the practice of his profession in Milwaukee, and since 1907 he has specialized in internal medicine. With Dr. William H. Earles he founded Trinity Hospital in 1889, and the "Milwaukee Medical Journal" in 1893, being editor of the latter for nineteen years. They were also the founders, in 1893, with Dr. Bernhard G. Maercklien, of the Milwaukee Medical College, which was later merged with Marquette University. Since 1894 he has been professor of the practice of medicine at the latter

GEORGE S. BURTON
MERCHANT

OLIVER E. BARTHEL
ENGINEER



WALTER H. NEILSON
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

ISADOR SOBEL
LAWYER

institution. He is past president of the Wisconsin State Medical Society; fellow of the American Medical Association; member and physician to the St. Andrew's Society, Milwaukee, and member of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, American Association of Arts and Sciences, Milwaukee Medical Society, Milwaukee County Medical Society and the Brainard Medical Society. His chief diversions are literary and agricultural pursuits. He has a fine sense of civic duty, has been active in many municipal undertakings and is an elder in Calvary Presbyterian Church. Dr. Neilson was married (1) Dec. 29, 1881, to Clara, daughter of Joseph Thomas, of Milwaukee; she died in 1906. He was married (2) Nov. 26, 1907, to Bessie Belle, daughter of Milan D. Jeffers, Wild Rose, Wis. There are two children by the first union: George Whittier, a physician and surgeon, and Walter Roland; and three by the present union: John Milan Cornelius, Robert Allan and Mary Louise Neilson.

SOBEL, Isador, lawyer, was born in New York city, Aug. 28, 1858, son of Semel and Cecelia (Kunz) Sobel. His father, a merchant, came from Posen, Germany, in 1847, and settled in New York city. The son received his preliminary education in Public School No. 3 of his native city, subsequently attending the College of the City of New York, and the Erie (Pa.) High School. He studied law under the preceptorship of Hon. S. M. Brainerd, of Erie; was admitted to the bar in 1888, and that same year, in association with Mr. Brainerd, established the firm of Brainerd & Sobel. He has since continued a general law practice in the county, superior and supreme courts, giving special attention to commercial and bankruptcy law, also corporation law. From the beginning of his active career he has been closely identified with local, state and national politics, as a Republican. He was elected a member of the Erie city council in 1891; was reelected in 1893, and was president of that body in 1894. During 1889–91 he was secretary of the Erie county republican committee, and was its chairman during 1893–96. He became vice-president of the Republican League of Pennsylvania in 1894, and was president during 1896–98 and he was a presidential elector in 1896. Pres. McKinley appointed him postmaster of Erie in 1898, to which office he was reappointed by Pres. Roosevelt in 1902 and 1906, and by Pres. Taft in 1910. Meanwhile, in 1908, he served as president of the Postmasters' Association of Pennsylvania. He was elected president of the National Association of Postmasters of First-Class Offices of the United States in 1912, and the following year became the first honorary president of that organization. He became a member of district No. 3, Independent Order B'nai B'rith, in 1908; of the general committee of that order in 1910, and was president of the district grand lodge during 1910–12. He is a member of the executive committee of the American-Jewish Committee; president of the board of governors B'nai B'rith Orphanage and Home for Friendless Children of District No. 3; president Anche Chesed Reform Congregation, Erie; member advisory council Home for the Friendless, Erie; manager of Hamot Hospital, Erie, and a member of the Jewish Historical Society, Jewish Publication Society, and of the Erie, Elks, Shriner's, and Country clubs, Erie; is a 32d degree Mason and member of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. He was married Mar. 17, 1891, to Emma, daughter of Samuel Anerhaim, a merchant, of Bradford, Pa. and has three children: Jeffrey Mortimer, Norman Tyler and Sydney Amos Sobel. Portrait opposite page 160.

FRASER, James Earle, sculptor, was born in Winona, Minn., Nov. 4, 1876, son of Thomas A. and Cora (West) Fraser. His father was a railroad contractor, and the early years of the boy were spent in traveling through the West. The influence of those years persisted in his work, giving to his most characteristic productions something of the breezy vigor and ingenuousness of the plains. He began his art studies at the Chicago Art Institute, and later attended the Ecole des Beaux Arts, the Julien Academy and the Atelier Colarossi, Paris. In 1898 he won the prizes for the best medal and work in sculpture, both offered by the American Art Association of Paris. Augustus Saint-Gaudens, strongly attracted by his work, asked him to become his assistant in finishing the Sherman statue. For two years in Paris, and later in Cornish, N. H., this relationship with Saint-Gaudens continued, and they were the most important formative years of his life. A medallion portrait of a child exhibited at the Academy exhibition of 1902 first brought him into prominent notice in this country as a master of the art of modeling in low relief. However, he exhibited much versatility in his work, which by no means was confined to low reliefs. He designed and executed one of the five large equestrian statues for the Louisiana Purchase Exhibition, St. Louis, also a statue of Thomas Jefferson. In 1906 he won the Edison medal competition. In 1908 he made a portrait bust of Theodore Roosevelt, which now stands in the senate chamber, Washington. In 1910 he was represented at the International Exposition, Brussels, by a group of medals which were purchased by the Belgian government for the museum in Gand. The Italian government likewise acquired a collection of his medals for the National Museum, Rome. One of the latest of his achievements is the design for the new United States five-cent piece, which links together the Indian and the buffalo. During 1907–14 Mr. Fraser was instructor in sculpture at the Art Students' League, New York. Some of his important works include the monument to John Hay, Cleveland; relief portrait of Morris K. Jesup, ordered by the Museum of Natural History, New York; a fountain for the Arden estate of Mrs. E. H. Harriman; large bas-relief of the children of Harry Payne Whitney, and portrait busts of the George Pratt children, Payne Whitney children, the sons of Walter Goodwin, E. H. Harriman's son, and portrait relief in marble of E. H. Harriman, the Brewster child and a recumbent figure of Bishop Potter in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. His work on children is seemingly very simply done, with no undue display or technic, which is, at once, a merit and a charm. All have an observable sense of distinction, and illustrato his fine perception of mental, as well as outward, characteristics. Similar psychological insight and sincerity is apparent in his portraits of maturer subjects, where they are only less notable because they are less exceptional. Part of the high merit of his work is due to the fact that, like Michael Angelo, he is an extremely industrious and conscientious workman. There is in America a lack of skilled artisans capable of putting the fine touches on marble reproductions, and Mr. Fraser invariably does the final work on his marbles himself. The result is a finished treatment which is one of the striking characteristics of his work. He is a member of the National Sculptors' Society and the American Institute of Arts and

Letters, an associate of the National Academy and a member of the Players' Club, New York.

WILCOX, George Ansley, physician and surgeon, was born at Augusta, Ga., May 29, 1849, son of Jonathan Samuel and Sarah Jane (Ansley) Wilcox, and grandson of Jonathan Samuel and Chloe (Hand) Wilcox. He was educated at Summerville Academy on the Hill, Augusta, Ga., the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, and the University of Virginia. His first two years of medical study were spent at the latter, and he was graduated at New York University in 1871 with the degree of M.D., receiving the honorary degree of M.D. from the University of Georgia in 1874. He began his professional career in 1871 as interne at the Hospital for Nervous Diseases, Blackwell's Island, and at Bellevue Hospital, New York city. He then opened an office in Augusta, Ga., and from the beginning took a premier place in the profession. During most of his medical career he was connected with the University of Georgia, first as professor of materia medica and therapeutics, later as professor of gynecology and obstetrics, that chair being created for him. He was gynecologist to the City and Lamar hospitals, consulting surgeon to Children's Hospital, member of the governing board of City Hospital, trustee University of Georgia, member of the American Medical Association, Southern Medical Association and the Georgia Medical Association. He was a Master Mason and a member of the Delta Psi fraternity. For years he was ruling elder in the First Presbyterian Church. Dr. Wilcox was noted for his skill as a diagnostician and his wonderful dexterity as a surgeon. His gentleness and sympathy caused him to be beloved by his patients as unfailingly as his professional skill inspired confidence. He was married in Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 5, 1872, to Ida C., daughter of Amos C. Van Epps and sister of Judge Howard Van Epps (q.v.), and had five children: Howard Van Epps, George Hand, Catherine, Irma and Everard Ansley Wilcox. The last is a practicing physician of Augusta, Ga., and member of the Medical Faculty of the University of Georgia. Dr. Wilcox died at Augusta, Ga., May 5, 1915.

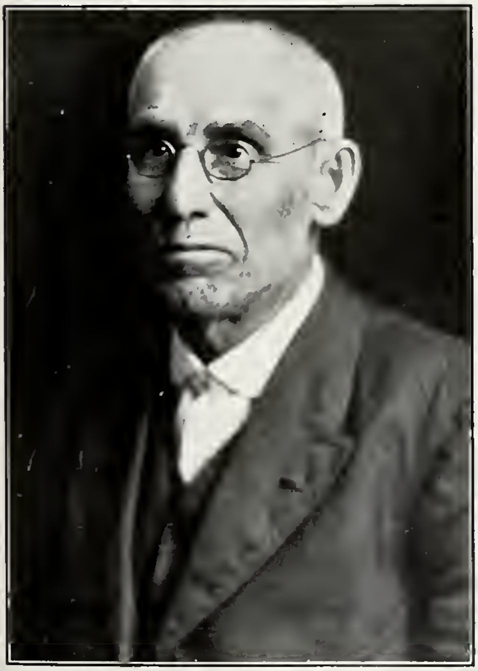
MOORE, William Sturtevant, naval officer, was born at Duxbury, Mass., Feb. 23, 1846, son of Josiah and Maria Foster (Doane) Moore. Com. Moore's father was for years pastor of the First Congregational (Unitarian) Church, Duxbury. The son received his preliminary education at Partridge Academy and after graduating at Harvard University in 1866, with the degree B.S., he entered the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, and was graduated in 1868. He specialized in engineering and was advanced from third assistant engineer to chief engineer. He retired from the navy in 1906, with the rank of commodore. He devoted forty years of continuous service as a naval engineer and in the last year he was stationed at the Charleston navy yard as inspector of machinery. Upon his retirement he made his residence at his summer home at Duxbury, Mass., and during 1909-10 served that district in the Massachusetts legislature. He took an active and enthusiastic interest in every civic and municipal movement, as well as in local and state politics. He was a member of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, Society of Naval Engineers, Norfolk, and the County Republican Club. He obtained his chief recreation in riding and in music. Com. Moore was known, both in the naval service and in his home community, as a man who did things. Obstacles never discouraged him, and he gave his strong will and vigorous activities to the accomplishment of whatever he planned. He was a fine example in this phase of his sturdy character. His dominating characteristics were his charming personality and a combination of gentleness and firmness. He was married first in Washington, D. C., Dec. 1, 1870, to Virginia Henderson, daughter of Gen. Seth Eastman, U. S. A.; she died in 1892, and he was married again in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 6, 1901, to Caro Garland, daughter of Judge Armsted Burwell, of Vicksburg, Miss. She survives him with two children by the first union: Mary Henderson, wife of Randolph Keith Forrest, and Dr. Seth Eastman Moore of the University of Minnesota. Com. Moore died at Duxbury, Mass., July 12, 1914.

DARBY, Benjamin Edwin, editor and publisher, was born at St. Eleanors, Prince co., Prince Edward Island, Canada, Feb. 18, 1848, son of Edwin and Amelia (Williams) Darby. His father was a justice of the peace, captain of militia, farmer, tanner and saddler. Benjamin Edwin Darby received his preliminary education in the public schools of Prince Edward Island, and for two years was a student at Prince of Wales College. He was then licensed to teach in three grades, and in 1867 began his educational activities in the schools of St. Eleanors, afterwards teaching at Summerside, P. E. I. In 1873 he became a member of the faculty of the preparatory department of Prince of Wales College, and the following year was chosen principal of the graded school at Zumbrota, Minn. Subsequently, he held similar positions at Pine Island and Kasson, that state, where in addition to having supervision of the schools he personally taught the advanced classes. In 1874, having purchased a newspaper plant at Kasson, he removed it to Owatonna, where he issued the first number of “The People's Press,” which from the beginning enjoyed a unique success; it is now a twelve-page weekly with a wide and influential circulation, and recognized as a moulder of opinion in his section of the state. Since March, 1916, he has also been publisher of the “Daily People's Press.” He has a fine sense of civic duty and has been prominent in all municipal undertakings and every movement looking toward the advancement of Owatonna. For nine years he was member and secretary of the library board; was likewise member and secretary of the fire department for ten years; served two years as member at large of the school board; was member of the City Charter Commission during 1905–06, and a director in the City Hospital during 1903–06. His political affiliation is with the Democratic party, and he is a communicant of the Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Aug. 19, 1874, to Kate Annie, daughter of Silas S. Barnard, of Prince Edward Island and has three children: George Franklin, Harry Barnard and William Howard Darby, all associated in business with the subject.

COUNTY, Albert John, railway executive, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Aug. 1, 1871, son of Thomas and Katharine Stackpoole (Smith) County. He received his preliminary education in the schools of his native city and later was graduated at the Wharton school of the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of bachelor of science in economics. Upon coming to America, in 1890, he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. as clerk in the secretary's department in Philadelphia. In 1898 he was appointed chief clerk, and became assistant to the secretary in 1900. The

GEORGE A. WILCOX
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

WILLIAM S. MOORE
NAVAL OFFICER



BENJAMIN E. DARBY
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

ALBERT J. COUNTY
RAILWAY OFFICIAL

EDWARD LEACH GIDDINGS

next year he was appointed assistant secretary and superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Employees' Saving Fund, and in 1906–12 he was assistant to Vice-President Samuel Rea. In 1913 he was appointed special assistant to the president. He has been secretary of the Richmond-Washington Co. since its formation in 1901, and was connected with the formation and construction of the Pennsylvania Tunnel & Terminal Railroad Co. in extending the Pennsylvania railroad system into and through New York city, first as assistant secretary, later as assistant to the president, and now is vice-president of that company. He also participated in the franchise negotiations with New York city for the New York Connecting Railroad Co. Mr. County is assistant to the president and a director of that company, which is constructing its railroad to connect the Pennsylvania and New Haven systems across the East River at Hell Gate. He participated in the negotiations which resulted in the adoption of the dual rapid transit system for New York city. He is president, vice-president or director of more than one hundred companies affiliated with the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. He is the author of the pamphlets, "The Economic Necessity for the Pennsylvania Railroad Tunnel Extension into New York City"; "The Pennsylvania Railroad Company—Its Incorporation and Organization," and of a "Report on Statistics—international Railway Congress at Berne, 1910." He is a director of the Girard National Bank of Philadelphia; vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Young Men's Christian Association, and is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Royal Economic Society of London, American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish Society, Transatlantic Society, Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, and of the Economic and Bankers clubs, New York city; St. Davids (Pa.) Golf Club and the Beta Gamma Sigma fraternity. He was married in St. Davids, Pa., Sept. 2, 1902, to Hester Craven, daughter of William Fraley, of Philadelphia, and has two children: William Fraley and John Ormsby County.

GIDDINGS, Edward Leach, banker, was born at Beverly, Mass., July 4, 1835, son of John Endicott and Martha Thorndike (Leach) Giddings. His first paternal American ancestor was George Giddings, a native of St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, who came to this country in 1635 and settled at Ipswich, Mass. George Giddings married Jane Tuttle, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife, Sarah; their son Solomon and his wife, Margery Goodhue, their son Solomon and his wife, Sarah Burnham; their son Solomon and his wife, Mary Fowler; and their son Solomon and his wife, Anna Endicott, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. John Giddings, son of the emigrant ancestor, was a lieutenant in the colonial forces and a deputy to the general court; John Endicott Giddings served in the war of 1812, was captured by the British and spent over a year in confinement in Dartmoor prison. The subject of this sketch received his early education at Beverly Academy and the Salem Latin School, and was graduated at Harvard University in 1856. After a course at a commercial school he entered the office of Lewis Endicott, a merchant of Boston, and subsequently he was employed for a time as bookkeeper in a drygoods house. In 1859 he established the firm of Kemble-Giddings & Co., flour and commission merchants, Boston, Mass. During the civil war he joined the 40th regiment, Massachusetts volunteers, and was commissioned captain of Co. K (Sept. 5, 1862). He served with his regiment in Virginia, Maryland, South Carolina and Florida until failing health compelled him to resign (Feb. 25, 1864). On his return to Boston he became a partner in the firm of C. A. Putnam & Co., bankers and brokers. In 1867 a new firm was formed under the name of Tower, Giddings & Torrey, and in 1874 the name was changed to Tower, Giddings & Co., bankers. Mr. Giddings was a member of this firm until his death. He was also a director of the Eastern Railroad Co. of New Hampshire, and from time to time was appointed by the government a director, in behalf of the commonwealth, of the Collateral Loan Co. Apart from his business interests he was actively identified with many educational, philanthropic and social movements, and especially with all matters pertaining to the welfare of the town of Beverly. He served on the school committee of Beverly from 1875 until his death and was chairman of the board during the later years of his life. For over twenty years he was a trustee of the Beverly public library, and he was also a founder and first president of the Beverly Republican Club, a director of the Beverly Historical Society and a generous contributor to the Beverly Hospital. He was one of the charter members and first commander of the G. A. R., of Beverly, and a member of the New York and Boston stock exchanges, the Loyal Legion, the University Club of Boston, Amity Chapter, F. & A. M. (high priest, 1875-76), and the Unitarian parish committee (Beverly). Mr. Giddings was married at Beverly, Dec. 28, 1864, to Susan, daughter of Dr. Ingalls Kittredge, of Beverly, Mass., and had two children: Charles Ingalls and Madelaine Endicott, wife of Dr. Leslie Barnes Boutwell. The former was drowned in 1893 while attempting to rescue a boy who had fallen from a steamer at Tuftonborough, N. H. Mr. Giddings died at Beverly, July 28, 1903.

FULLER, Oliver Franklin, merchant, was born at Sherman, Conn., Oct. 19, 1829, son of Revilo and Caroline Esther (Hungerford) Fuller. His first American ancestor was Edward Fuller, who came from Scrooby, England, on the Mayflower (1620) and settled at Plymouth, Mass. From him the line of descent is traced through his son John and his wife, Mehitable Rowley; their son Thomas; his son Thomas and his wife, Mary Hosmer; their son, Dr. Oliver, and his wife, Alice Ransom, and their son Revilo and his wife, Rebecca Giddings, who were the grandparents of Oliver Franklin Fuller. He was educated in the district school of his native town, and at the age of fifteen became a drug clerk in the service of Dr. James Brewer, at Peekskill, N. Y. Five years later he formed a partnership with Nathaniel Dain in the drug business at Peekskill, under the style of Dain & Fuller, and a year later purchased his partner's interest in the business. In 1852 he removed to Chicago, Ill., where he formed the combined retail and wholesale drug firm of Fuller & Roberts. His partner was not a business man. He bought out his partner in the following year, and the name was successively O. F. Fuller & Co. and Fuller & Finch. Henry Weld Fuller was admitted to partnership in 1863, the firm then becoming Fuller, Finch & Fuller, and in 1871 Fuller & Fuller, which in 1885 was incorporated as the Fuller & Fuller Co. The first year's business in Chicago amounted to $50,000; in 1914 the annual business amounted to nearly $3,000,000. Upon the consolidation of this firm with the Morrison-Plummer Co. in 1915, it became the Fuller-Morrisson Co., of which Mr. Fuller was chosen chairman of the board of directors. The company has a capital stock of $750,000, occupies a seven-story building 150 x 153, and is conceded to be the finest drug house in the United States. Mr. Fuller was for two years president of the Chicago Veteran Druggists' Association, after which he was made honorary president for life. He also holds life membership in the Chicago Art Institute and the Chicago Academy of Science, and is a member of the Chicago Historical Society, Illinois State Historical Society, and the United States Association of Commerce. Belonging to the Chicago of Field, Armour, Palmer, Leiter and Pullman, all of whom were his friends and business associates, his influence in the industrial and commercial life of that city is necessarily felt. He is a man of quick perception, extraordinary acumen, inflexible will and resistless energy. He was married (first) Nov. 9, 1858, to Phebe Ann, daughter of Morris Shipley, of Peekskill, N. Y. She died in 1901, and he was married (second) Oct. 10, 1911, to Rebecca Reynolds, daughter of Isaac Secor, of Ossining, N. Y. He has one surviving child, Charles Fuller.

SELDEN, Edwin Van Deusen, oil producer, banker and oil refiner, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 23, 1858, son of George Shattuck and Elizabeth Wright (Clark) Selden. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Thomas Selden, who came from Broadlands, Kent, England, about 1635, and was one of the original settlers at Hartford, Conn., in 1636. His wife was Hester Wakeman, and the line of descent is traced through their son Joseph and his wife Rebecca Church; their son Samuel and his wife Deborah Dudley; their son Samuel and his wife Elizabeth Ely; their son George and his wife Olive West, and their son George and his wife Louise Sophie Shattuck, who were the grandparents of Edwin Van Deusen Selden. George Selden, his grandfather, was one of the foremost lawyers of his day in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Meadville. George Shattuck Selden, his father, likewise practiced law in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and was especially qualified in patent cases, himself being an inventor of considerable merit. He was a pioneer in extracting oil from cannel-coal, in 1855. Edwin Van Deusen Selden received his preliminary education in public and private schools at Meadville and in Philadelphia, subsequently attending the Episcopal Academy in the latter city. He then studied law for a year under his father and later engaged for a number of years in the oil brokerage business in Oil City, Pa. He was one of the first of the petroleum brokers to realize that speculation in oil certificates was passing, and turned his attention to refining oil. In 1897, in partnership with James A. Fawcett, he established the Crystal Oil Works, at Oil City. He was first lieutenant and quartermaster 16th regiment infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, during 1888–95, colonel of the 21st regiment, 1898–1900, and lieut.-colonel and division inspector of rifle practice during 1900–05. Col. Selden is also president of the Venango Security, Building & Loan Association, and the Home Saving & Loan Association, and a director of the Citizens' Banking Co. Since 1900 he has been president of the Oil City Oil Exchange. He is a member of the Founders and Patriots of America, Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, of the Ivy and Venango clubs, Oil City, and of the Masonic fraternity. He is a warden and vestryman of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, and his political affiliation is with the Republican party. He finds his chief recreation in reading and studying. He was married at Oil City, Pa., Jan. 2, 1901, to Cornelia Fuller, daughter of Dr. Samuel Earp, a Protestant Episcopal clergyman and educator, of Oil City, and has five children: John Earp, Edwin Van Deusen, Jr., Elizabeth, George Samuel, and William Kirkpatrick Selden.

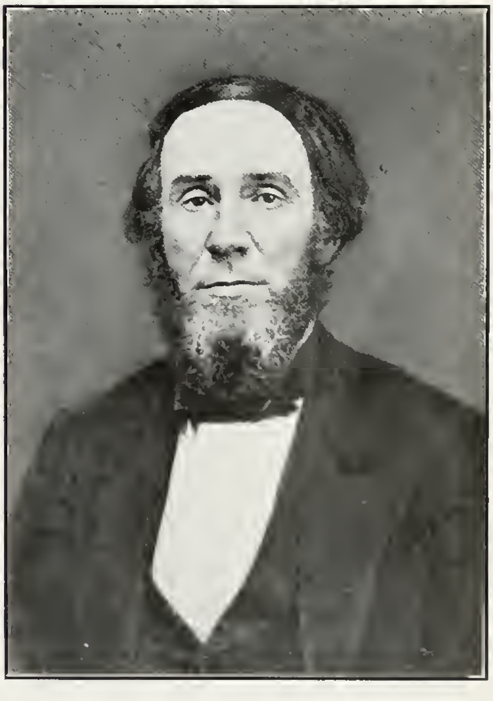
GILL, Thomas Henry, lawyer, was born at Madison, Wis., Apr. 7, 1858, son of William J., and Hannah (Lantry) Gill. His father, a native of Ontario, Can., became one of the pioneer railroad builders of Wisconsin. The son received his preliminary education in the public school of Madison; was graduated at the University of Wisconsin in 1877, and later at the law school of that institution, in 1878, with the degree LL.B. Meanwhile he had been appointed, in 1874, deputy clerk in the federal courts at Madison, subsequently becoming master in chancery, in which capacity he continued for several years following his admission to the bar in 1878. In 1879 he began the active practice of his profession at Madison, and the next year formed a partnership with Henry J. Taylor, under the firm name of Gill & Taylor, which continued two years. In 1883 he became associated with Judge Elisha W. Keyes, under the style of Keyes & Gill. Shortly thereafter he abandoned his law practice to assume the management of a wholesale tobacco business, but in 1887 became claim agent of the Wisconsin Central Railroad Co., remaining identified with the legal department of that road until 1908. He was made assistant general solicitor in 1890, when the lines of the company were leased by the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., and he was retained in the same office by the leasing company, with headquarters in Chicago. When the lease was surrendered, in 1893, and receivers were appointed for the Wisconsin Central, he was retained by the receivers as general attorney. In 1906 he was appointed general solicitor, which office he resigned in 1908 to engage in general practice in Milwaukee. Together with Arthur R. Barry and Henry Mahoney he formed the firm of Gill, Barry & Mahoney. The latter retired in 1912 and the style was changed to Gill & Barry, continuing until September, 1916, when the firm was dissolved and Mr. Gill engaged in the independent practice of his profession. He is a member of the Milwaukee, University, Milwaukee Athletic and Chicago Automobile clubs, the University of Wisconsin Alumni Association and the Psi Upsilon fraternity. He is the owner of a splendid library, covering the gamut of the best in literature; has collected many fine works of art, and finds his chief recreation amid the joys and comforts of his own home. He was married June 30, 1904, to Laura Alice, daughter of Robert M. Seeets, of Milwaukee, Wis. They have one daughter, Elizabeth, and two sons, Robert and William Gill.

DARLINGTON, William McCullough, lawyer and historian, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., May 1, 1815, son of Benjamin and Agnes (McCullough) Darlington, grandson of Amos and Elizabeth (Powel) Darlington, and a descendant of Abraham Darlington, who came from England in 1711 and settled in Chester county, Pa. He was graduated at Jefferson (now Washington and Jefferson) College, and after studying law, began the practice of his profession in Mobile, Ala. He was quite successful, one case of noted importance being a Spanish land claim, which he won for the defendant. He went to Pittsburgh on a visit, and

OLIVER F. FULLER
MERCHANT

EDWIN V. D. SELDEN
MERCHANT

THOMAS H. GILL
LAWYER



WILLIAM M. DARLINGTON
LAWYER

Dudley P. Allen

finally decided to remain there, and served in the Pittsburgh city council. He intended to enlist in the civil war, but was urged not to do so by his family because his three brothers were already in the army. An enthusiastic sportsman, he was for years a member of the Winow's Point Shooting Club, of Sandusky Bay, O. He was an authority on natural history, and collected many books on sport and outdoor life. The chief part of his library of more than 11,000 volumes, however, is Americana. For years he was engaged in studying and writing about the early history of the country, particularly Western Pennsylvania and Ohio. He was a member of several historical societies, first vice-president of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and compiled and published "Illustrative Notes to Journal of Colonel John May, of Boston, 1788-89"; "Christopher Gist's Journals, with Notes and Biographies," and "An Appendix of 'Illustrative Notes to Colonel Smith's Narrative of Captivity with the Indians, 1755–59.'" He always maintained his interest in legal affairs, though he relinquished his practice many years prior to his death. In 1888, upon the completion of the new Allegheny county courthouse, he received the keys from the county commissioners by reason of being the oldest member of the bar. With his family he twice visited Europe. His conversation was always interesting. In addition to his literary knowledge and his wealth of historic incident, he had known many of the leading men of his day, and remembered well the visit of Gen. Lafayette to Pittsburgh in 1825. Loyal to friend and to conviction, with the buoyancy of an unconquerable spirit, the frankness of perfect courage, and with a perfect treasure house of varied information, he was one of the most delightful companions to those to whom he gave the privilege of his companionship. His life covered the Mexican war, the civil war, the settlement of the West, and his memory, through the verbal accounts given him by those of an older generation, was engraved with the history of the winning of the independence by the colonies. He was married at Guyasuta, Pa., to Mary Carson, daughter of Richard Butler. Mrs. Darlington, who died in 1915, was always interested in his literary work and translated manuscripts for him from French and German. She published "Fort Pitt" and "Letters from the Frontier" (1892). There are three surviving children: O'Hara, Mary O'Hara and Edith Darlington. He died at Guyasuta Farm, near Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 28, 1889.

DARLINGTON, O'Hara, was born in O'Hara township, near Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 29, 1849, son of William McCullough (above). His mother was the granddaughter of James O'Hara, of the U. S. army. She translated manuscripts from the French and German for her husband's use and published "Fort Pitt" and "Letters from the Frontier" (1892). O'Hara Darlington attended the Sharpsburg Academy and the Western University, and was graduated at Yale College with the degree of A.B. in 1871. At Yale he was a member of the Brothers in Unity and Delta Kappa fraternity and was senior First Colloquy. He was a genuine scholar, acquiring learning from the love of it. Possessed of a remarkable memory, he seldom forgot anything he had read, and amazed everyone with whom he conversed by his extensive knowledge, particularly of history. He was much interested in Napoleon Bonaparte and could give in detail descriptions of the campaigns of that period. Literature did not occupy his entire time, however; he was fond of botany and spent much time cultivating flowers. At one time he was fond of boating and was a good tennis player. An expert marksman himself, he was well acquainted with the history of firearms and weapons of all kinds, but at the shooting club showed a preference for the study of the habits of wild fowl and other animals, rather than the pleasure of shooting them. As executor under his father's will he had many business cares, but never lost his love for books and flowers. In public meetings he was an attractive speaker. Twice he traveled through Europe with his family, visiting also Egypt, Turkey and Greece. He was a member of the Yale Alumni Association, Pennsylvania Historical Society, Young Men's Christian Association, and in former years the Winon's Point Shooting Club (O.) and the Pittsburg Amateur Photographic Society. In appearance he was tall and well built, and possessed a reserved, shy, and kindly disposition. He never married and died at his home, Guyasuta Farm, near Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 22, 1916, survived by two sisters.

ALLEN, Peter, physician and surgeon, was born in Norwich, Conn., July 1, 1787, son of John and Tirzah (Morgan) Allen. His first American ancestor was Samuel Allen, who came from Bridgewater, England, and settled in Braintree, Mass., in 1632. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Samuel, who married Sarah Partridge, their son Samuel, who married Mary Pratt (second wife) and their son Benjamin, who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Dr. Allen removed to Kinsman, Ohio, in 1808, where he quickly acquired an extensive practice and became one of the pioneer physicians of that state. This carried him to twelve townships in northeastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania, and he was called for consultation and operations over a much wider territory. Among the operations which he performed without an anaesthetic were the ligation of the femoral artery, tracheotomy, amputations of the leg, thigh, arm and shoulder-joint, together with operations for strangulated hernia and the removal of tumors. In 1812 he was appointed surgeon to the Western army, under Gen. Simon Perkins, and served under Col. Hays in the campaign on the Maumee river. He was a life-long student and familiar with all the current literature of the time. He was a censor in the medical college in Willoughby, the first medical college established in Northern Ohio. In 1835 he was elected first president of the Ohio Medical Convention, the parent society of the Ohio State Medical Society, of which he became president in 1856. Dr. Allen was married May 13, 1813, to Charity, daughter of Asa Dudley, formerly of Connecticut, and they had one child, Dudley Allen, who succeeded his father in his medical practice. He died in Kinsman, O., Sept. 1, 1864.

ALLEN, Dudley Peter, surgeon and educator, was born in Kinsman, Trumbull co., O., Mar. 25, 1852, son of Dudley Allen and Janet (Frame) Allen and grandson of Dr. Peter Allen (above), a pioneer physician of the Western Reserve. His father, also a physician, moved to Oberlin in the early 60's, and here the son was graduated at Oberlin College in 1875. He then entered Harvard University, graduating with the degree of M.D. in 1880. For two years, 1880-82, he served as house physician in the Massachusetts General Hospital, after which he spent four years in the study of medicine and surgery in Europe, working in the Universities of Freiburg, Berlin, Vienna, Leipsic and London. Returning to America he located in Cleveland, O., where he devoted himself exclusively to the practice and teaching of surgery, continuing until 1910, when he retired from professional life. Dr. Allen commenced teaching as a lecturer on minor surgery at Western Reserve University in 1883, and had been, at the time of his retirement, for many years professor of surgery of this university. During these years he was visiting surgeon to the Lakeside Hospital, and consulting surgeon to Charity and Cleveland City hospitals. In 1894 he became a member of the American Surgical Association, serving as secretary in 1901–05, and president in 1906, and was president of the Ohio State Medical Society in 1892. In 1906 he was made an honorary fellow of the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery, and of the American College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1914. His contributions to surgical literature were many and varied, the most notable of which are: "The Origin of Appendicitis" (1897); "Effect of Anaesthesia upon Temperature and Blood Pressure" (1897); "A Simple Surgical Technique" (1905); "Traumatic Defects of the Skull" (1906); "Wounds from Blank Cartridges" (1903). The result of the latter work was far reaching, the sale of blank cartridges being prohibited by the Cleveland Council the year following his investigations. Dr. Allen's greatest ambition was to elevate the standard of the profession. It is due largely to his foresight and careful endeavor that the Cleveland Medical Library contains today one of the most important collections of medical books in this country, he having contributed generously of his time and money, and donated his own valuable library. In addition to his surgical work Dr. Allen devoted much time to the development of art, both in Cleveland and Oberlin, and his collection of etchings and engravings were by the best masters and his objects of Oriental art were rare specimens of the best periods. At the time of his death he was a trustee of Western Reserve University, the Cleveland Museum of Art and the Western Reserve Historical Society. He was for many years an elder of the Second Presbyterian church of Cleveland. He was a member of the Union, University, Rowfant, Mayfield and Chagrin Valley clubs of Cleveland, and of the University club of New York. Oberlin College conferred upon him the degree of M.A. in 1883, and that of LL.D. in 1908. Dr. Allen was married Aug. 4, 1892, to Elisabeth S., daughter of Louis H. Severance, of Cleveland, O., and died in New York city, Jan. 6, 1915.

JERVEY, James Postell, physician, was born in Charleston, S. C., Dec. 4, 1808. He was educated at Charleston College, and was graduated M.D. at the Medical College of South Carolina in 1830, after which he continued his studies in Paris. Soon after his return to Charleston in 1832, an outbreak of cholera occurred and he volunteered to take charge of isolated cases in an emergency hospital on Folly Island. He enjoyed an extensive practice in Charleston, and for a number of years delivered lectures on comparative anatomy and medical jurisprudence at the Medical College of the State of South Carolina. In the civil war he was surgeon in the Confederate army, and was put in charge of a hospital at Summerville, S. C. He was married in 1832 to Emma G., daughter of Edward Darrell Smith, professor of chemistry in the South Carolina College, and had twelve children. He died in Charleston, S. C., in 1875.

WOOD, Andrew Chapman, merchant, was born at Jackson, O., Sept. 19, 1852, son of Jackson Bowman and America (White) Wood. He is descended from Peregrine White, who was the first born in the Plymouth colony, and his wife Sarah Bassett through their son Daniel and his wife Hannah Hunt; their son Eleazor and his wife Mary Doggett; their son Nehemiah; his son Seth; his son Abel and his wife, Sara Comfort, and their son Daniel and his wife Sarah Osborn, who were the subject's grandparents. His father raised the first colored troops in Tennessee for the Federal army, and he saved the city of Nashville from surrender to Gen. Hood. The son was too young to enlist in the civil war, but he played his part in aid of the Federal cause in a most heroic and patriotic manner. As the pupils in the public schools of Nashville were requested to bring a flag, he carried the Stars and Stripes in a procession of school children marching to the capitol upon that momentous day when it was to be decided whether or not Tennessee should secede. That flag, the last seen in the city until after the war, caused a riot at the state house, and young Andrew ran home with it. When Nashville surrendered to the Federal troops it was displayed from the window of a home of a sea captain, who had sewed it between two sheets in order to preserve it from the Confederates, together with a banner inscribed "Let Old Glory Wave"—the first time this term was used for the United States flag. The flag in question is now preserved as a relic in Boston. He served as a dispatch bearer from 1862 until early in 1864, and at twelve was intrusted with important dispatches for the army of the Cumberland, including one from Andrew Johnson, then at Nashville, to Gen. Rosecrans, at Overall Creek, that saved the battle of Stone River for the Federals. In 1862–63 he was with the 21st Ohio Volunteer Infantry as special dispatch bearer. In 1864 he entered the public schools of Detroit, and was graduated at Bryant & Stratton's Business College of that city in 1868. Meanwhile, in 1865, John Greenslade had started the Greenslade Oil Co., in Detroit, and in the following year he gave Mr. Wood a small interest in it. He subsequently acquired a larger interest and in 1897 became president of the company, a position he still holds. The Greenslade Oil Co. deals in linseed, lard, cylinder, golden, black, mecca, white centennial, naphtha, gasoline and all kinds of machinery oils. It handles approximately 400 tank cars annually, and has branches in West Detroit, Wyandotte and Mt. Clemens. Mr. Woods has also been active as a builder and contractor, having erected many of the notable office buildings and public structures in his adopted city. Since 1909 he has been president of the Andrew C. Wood Realty Co., real estate and construction. He enjoys a record of having saved fifty-nine lives at sea and one on land, having rescued lives at sea upon seven different occasions, and upon one of these, in 1909, was awarded a silver medal by congress. He is a charter member of the Michigan Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and is a member also of the Mayflower Society, Ohio Society of Michigan, and in Masonry holds the 32d degree. His influence has long been felt upon the industrial and commercial life of Detroit. A man of extraordinary acumen, keen and quick perception, of indomitable and dominating will, of tireless energy, irreproachable honesty, he is also modest and quiet, full of wit and humor, domestic in his tastes, gentle and mild in disposition, strictly temperate in his habits, affectionate and attentive to those he loves, most tender-hearted, and a generous provider. He was married (1) Nov. 11, 1874, to Agnes J., daughter of Hugh Robb, of Seaforth,

Andrew C. Wood

F. B. Arendell

Ont. She died in 1909 and he was married (2) Apr. 17, 1912, to Virginia (Kronauer) Herbert, widow of Victor Herbert, wholesale dry goods merchant of New Orleans, and daughter of John Kronauer, a musician of Cincinnati and Washington. He has five children, by the first union: Ida Elizabeth, wife of Alexander H. Stevenson; Hugh Jackson; John Greenslade; Grace May, wife of William Newton Moffett, and Iva June, wife of Albert E. Meader.

ARENDELL, Falconer Benjamin, journalist and promoter, was born near Wakefield, Wake co., N. C., Dec. 29, 1856, son of William and Parmelia Anne (Young) Arendell, grandson of William P. and Mary (Galiteen) Arendell, and a descendant of Bridges Arendell, who emigrated from Scotland to America in 1772. His educational opportunities were few. With only three months' schooling, he developed into a man of parts, widely read, a journalist of some distinction, an accomplished and witty conversationalist and public speaker. After a few years in the grocery business, he entered the employ of the "State Chronicle," which was then edited by Walter H. Page, and continued as its business manager when it was purchased by Josephus Daniels. As an editorial contributor to the "News and Observer," another Daniels paper, his special articles from "Murphy to Manteo" added much to its popularity. As a writer he developed a style that was effective always, and at times brilliant. During 1898–1902 he was the manager of the state prison at Raleigh. He continued on the "News and Observer" until the conclusion of one of the most stirring periods that the state of North Carolina has ever experienced: the "Red Shirt" campaign of 1898, and after a brief career as a mining prospector, he became the representative of the B. F. Johnson Publishing Co. of Richmond, Va., a position he held until his death. He made many friends in his travels for his company, particularly in Oklahoma, Tennessee, Georgia and Texas, and was extremely popular with all bookmen. Col. Arendell will be best remembered for his services in the development of his native county. With C. B. Barbee and the late E. B. Barbee, he constructed the Raleigh and Pamlico railroad, now a part of the Norfolk-Southern railroad system, built the town of Zebulon, and established "Granita," a town and granite quarry. Zebulon honored his memory by naming its principal street Arendell avenue. Col. Arendell was a stockholder in the Zebulon Land Co., the Bank of Zebulon, of which he was an organizer, and the Central Land & Development Company. He had been reading clerk at the North Carolina legislature for two sessions, and was a member of the board of aldermen at Raleigh when only twenty-one years of age. In 1914 he built and removed to his suburban home, "Crystal Hill Farm," at Raleigh. He was a member of the Raleigh Country Club and of the Capital Club, Raleigh. The following tribute to his memory was paid by Secretary Daniels of U. S. navy: "Few men were more widely known in North Carolina than 'Falc' Arendell, as everybody called him . . . By association with the best minds, reading, and a native talent that was remarkable, he became a writer of vigorous English, and had a rare capacity of putting on paper the impression that a public speaker made, or that any incident conveyed to his mind. He could sense public opinion with rare instinct. I recall particularly the service he rendered during the fusion movement in North Carolina. . . . He was devoted to the late Governor Aycock . . . and, during the wonderful campaign of 1898 and 1900, when Governor Aycock thrilled the state and changed its politics chiefly to his eloquence, Mr. Arendell accompanied him on most of his trips and wrote stories of the meetings to the "News and Observer" so lifelike, that as you read them you could almost feel that you had been present at the meeting, and heard the speeches and the echo of the applause ringing in your ears. . . . I had a deep affection for 'Falc' Arendell, and feel poorer now that he has gone. He had a bright mind, a warm heart and an instinctive knowledge of people, was a good mixer, had a vision, and did many things to help his state and his friends." He was married Sept. 5, 1888, to Bessie Edna, daughter of Moses Leonard Holmes, of Salisbury, N. C., and is survived by his widow and two sons: Homes Arendell, now manager of Crystal Hill Farm, and Banks Arendell. He died in Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 13, 1916.

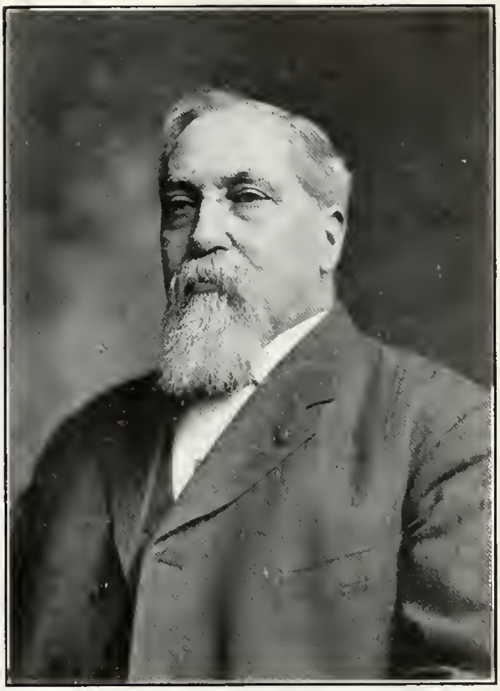
HASSE, Hermann Edward, physician, surgeon and botanist, was born at Freiberg, Saxony, Germany, Jan. 12, 1836, son of Edward and Rosalie (Thiele) Hasse. His father, a lawyer, became district judge in Rosswein, advocate in Freiberg and chief actuary of the court in Meissen; he came to the United States with his family in 1845, locating first in Milwaukee, Wis., and subsequently settling at Desoto, Mo. The son received his preliminary education in the grammar and high schools of Milwaukee and was graduated at St. Louis (Mo.) Medical College in 1857 with the degree M.D., later pursuing post-graduate studies at the universities of Leipsig during 1857–60, of Prague, and finally of Wurzburg, where he likewise received the M.D. degree in 1861. Returning to Milwaukee, he entered the federal army and was commissioned second assistant surgeon of the 9th Wisconsin volunteer infantry. In 1862 he became surgeon in the 24th Wisconsin volunteer infantry, with which he participated in the principal battles and campaigns of the Army of the Cumberland, being present at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Chattanooga, with Sherman in Georgia, and in pursuit of Hood in Alabama, serving finally in the campaign in east Tennessee and being mustered out in June, 1865. He then began the practice of his profession in Milwaukee, where he continued until 1885, save for the period during 1869–72, when he was at Desoto, Mo. In 1885, because of impaired health, he removed to Little Rock, Ark., and in 1887 to Los Angeles, Cal. In 1888 he was appointed chief surgeon of the newly established National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, near Los Angeles. He held this position until 1905, when he resigned, giving up all active practice and devoting himself to his botanical researches, which had formed his chief diversion and recreation during the years of his professional work. During 1912–15 he was curator for the Sullivant Moss Society. As an author his chief work was "The Lichen Flora of Southern California" (Smithsonian Institution, 1913). He was also a frequent contributor to the "Bulletin of the Southern California Academy of Science," in which he was an active member, and to the "Bryologist," the official journal of the Sullivant Moss Society. As an artist he did landscape painting in oil, mostly from sketches made during trips undertaken for botanical research work. He was an extensive reader and was particularly fond of works of travel and discovery. He was also fond of nature and loved to tramp the hills and mountains, yet was ever on the outlook for rare specimens of lichens. His dominating characteristics were his modesty, sincerity, gentle courtesy, quiet humor, integrity and kindness. He was married Feb. 3, 1867, to Adelaide, daughter of J. G. Trentlage, a merchant of Milwaukee; she survives him, with five children: Adelaide R., head of documental department, New York Public Library; Elsbeth, wife of F. T. Andrae, Milwaukee; Hilda H., artist, New York city; Carl Edward, structural and designing engineer, Santa Monica, Cal., and Jessie L., wife of Dr. George A. Fielding, Sawtelle, Cal. He died at Santa Monica, Cal., Oct. 29, 1915.

STINEMAN, Jacob C., senator, was born in Cambria county, Pa., Apr. 9, 1842, son of Jacob and Mary (Croyle) Stineman, of German ancestry. His great-grandparents emigrated to America in the middle of the seventeenth century and settled first in Schuylkill county and later Bedford county. In the civil war he served in Company F, 198th Penn. Vol.; was in a number of engagements and was present at Lee's surrender at Appomattox. After the war he went into the coal business, beginning as a common laborer and becoming foreman and then superintendent of the South Fork Coal & Iron Co.'s mines. In 1873 he began operating coal mines on his own account, and as president of the Stineman Coal and Coke Co. he was recognized as one of the most prominent operators in the bituminous field. He was a member of the Republican State Central Committee in 1884; sheriff of Cambria county during 1889–92; delegate to the Republican state conventions in 1889, 1897, 1902, and Republican county chairman in 1891–92. He was elected to the state legislature in 1892 and 1894, and was in the state senate three terms, 1897–1908. In 1912 he was again elected to the senate by an overwhelming majority. He was president of the South Fork Water Co., the South Fork Light, Heat and Power Co., the South Fork Fire Brick Co. and the South Fork First National Bank, as well as a director of the Second National Bank of Altoona. "As a business man," said the Johnstown (Pa.) "Democrat," "Senator Stineman really was a pioneer. Like all pioneers he was a self-made man. He worked his way up from small beginnings until he was master of princely possessions. Senator Stineman was a wealthy man, but he was always simple and unaffected in his tastes. He was generous to others, but for himself claimed only the simpler comforts. The excesses, the scandals that wealth sometimes brings in her train were never associated with his name. He was a man who loved his family, who believed and practiced the old-fashioned domestic virtues and whose thoughts ran naturally to kindly things." Mr. Stineman was married Dec. 20, 1866, to Ellen, daughter of Samuel V. Varner, and has six surviving children: Albert Meade, Washington Irving, Harvey Cameron, Nettie, wife of G. A. Slick; Oliver Norton and Jacob Wilbur Stineman. He died at South Fork, Pa., Apr. 2, 1913.

BANNING, Henry Blackstone, soldier and congressman, was born at Banning's Mills, Knox county, O., Nov. 10, 1836, son of James Smith and Eliza (Blackstone) Banning; grandson of Anthony and Sarah Murphy (Pierce) Banning, great-grandson of Anthony and Anna (Calder) Banning and great-great-grandson of James Banning, who came from England and settled in Talbot county, Md., about 1700. He was educated in the public and private schools of Knox county, at Mt. Vernon and Sloan's academies, and at Kenyon College and studied law under the preceptorship of Hosmer, Curtis & Devin, Mt. Vernon, O. After being admitted to the bar he began the practice of his profession at Mt. Vernon, with William Dunbar, under the name of Dunbar & Banning. In April, 1861, he enlisted for the civil war, and was elected captain of a company which became a part of the 4th Ohio Vol. Infantry. He was promoted major in 1862, and placed in command of the 87th Ohio; became lieutenant-colonel of the 125th Ohio, and colonel of the 121st Ohio, in 1863. He served throughout the Atlanta campaign, and was made brevet brigadier general for gallant and meritorious service. For similar service at the battle of Nashville he was breveted major-general. In 1865 he commanded the 195th Ohio in the Valley of Virginia, and later commanded the post of Alexandria. His military record was both notable and conspicuous, and he inspired the confidence of his superiors and the undying affection of subordinates. On the march he would dismount, take the gun of some tired soldier and place him on his horse; at night he visited his men to see that they were comfortable. While still in the service he was elected to represent Knox county in the Ohio assembly, and he became a leading figure in that legislative body. In 1868 he resumed his law practice in Cincinnati. He was elected to congress from the second Ohio district over Rutherford B. Hayes, in 1872, and was twice re-elected, defeating Stanley Mathews and Job Stevenson. He possessed many excellent virtues, and was characterized by his earnestness, sincerity, purity of purpose, and unalterable attachment to his principles and friends. He was married in September, 1868, to Julia, daughter of Timothy Kirby, of Cincinnati, and was survived by four children: Kirby, Harry B., Ella K., and Clinton K. Banning. He died in Cincinnati, O., Dec. 10, 1881.

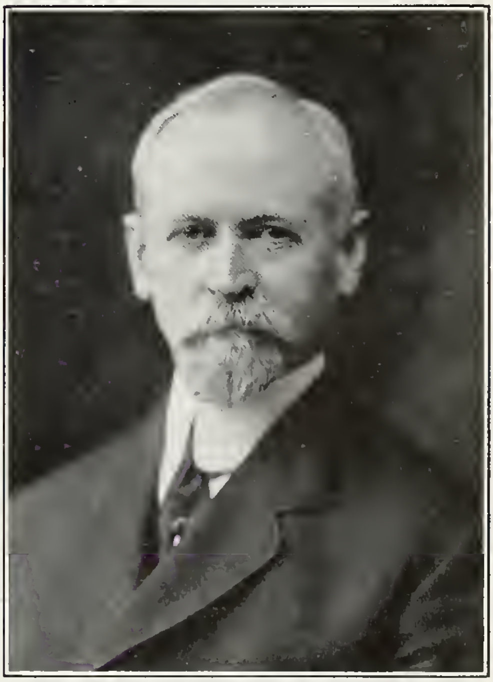
BARDWELL, Darwin Long, educator, was born at Shelburne, Mass., Mar. 30, 1860, son of Zenas Darwin and Melissa I. (Long) Bardwell, and a descendant of Robert Bardwell, who came from London in 1667 and settled in Massachusetts. The family came originally from Suffolk, England. He was graduated at Amherst College in 1883, receiving the degree of A.M. five years later. After his graduation he became a teacher in a district school in Champaign county, Ill. Returning East, he became classical teacher at the Greenwich (Conn.) Academy, and in 1885 he was appointed principal of the Union and High School at Greenport, N. Y. In 1890 he became head of the science department of the State Normal School at Cortland, N. Y., where he remained for eight years. During that time, and subsequently until 1902, he lectured at the Summer School in Thousand Islands Park. In 1898 he was appointed high school inspector under the University of the State of New York, and in 1898–99 he was in charge of the Teachers' Institutes and a member of the State Board of Examiners for Teachers' Licenses. During 1899–1902 he was superintendent of schools at Binghamton, N. Y., and was later appointed district superintendent of schools for New York city, being assigned to Richmond borough. He was appointed district superintendent of high schools in 1909 and held that office until his death. One of the prominent qualities of his nature was an optimistic view of life and a catholicity of heart that enabled him to make and keep many friendships. He was a true American; courage, wisdom, justice and strength of character were so joined in him that he stood out a leader among his fellows. As an associate he was companionable, helpful and amiable, and his example was an inspiration to all who were connected with him. He was president of the New York State Teachers' Association in

HERMANN E. HASSE
SURGEON AND BOTANIST



JACOB C. STINEMAN
LEGISLATOR

HENRY B. BANNING
SOLDIER AND CONGRESSMAN



DARWIN L. BARDWELL
EDUCATOR

In a profession where success depends entirely upon individual merit he gained distinction, the consensus of public opinion placing him among the men of wide learning and discrimination as regards legal matters, whereby enviable reputation, honor and success came to him. He was a member of the Noonday, Mercantile, Bellerive and St. Louis clubs. He was married Oct. 26, 1871, to Margaret M., daughter of William H. Walker, of Palmyra, Mo., and had two sons: Lee W. and James Hagerman, both members of the St. Louis bar. Mr. Hagerman died in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 15, 1913.

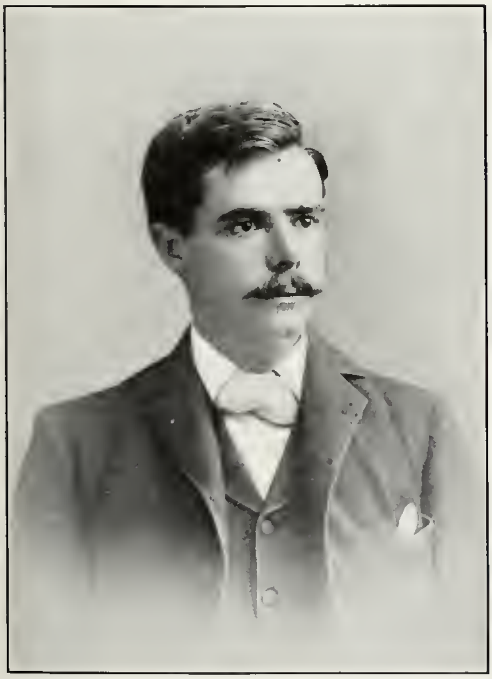
KELLY, Harry Eugene, lawyer, was born in Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 27, 1870, son of Michael Joseph and Margery Ann (Lytle) Kelly, and grandson of John Kelly, who came from Ireland and settled at Port Byron, N. Y., about 1851. His father was a banker and merchant, and for eight years was a member of the Iowa senate, serving part of his time as president pro tempore. The son received his preliminary education in the public schools of Lytle City, Keota, Williamsburg, the Iowa City Academy, all in Iowa, and the Valparaiso (Ind.) University. He subsequently entered the State University of Iowa, where he was graduated in 1892 with the degree of Ph.B., receiving the degree of M.A. in 1897. In 1895 he did post graduate work at the University of Chicago, and during 1899–1900 studied law at the University of Denver, having also studied law at the University of Iowa, 1891-92. He was editor of the "Daily Herald," Litchfield, Ill., during 1892-94; was principal of the Litchfield high school, 1894-95; superintendent of the public schools of Sullivan, Ill., 1895-96, and instructor in English language and literature in the State university of Iowa during 1896-99. In 1900 he was admitted to the Colorado bar and began the practice of law in Denver. For ten years he was counsel in Colorado for the Western Union Telegraph Co. and during 1907-14 he was senior partner of the law firm of Kelly & Haines, Denver. In 1909 he was appointed special counsel by Atty. Gen. Wickersham to assist the U. S. district attorney of Colorado, continuing until 1912, when he was appointed by Pres. Taft U. S. district attorney, and in 1914 he became attorney at Washington, D. C. for the Interstate Commerce Commission. Since January 1, 1916, he has been a member of the law firm of Cassoday, Butler, Lamb & Foster, Chicago. He was a member of the Colorado house of representatives in 1906-08, and as such introduced and secured the passage of the bill establishing the state railroad commission, and also the pure food law. For four years he represented Colorado on the National Commission on Uniform State Laws. In politics he is a Republican, and, while not a church member, inclines toward the Unitarian faith. He is a member of the American, Illinois, Chicago, Colorado and Denver bar associations, having been president of the latter in 1910-11; the Mile High and University clubs, Denver; the University Club, Washington, D. C., and the Union League Club, Chicago. Mr. Kelly was married (1), Jan. 1, 1893, to Jessie Lillian, daughter of William Speer, a banker of Princeton, Mo., and they had one son, William M. Kelly. Mrs. Kelly died in 1899, and he was married (2), in Denver, Colo., Aug. 27, 1903, to Mrs. Edna Smalley, daughter of James W. McElravy, editor, of West Liberty, Ia. Mr. Kelly has adopted his wife's son, Will Abbott Kelly.

TASSIN, Wirt de Vivier, metallurgist, was born at Fort Whipple (now Fort Meyer), Va., Aug. 11, 1868, son of Col. Augustus G. and Mary (Tilley) Tassin. His father came to this country from Paris, France, early in the eighteenth century, settling in Indiana. He fought with distinction throughout the civil war, and in 1867 was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious service under Gen. Sherman in the capture of Atlanta, Ga.; received the thanks of France through its minister of foreign affairs for the courtesy, tact, intelligence and distinguished services with which he upheld the dignity of her representative during the ceremony of the official acceptance by the president of the United States of the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World"; he declined as an American officer to receive the crosses and diplomas of grand officer and grand cross of the Legion of Honor, of France, which were bestowed upon his oldest son, the subject of this sketch, as a private citizen of the United States. Wirt de Vivier Tassin received his preliminary education in the public schools of Washington, D. C., and Wilbraham, Mass., and at Cornell University, and was graduated at the Lawrence scientific school of Harvard University in 1891. For a time he engaged in applied science, then became special agent of the United States Geological Survey at the Chicago Exposition, and in 1893 was appointed chemist and assistant curator of the division of mineralogy in the United States National Museum, where he remained until 1909. During 1909–12 he was consulting metallurgist with the Duplex Metals Co., at Chester, Pa. Because of failing health he returned to Washington and accepted a position as consulting engineer at the navy yard, resigning shortly thereafter to engage in business at Norfolk, Va., where he formed the Kinetic Electric Co., serving as its president and general manager. During the Spanish-American war he trained volunteers in the laying of contact mines for the defense of Washington. He was the author of numerous papers on mineralogic and metoric chemistry, on the character of minerals, gems and precious stones, metallography, metallurgy and the heat treatment of metals. Mr. Tassin was a member of the American Chemical Society, the Society for Testing Materials and the Cosmos Club of Washington. An indefatigable worker, he never tired in his devotion to his profession, his absorbing interest in which was his chief characteristic. As an acknowledged authority in his field, his opinion was considered valuable. His ability to give facts and figures at a moment's notice, and his general knowledge and information were remarkable. Mr. Tassin was married, Aug. 15, 1895, to Mary Scott, daughter of Thomas Moran, N.A. (q.v.), the well-known and distinguished artist, of East Hampton, L. I. He died in Washington, D. C., Nov. 2, 1915.

HIGBEE, Roscoe Bacon, financier and mine operator, was born at Arcadia, Wis., Apr. 18, 1878, son of Edward Cady and Ella May (Bacon) Higbee. On the paternal side he is descended from the Anneke Jans family, who were among the earliest settlers of New Amsterdam (New York) and were direct descendants of William I., Prince of Orange. Jesse M. Higbee, his grandfather, served in the Federal army during the civil war and was the first superintendent of schools of Adams county, Wis. His maternal grandfather was George Bacon, a descendant of Benjamin Franklin and of the famous Lord Bacon. Several of his ancestors fought in the revolutionary war. His father is circuit judge for the sixth judicial district of Wisconsin. He received his preliminary

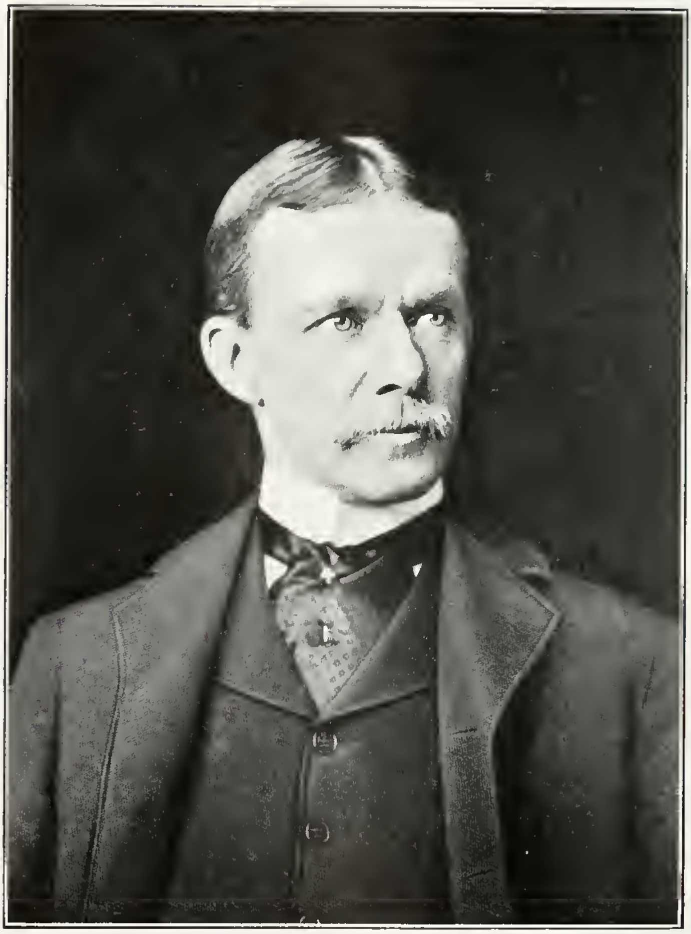
JAMES HAGERMAN
LAWYER

HARRY E. KELLY
LAWYER



WIRT de V. TASSIN
METALLURGIST

ROSCOE B. HIGBEE
MINE OPERATOR



Hugh Scott

education at the public schools of La Crosse, Wis., and at Toland's Business College; took special lectures at the University of Wisconsin, and studied law in the office of his father. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he enlisted as a private in the third regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was promoted to acting hospital steward on duty with the provisional ambulance company at Ponce, Porto Rico. He was discharged at the close of the war with the indorsement "honest and faithful service." Subsequently he engaged in business as a dealer and broker in mining and timber land investments; had offices in St. Paul and Minneapolis during 1899-1910 and in New York city during 1910-11, and since 1911 has been engaged as a licensed broker. For many years he has been one of the largest independent exploring and prospecting operators on the famous Messaba iron range in Minnesota, and he is president of the Higbee Iron Company, Inc., which owns the controlling interest in an important mining lease from the state of Minnesota. He is the author of numerous articles on current political and social questions. In his mining operations he has met with considerable opposition from the iron and steel and banking interests. His life has been an active struggle against opposition, and every bit of headway he has made has been through his own endeavors. In 1908 he was nominated on an independent ticket for lieutenant-governor of Minnesota, but was defeated in the Republican landslide of that year. He is a director of the Chicago Society of Amateur Astronomers and Scientists, and is a member of the Elks and Masonic lodges of St. Paul. His favorite pursuits include reading and science. Independent in all things, he is a pioneer in thought and work. He was married in St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 27, 1906, to Celia Margaret, daughter of Peter Walker, a farmer, of Ellsworth, Wis. They have two children: Edward Councelman and Margaret Higbee.

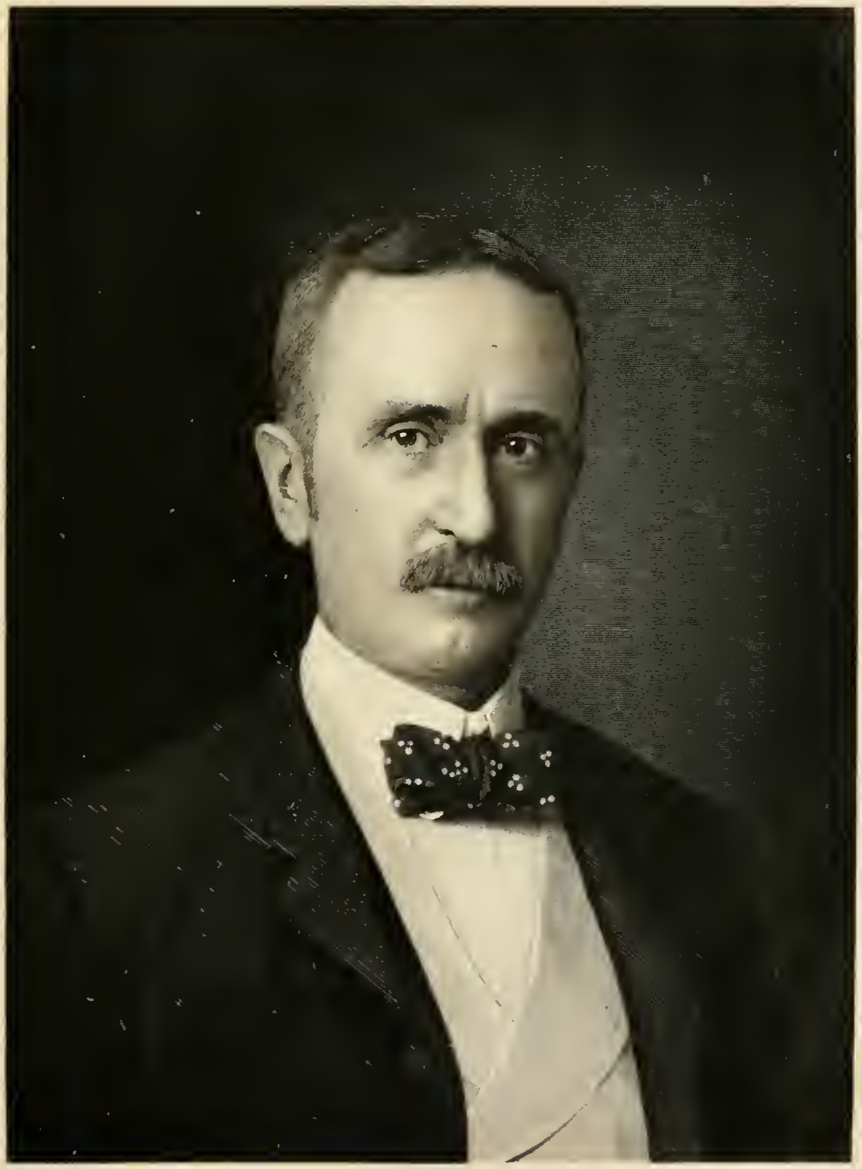
SCOTT, Henry Clarkson, financier, was born in Fredericksburg, Va., May 5, 1859, son of Hugh and Anne Green (Clarkson) Scott, and grandson of John and Frances (Payne) Scott. John Scott, a native of Greenock, Scotland, was first cousin of John Scott, the famous shipbuilder, and came to America in 1777, settling at Fredericksburg. Hugh Scott was a miller and successful grain merchant in Virginia. Henry Clarkson Scott was graduated at the Fredericksburg Military Institute in 1875, and began his business career in St. Louis, Mo., in 1881, as secretary of the Carondelet Gas Light Co., of which he became manager in 1884. Following the incorporation of the business in June, 1891, as the Laclede Power Co., he was elected president, and so continued until it was taken over by the North American Co. Throughout his business career he was connected with many of the most important interests in St. Louis. He was president of the National Light and Improvement Co. and of the Missouri and Illinois Coal Co., and a director of the Merchants' Laclede National Bank, Hydraulic Press Brick Co., and the American Central Insurance Co. His operations also extended to various districts in the Southwest, and he was president of the Fort Worth Light and Power Co., of Fort Worth, Tex.; Waco Gas Light Co. and Citizens' Railway Co., of Waco, Tex.; Wichita Gas and Electric Co., of Wichita, Kan., and a director of the American Surety Co., New York city. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, St. Louis Academy of Science, Missouri Historical Society; president and director of the St. Louis Mercantile Library Association, and a member of the St. Louis, Noonday, St. Louis Country, University, Florissant, Bellerive, Commercial and Contemporary clubs. He was a devoted member of the chapter of Christ Church Cathedral (Episcopal), and frequently represented that church in its wider fellowships. For years he was a director of St. Luke's Hospital (Episcopal), and was chairman of the committee managing the business affairs of Holy Cross Mission. In his political views he was a gold Democrat. Every commercial and industrial project with which he was associated profited by the stimulus of his sound judgment, keen discernment and indefatigable energy. Combined with ripe experience, wisdom and foresight that insured large prosperity to whatsoever business he undertook, he also possessed such courteous manners, pleasing social qualities and generosity of heart as endeared him to all. His true value to his business connections did not consist alone in his ability as an executive officer and in his prominent standing in the community; his alert mind and ready expression were potent factors in debate and negotiation, and never were the interests of a corporation in safer hands than his. Of genial nature, affable conversation and quick appreciation of humor, he was a charming companion. The example of his integrity, honorable dealing and pure life will continue to be an inspiration to friends, associates, subordinates and family. He was married Feb. 14, 1893, to Bertha, daughter of George Silas Drake, of English ancestry. She survives him, with four children: Hugh, Anne Warburton, George Drake and Alice Marion Scott. He died in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 14, 1911.

BAILEY, E[lijah] Prentiss, editor and publisher, was born at Manlius, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1834, son of Wesley and Eunice (Kinne) Bailey. His grandfather, Elijah Bailey, was an able Methodist minister and a writer of considerable power and his father, also a Methodist minister, established the first newspaper, "The Luminary," in Fayetteville, N. Y., and founded an abolition paper, "The Liberty Press," in Utica in 1842. The son was educated at Hyde's Academy, Fayetteville, and at the Advanced School, and Barrett's Latin grammar school, Utica. At the age of twelve he entered his father's printing office as an apprentice and there formed a lifelong friendship with Thomas L. James, who became postmaster general in Garfield's cabinet. In 1853 he entered the office of "The Utica Daily Observer," which was founded as a weekly in 1872, and of which John B. Miller was editor. In 1857 Pres. Buchanan appointed Miller consul to Hamburg and for nearly ten years thereafter the bulk of the work on "The Observer," editorial and reportorial included, fell on the shoulders of Mr. Bailey. He purchased an interest in the paper in 1867 and with De Witt C. Grove formed the firm of Grove & Bailey, to continue its publication. In 1883, the name became E. P. Bailey & Co. Under the control of Mr. Bailey "The Observer" became a power throughout the Democratic party, and his management made it respected by the Republican party as well, because of its fearlessness and independence, especially during the free silver craze which it refused to endorse. "The Observer" encountered numerous libel suits, but it never compromised a case and never had a verdict rendered against it for its editorial utterances. As a school of journalism it has graduated a number of successful men, including Harold Frederic, the novelist and London correspondent of the New York "Times." In municipal affairs Mr. Bailey took an important part, and was a leader in every movement for the city's advancement. He was in turn commissioner of schools. The following year he was postmaster of Utica and chairman of the state civil service commission and was president of the New York State Associated Press for ten years, having served many more years on its executive committee. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity for more than forty years, was a charter member of Faxton Lodge, F. & A. M., and a member of Yahnundasis Lodge, A. and A. S. rite. He was a director of the Utica Mechanics' Association, and its president seven years, was one of the incorporators and early managers of the Utica Homeopathic Hospital, a charter member of the Fort Schuyler Club, and a president of the Oneida Historical Society. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Colgate University in 1880, and that of LL.D. by Fordham University in 1897. He was twice married: first, Sept. 23, 1857, to Julia S. Weatherby of De Witt, N. Y., who died in 1860, leaving one daughter, wife of Edward H. Wells of Albany, N. Y., and second, June 24, 1868, to Hannah Chapman, of Utica, N. Y., by whom he had four children, two of whom survive: Prentiss, now president of "The Observer," and Bessie Carlton Bailey. He died in Utica, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1913.

GROWDON, Joseph, jurist, was born in Cornwall, England, son of Lawrence Growdon, who was interested in the tin mines in that country. He emigrated to Pennsylvania soon after William Penn, and settled in Bucks County where he took up 10,000 acres of land. During 1684-1722, almost continuously, he was a member of the assembly of Pennsylvania, for eleven years was its speaker, and as such signed the new "charter of privileges" in 1701. During 1687-1703, he was a member of the provincial council, and in 1693 was one of those who refused to serve under Gen. Fletcher and protested against his arbitrary selection of a council. In 1690, he was made a judge of the supreme conrt and in 1707 chief justice, which office he held until 1716, when he was succeeded by David Lloyd, who had married his daughter Grace. His calmness of temper is said to have been of great help to him in many a trying occasion. He was married to Ann Buckley of Philadelphia in 1704, and had two sons Lawrence, a member of the provincial council and a justice of the supreme court; and Joseph, an attorney-general of Pennsylvania. Joseph Growdon, Sr., died Dec. 9, 1730.

GROWDON, Lawrenee, judge, was born at "Trevosi," in Bucks county, Penn., Mar. 14, 1694, son of Joseph (above) and Ann (Buckley) Growdon and grandson of Lawrence Growdon, a merchant who owned tin mines in Cornwall, England, and came to Pennsylvania soon after the founding, and purchased about 10,000 acres in Bucks county. Lawrence, named for his grandfather, was well educated and for a time after his maturity went to Bristol, England, where he was a wealthy merchant. He returned to Philadelphia in 1733 and the following year became a member of Assembly, serving for four years, residing meanwhile and for the rest of his life at "Trevosi." In 1737, while in the Assembly, he and Rev. Richard Peters were commissioned to run the Pennsylvania-Maryland line. Ten years later, he was appointed a member of the governor's council. His sister, Grace, was the wife of Chief Justice David Lloyd, and his daughter, Grace, was the wife of the well-known Tory leader of the revolution, Joseph Galloway. Mr. Growdon and his uncle, Justice Jeremiah Langhorn, were owners of the old Durham furnace. In 1750, he was commissioned a judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and served twelve years. He exhibited a strong, clear understanding and cultivation, and is one of the few colonial justices any of whose opinions have been preserved. In 1762 on his retirement from the Supreme Court, he undertook the work of county judge, prothonotary of Common Pleas, clerk of Orphans' Court, and Recorder of Deeds of Bucks county. He was twice married and died Mar. 29, 1770.

MEYER, August Robert, metallurgist, was born at St. Louis, Mo., in 1851, son of Henry P. and Margaretha (Knaft) Meyer, natives of Germany. His father was a manufacturer of woodenware in St. Louis. At the age of fourteen the boy was sent to Europe to complete his education, and was in attendance at the best schools in the old world for about eight years. The first four years he attended the Polytechnic School in Zurich, Switzerland; was later graduated at the University of Frieburg, Saxony, and subsequently, for one year, attended the School of Mines, Berlin, Germany. Thereafter he spent a year in the mining districts of northern Germany obtaining practical experience in metallurgy. In the autumn of 1873 he returned to St. Louis, and soon afterwards was employed in examining coal-lands in Illinois. Later he went to Colorado, where, in 1874–75, he served as territorial assayer of the district of Fair Play. As senior partner in the Meyer Mining & Milling Co., in 1875, he established an ore-crushing mill at Leadville, Colo., with which he was connected until 1881. He was one of the three founders of the city of Leadville in the fall of 1877. He visited the locality when called "California Gulch," made critical examinations of the mineral deposits, and, satisfied that vast wealth was hidden in the hills and mountains of the surrounding country, he purchased thirty acres. In February, 1878, in conjunction with Elbinns B. Wood and George L. Henderson, he laid out the town, and obtained a post-office for it. That same year he built the first sampling and smelting works at Leadville, known as the Harrison Reduction Works, and in 1879, in connection with Gov. Tabor and others, he laid out the addition, including Harrison avenue, the most important thoroughfare in that place. In the spring of 1881 he removed to Kansas City, Mo., and, with N. Witherell and T. Burdell, purchased the small plant of the smelting company at Argentine. He reorganized the company, remodelled and enlarged the works, and began operations. Before many years the company had a capital of $2,000,000, and did an annual business of $15,000,000. Mr. Meyer was largely interested in various mining properties in Colorado and other localities. He owned much valuable real estate in Kansas City, and was prominent in the affairs of the city, having been a member of the park board for a number of years and its first president. In 1895–96 he was president of the Commercial Clnb, and served on the board of directors several years. At different times he was treasurer of the board of trustees of the Y. M. C. A., president of the Provident Association, head of the board of trustees of the Children's Free Hospital, to found which he gave $20,000; and a member of the board of trnstees of the First Congregational Church. He was also first vice-president of the Mexican Northern Railroad, director of the Midland National



August R. Meyer

John A. Finch

Bank, and of the United States Trust Co. of Kansas City. He was a generous contributor to all worthy charities. In 1909, a bronze statue was unveiled in Kansas City, in appreciation of the work of Mr. Meyer as a citizen and first president of the Kansas City park board. He was married in 1878 to Emma J., daughter of John B. Hixon, of Denver, Colo., and their children were: Ruth, wife of William Allen Smith; Agnes, wife of H. M. C. Low; Alfred R., Henry Hixon, and Philip Meyer. Mr. Meyer died in Kansas City, Mo., December 1, 1905.

FINCH, John Aylard, capitalist and philanthropist, was born at Soham, Cambridgeshire, England, May 12, 1852, son of William and Sophia (Aylard) Finch. In 1857 the family came to the United States, settling in Cleveland, O., where the son attended the public schools until thirteen years of age. Shortly after leaving school he became identified with the iron and steel industry, later removing to Montreal, Canada, where he was connected with a firm which imported iron from England. Subsequently he returned to the United States and engaged in the manufacture of steel in Chicago, Ill. At the age of twenty-seven he entered the mining business in Denver and Leadville, Colo., but after a short time returned to Ohio and resumed his activity in the iron industry. In 1887, drawn by the reports of gold discoveries in the Okanogan country, he again started West. Upon reaching Spokane, Wash., with A. B. Campbell and other friends from the East, he opened and developed several mines in the Coeur d'Alenes region. Five of these mines, purchased at a comparatively small price, proved to be large producers, and in the aggregate paid several million dollars dividends. Later they became interested in the Hecla, Standard and Mammoth mines, which afterwards became the property of the Federal Mining Co., in which organization Mr. Finch was a large stockholder. His mining interest also carried him into British Columbia, where he took a leading part in the pioneering of several properties which have since become noted, including the St. Eugene, the Enterprise, the War Eagle and the Standard, retaining a controlling interest in the latter and also in the Kendall mine in Montana. Mr. Finch established and became president of the Finch Investment Co., Spokane; was vice-president of the Cannon Hill Co.; president for many years of White & Bender and the Coeur d'Alene Hardware Co., both of Wallace, Ida.; president of the Blalock Fruit Co., of Walla Walla; president of the National Lumber and Box Co. of Hoquiam, Wash., and a trustee of Union Trust Co. of Spokane. When the Davenport Hotel Co. was formed, Mr. Finch became a heavy stockholder in that enterprise. He was active in aiding the entrance of the Great Northern railway into Spokane and gave valuable assistance in the launching of other important projects. He was a strong supporter and president of the first fruit fair ever held in Spokane and a constant backer of that institution and later of the Interstate Fair Association, of which he was formerly president. When the Spokane Chamber of Commerce was reorganized he contributed both his influence and substantial financial aid. In the litigation between the Bunker Hill & Sullivan and the Caledonia mines in the Coeur d'Alenes, he volunteered his services as arbiter, and so successful was his mediation that he practically saved for the Caledonia stockholders a half interest in the ore shoot claimed by the Bunker Hill. He donated the land for the children's home at Euclid and Park avenues, for the Spokane Humane Society building, for the Christian Home for Men, later known as the Industrial Home, and St. Luke's Hospital, as well as the sites to several small churches of Spokane and vicinity. And he was the largest single donor of land for park purposes in the city. Aside from his many activities he found his chief recreation in horticulture, and owned two of the largest fruit farms in the state of Washington, with over 50,000 fruit-bearing trees. He was married in September, 1897, to Charlotte, daughter of M. M. Swingler, of Spokane who survives him. He died at his country home at Hayden Lake, Idaho, June 20, 1915.

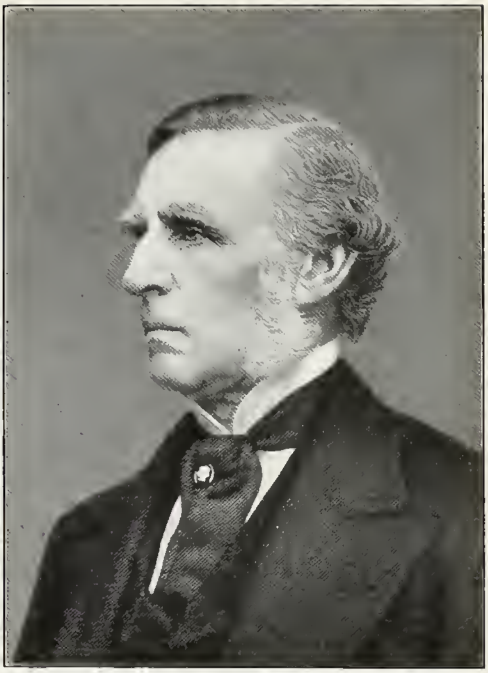
STANDISH, Frederick Dana, manufacturer, was born at Romeo, Mich., Nov. 15, 1852, son of John Dana and Emma Lee (Darrow) Standish. He is a direct descendant of Capt. Miles Standish, of Plymouth, Mass., through his son Josiah who married Mary Dingley; their son Samuel and his wife Sarah Allen; their son Samuel and his wife Deborah Gates; their son Samuel and his wife Abigail Baker; their son Samuel and his wife Lois Curtis, to their son Samuel and his wife Rhoda Chandler, who were the grandparents of Frederick Dana Standish. He was graduated at Mount Pleasant Military Academy, New York, in 1869. In that year he entered the service of the Detroit White Lead Works and the Tappon McKellop Co. In 1883 he assisted in the organization of the Detroit Seating Co., which in 1886 was sold to the Cleveland School Furniture Co., of which he was a director until its sale, in turn, to the American School Furniture Co., in 1901. In 1892 he engaged in the manufacture of paper boxes. During 1892–1906 he was treasurer of the Kurtz Paper Box Co., and since 1906 has been treasurer and secretary. He was a dominant factor in the organization of the Michigan Naval Reserve, in which he has been an officer since 1894, and of which he was in command during 1902-10. He served throughout the Spanish-American war in the U. S. navy as an officer on the U. S. S. Yosemite, afterwards commanding the U. S. S. Yantie and U. S. S. Don Juan de Austria, a captured Spanish ship. The Yosemite is celebrated inasmuch as its officers and crew were awarded double bounty by congress because of an engagement with a superior force during that war, off San Juan, Porto Rico, June 28, 1898. He also served in the blockades of Havana, Santiago and Porto Rico. For seven years he was a member of the state military board of Michigan, and he was naval aid on the staffs of Govs. Bliss and Warner, 1902-10. He served as senior vice commander-in-chief of the National Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American war (1913), and as commander of the Michigan Commandery (1912–13). He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, Society of Mayflower Descendants, and of the Detroit, Detroit Boat, Detroit Curling, Detroit Athletic and Old clubs. He finds his chief recreation in athletics, especially in rowing and curling. He was married Dec. 17, 1878, to Carrie, daughter of J. S. Hubbard, of Detroit, superintendent of the Michigan division of the American Express Co. They have two sons: William Colburn, M. E., division superintendent U. S. Tire Co., Detroit, and Sherwood Hubbard Standish, M. E., general manager Stowell Man'f'g. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. Portrait opposite page 174.

KNIGHT, Horatio Gates, manufacturer, was born at Easthampton, Mass., Mar. 24, 1817, son of Sylvester and Rachel (Lyman) Knight, and grandson of Samuel and Betty (Elderkin) Knight, of English descent. He was educated by private tutors and in the public schools of his native town, and early enjoyed the advantage of travel in various foreign lands. When fourteen years old he became a clerk in a country store, subsequently entering the employ of Samuel Williston, the distinguished button manufacturer and philanthropist. Promotions came steadily and at twenty-four he became a partner in the business. He continued with Mr. Williston in a number of manufacturing and mercantile enterprises until the latter's decease in 1874. The first India rubber and elastic fabric looms and braiding machines used in the Easthampton factories were purchased by him, and the success of the partners' business was largely due to his energetic and careful methods. He was president of the Williston & Knight Co. and the Northampton Institution for Savings; was a trustee of the Clarke Institution for Deaf Mutes and for many years of Williams College, and a director of the First National Bank of Northampton and of several manufacturing corporations. In 1852-53 he was a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives, was state senator in 1858-59, a member of the executive council in 1868-69, and lieutenant-governor in 1875-79. He was appointed drafting commissioner by Gov. Andrew in 1862, and commissioner to the Vienna exposition by Gov. Washburn in 1872. While serving as draft commissioner, he promoted enlistment instead of drafting, with the result that Hampshire county's quota was filled without resorting to the draft. During his term as lieutenant-governor and chairman of the executive council's committee on pardons, several hundred applications for pardon were passed upon. He was chairman of the water commissioners of his native town, was a member of its school committee, and organized the Village Improvement Society, which has been so effective in enhancing the attractiveness and prosperity of Easthampton. In politics he was a Whig until the organization of the Republican party, to which thereafter he was an unswerving adherent. He was a member of the American Institute of Physics and of the Home Market Club, and was a former member of the Union League of New York. He was married Sept. 28, 1841, to Mary Ann, daughter of Charles Samuel Huntoon of New York, and their surviving children were: Lucy, Charles Huntoon and Mary Knight. Mr. Knight died at Easthampton, Mass., Oct. 16, 1895.

POPPLETON, William Sears, lawyer, was born in Omaha, Neb., Apr. 7, 1866, son of Andrew J. and Caroline (Sears) Poppleton. His father served as a member of the first territorial legislature of Nebraska; practiced law with remarkable success, and for a quarter of a century served as general attorney of the Union Pacific Railroad Co. He received his preliminary education in the public and high schools of Omaha, Neb., and Racine, Wis., and at Phillips-Exeter Academy, graduating at Harvard College in 1887 with the degree of A.B. He then returned to Omaha and began the study of law with Frank Irvine, former supreme court commissioner. In 1889 he was admitted to the bar of Douglas county, and began the practice of his profession in Omaha. He was elected on a citizens' ticket, and by the democrats, as member of the Omaha Board of Education. For two years he was assistant city attorney of Omaha, and in 1894 was the nominee of the democratic party for state senator. He assumed the leadership in a notable contest for municipal ownership of the Omaha Water Works, which became the property of the city in 1912. In 1900 he was democratic candidate for mayor of Omaha, making a brilliant campaign against insurmountable odds. While never relaxing his interest in public affairs he devoted his attention primarily to his position as managing trustee of the extensive A. J. Poppleton Estate, and he was a director in the First National Bank of Omaha. He was a member of the Sons of Omaha, and of the Harvard, Omaha and Country clubs of Omaha. Throughout his entire life he was noted for his dignity, courtesy, strict integrity and his earnestness and sincerity of purpose. He was a good and influential citizen of high and practical ideals, public spirited, devoted to work for social betterment and educational and charitable purposes, bringing to his association with them the same clear, thoughtful effort that characterized his professional and business career. He was married (1) Oct. 17, 1888, to Charlotte, daughter of B. E. B. Kennedy, mayor of Omaha, by whom he had one son, Andrew Jackson Poppleton; she died in 1899. He was married (2) Oct. 7, 1906, to Helen Clark, daughter of H. C. Smith, of Omaha, and of this union one son was born, William Sears Poppleton. He died in Omaha, Neb., Nov. 15, 1913.

KELLY, George Thomas, lawyer, was born at Eau Claire, Wis., June 3, 1873, son of John and Margaret (Sullivan) Kelly. His father, a native of Ireland, came to this country in 1846 and settled at Eau Claire, Wis.; he enlisted in the Federal army in 1861 and served throughout the war, participating in all the prominent battles until after the fall of Atlanta, including Shiloh, Corinth, Kenesaw Mountain and Bentonville, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea. George T. Kelly was graduated at Eau Claire high school in 1890, and after completing his junior studies at the University of Wisconsin was graduated from the law school of that institution with the degree of LL.B. in 1895. He immediately began the practice of his profession as a clerk with a prominent law firm in Chicago, Ill., continuing thus until September 1898. After conducting an independent practice for about a year, the firm of Wells & Kelly was formed with which he was identified until 1909. He again practiced alone until 1911, when he became a member of the firm of Kales, Kelly & Hale, which in 1916 became Kelly, Hale, Dammann & Coolidge. Mr. Kelly specializes in corporation, real estate and probate law. In 1904 he was appointed Master-in-Chancery of the Superior Court and continued in that office until he resigned in 1911. He is a director of Albert Pick & Co., and Brooke Bond & Co., Ltd., both of Chicago. Until his removal to Chicago he was sergeant of Company E, 3rd regiment, Wisconsin National Guard. He was vice-president of the Republican Club, Evanston; secretary of the Republican National Convention committee in 1912; president of the County Union. During 1905-11 he was a director of Evanston Public Library and was a director of the Evanston Country Club for several years. He is a member of the old Elm, University, Glen View, Wisconsin, Hamilton, Law, Legal and Midday clubs; vice-president and director of the Wisconsin Society of Chicago; director of the United Charities of Chicago; member of the Loyal Legion; Knights of Columbus; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Red Cross Relief Committee; Phi Delta Phi and Phi Delta Theta college fraternities; and the Chicago, Illinois and American bar associations. His favorite diversion is golf. He was married at Evanston, Ill., Dec. 1, 1906, to Marga-

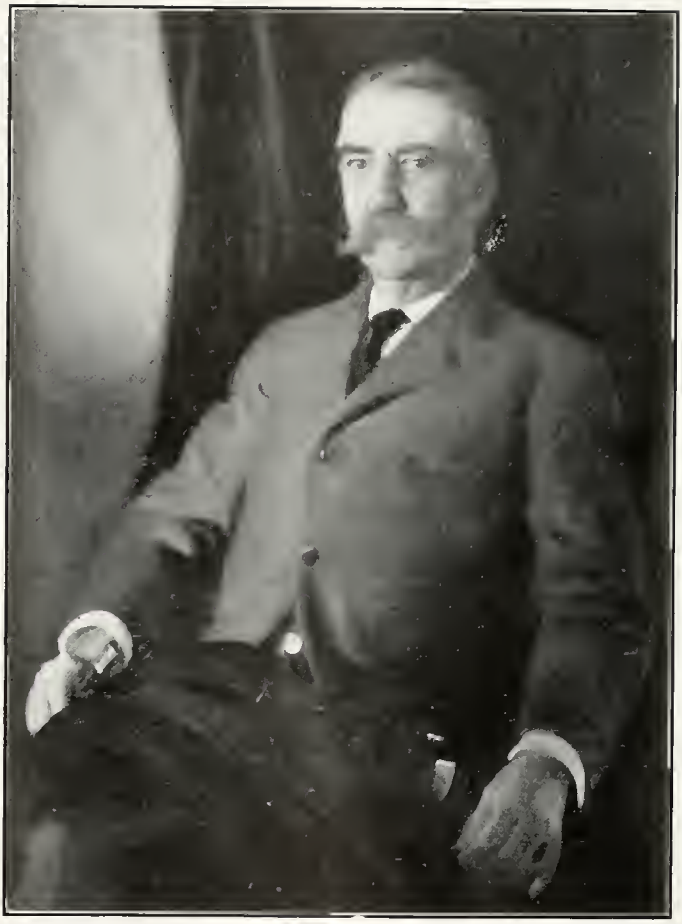
FREDERICK D. STANDISH
MANUFACTURER



HORATIO G. KNIGHT
MANUFACTURER

WILLIAM S. POPPLETON
LAWYER

GEORGE T. KELLY
LAWYER



T. R. Sullivan

ret, daughter of Daniel Hudson Burnham, the well-known Chicago architect, and they have five children: Margaret; Barbara; Ellen; Burnham and Ethel Kelly.

PETERSON, Frederick, neurologist and poet, was born at Faribault, Minn., Mar. 1, 1859, son of John Frederick and Hilma (Lindholm) Peterson, who came from Sweden in 1840 and settled in Minnesota. He was educated in the public schools and under tutors, and studied medicine at the University of Buffalo, N. Y., where he was graduated M.D. in 1879. He studied three years at the universities of Strasburg, Vienna and Munich, and commenced the practice of medicine in Buffalo in 1882. He was professor of pathology in the University of Buffalo for two years. While physician in the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane at Poughkeepsie N. Y., during 1884–88, he began specializing on neurological and nervous diseases, and has become a leading authority on that subject. He was professor of nervous and mental diseases in the University of Vermont in 1888-89. In 1888 he was appointed chief of clinic and professor of psychiatry at Columbia University, a position he at present holds. He was professor of insanity in the Woman's Medical College of New York Infirmary during 1890-95; president of the board of managers of the Craig Colony for Epileptics during 1892-1902, and president of the New York State Commission in Lunacy, 1902-06. He received the honorary degree of Ph.D. from Niagara University in 1888 for his contributions to neurological science. He is the author of "Mental Diseases" (1899), and joint author with Prof. Walter S. Haines of "Peterson and Haines' American Text-book of Legal Medicine and Toxicology" (1903), and joint author with Dr. Archibald Church of "Church and Peterson's American Text-Book of Nerves and Mental Diseases" (1905). Dr. Peterson is a poet of rare ability, whose verse has attracted no inconsiderable attention in the literary world. Under the pen-name of "Pai Ta-shun" (an Oriental form of his own name), he has contributed to the magazines a number of charming lyrics, rich in Oriental symbolism and filled with the spirit of Chinese philosophy and culture. The best results of this literary diversion have been collected in four volumes entitled "Poems and Swedish Translations" (1883); "In the Shade of Ygdrasil" (1893); "A Song of the Latter Day" (1904), and "Chinese Lyrics." He is a member of the American Neurological Association, the American Medical Association, the New York Neurological Society, of which he was president in 1898, the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York Academy of Sciences, the New York Psychiatric Society, the Charaka Club, an honorable fellow of the Swedish Medical Society and he is also a member of the Century Club, the Authors' Club, the New York Yacht Club, the Barnard Club and the Poetry Society of America. Dr. Peterson was married April 3, 1895 to Antoinette, daughter of Edward Rotan of Waco, Tex., and has two daughters, Frederika and Virgilia Peterson.

SULLIVAN, Thomas Russell, playwright and author, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 21, 1849, son of Thomas Russell and Charlotte Caldwell (Blake) Sullivan and a descendant of John Sullivan, who came from Ardea Castle, Bantry Bay, Ireland, about 1723 and settled in Somersworth, N. H. The line of descent is traced through John's son James, who was governor of Massachusetts in 1808, and his son John Langdon and his wife, Elizabeth Russell, who were the grandparents of Thomas R. Sullivan. Our subject's father was a Unitarian minister. The son was educated privately and at the Boston Latin School. In 1870 he entered the employ of Bowles Bros. & Co., bankers, with branches in London and Paris. He was a gifted linguist, and while abroad became proficient in several modern languages. Returning to Boston in 1873, he became a clerk and cashier for Lee, Higginson & Co., bankers, and at the same time began his literary efforts. For fifteen years he wrote only after business hours, but after 1888 he retired from business to devote himself solely to authorship. Between 1876 and 1880 he prepared for the Boston Museum a number of plays adapted from the French, and with William W. Chamberlin, wrote two original plays, "Hearts are Trumps" and "Midsummer Madness," the latter enjoying a successful run in Boston. His adaptation of Labiche's "Le Voyage de M. Perrichon," entitled "Papa Perrichon," was played by W. H. Crane. "The Catspaw" was performed in 1881 and "Merely Players" in 1886. In the latter year he also dramatized Stevenson's "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" for Richard Mansfield, and in 1891 he wrote an original play for Mansfield entitled "Nero." With few exceptions, however, Mr. Sullivan's work in later years was fiction. He was particularly successful as a writer of short stories. The following were issued in book form: "Roses of Shadow" (1885); a series of "Day and Night Stories" from "Scribner's Magazine" (1890 and 1893), and "Tom Sylvester" (1893); "Ars et Vita" (1898); "The Courage of Conviction" (1902); "Lands of Summer" (1908); "The Heart of Us" (1912); "Boston, New and Old" (1912); and "The Hand of Petrarch" (1913). The "Book Buyer" said of his work: "Each of his stories is a complete episode with a carefully constructed plot—a little play in itself, with no loose ends uncared for—and presented in delightful and sympathetic English. His scenes are never twice the same. He knows his Florence and his Brussels as well as his Paris and London. It is difficult to select for praise where all is so good, but 'Out of New England Granite' and 'The Lost Rembrandt' are two of his most conspicuous successes." Mr. Sullivan was a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, Players' Club of New York, Papyrus Club (former president), Wednesday Evening and Thursday Evening clubs of Boston, St. Botolph, Union and Tavern clubs, Society of American Dramatists, Massachusetts Historical Society, and was a trustee of the Boston Athenæum. He was married Apr. 8, 1899, to Lucy Goodwin, daughter of Dr. Oliver F. Wadsworth, of Boston. The accompanying portrait is a copy of Charles S. Hopkinson's painting from life. He died without issue in Boston, Mass., June 28, 1916.

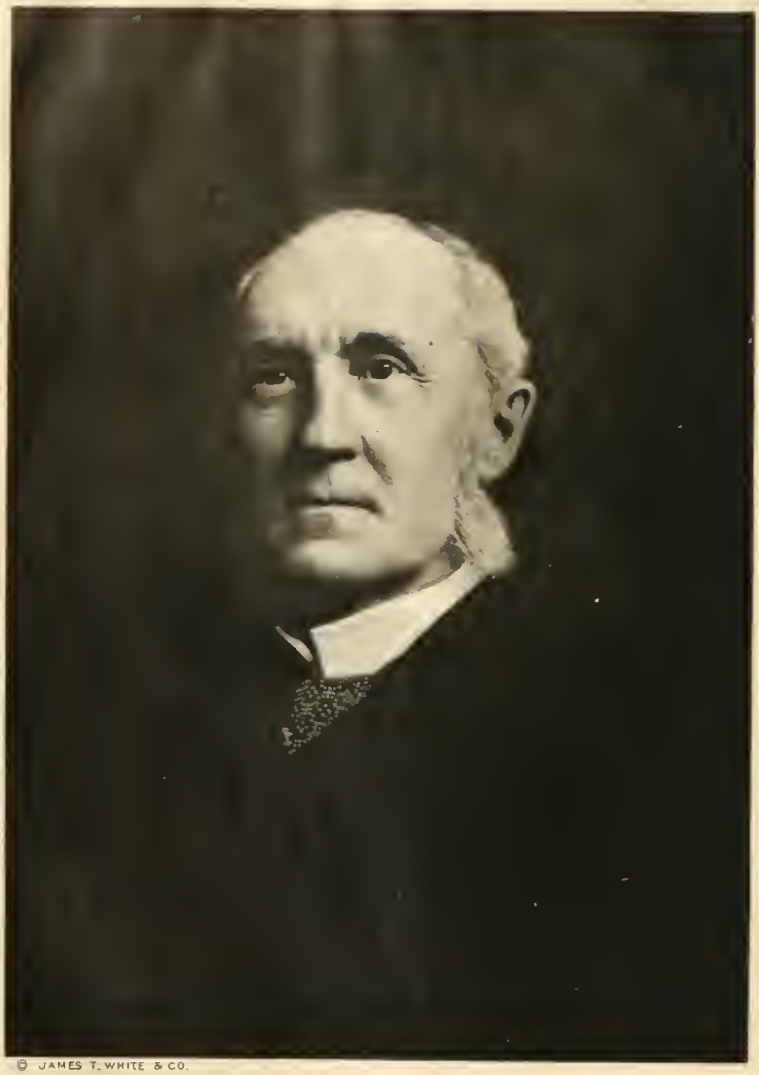
JACKSON, Charles Samuel, editor and publisher, was born at Jackson's Creek, Middlesex county, Va., Sept. 15, 1860, son of James Henry and Anna (Boss) Jackson. His father was a merchant and farmer. The son was educated in public and private schools, and at Bryant and Stratton Business College, Baltimore. In 1880 he removed to Pendleton, Ore., where he became local agent for the Utah, Oregon & Idaho Stage Co. In 1881 he purchased a quarter-interest in the "East Oregonian," Pendleton, becoming principal owner in 1883, when he relinquished the stage agency to concentrate his efforts upon the upbuilding and improvement of the newspaper. It soon became a power in Oregon politics, and his biting and pointed paragraphs acted as a check on impecunious state legislators. He started the crusade that led to the adoption of the Australian ballot in Oregon; began the fight for the open river, and later became a single taxer. In 1902 he purchased the Portland "Evening Journal," changed its name to the "Oregon Journal" and in time made it one of the great newspapers of the Pacific coast. He is now general manager and chief owner of the Journal Publishing Co., and president and part owner of the East Oregonian Publishing Co. Pres. Cleveland appointed him receiver of the National Bank of Pendleton, and during 1894–97, all debts were paid in full with eight per cent. interest on deferred payments. He is independent in politics, and advocates the secret ballot, initiative and referendum, direct primary, direct taxation and equal rights. He holds membership in the Commercial, Multnomah, Waverly and Arlington clubs, Portland. He was married at Pendleton, Ore., Mar. 9, 1886, to Maria Foster, daughter of Frank B. Clopton, a construction engineer of Richmond, Va., and has two children: Francis Clopton and Philip Ludwell Jackson.

GRIFFIN, Thomas A., manufacturer, was born at Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1852, son of Thomas F. and Anna Griffin. Thomas F. Griffin was a native of county Limerick, Ireland, and came to this country with his parents at the age of nine years, settling at Rochester. There he eventually established a foundry business in which his son, Thomas A., became associated with him after finishing his schooling. In 1870 father and son went to Detroit and founded the Griffin Car Wheel Co. The younger Griffin separated from the Detroit company and went to Kansas City, Mo., where he purchased an independent car wheel plant. He then went to Chicago, Ill., and organized the Griffin & Wells Car Wheel Co., of which he subsequently became sole owner and later reorganized as the Griffin Wheel Co. He added to this original plant, from time to time, plants at Pullman, Stock Yards, St. Paul, Kansas City, Denver, Tacoma, Boston and Los Angeles, meanwhile having purchased his father's plant at Detroit. The Griffin Wheel Co. became the largest manufacturers of chilled iron car wheels in the world, with a capital of $15,282,000. Mr. Griffin's position in the business world was unique. He was at the head of his profession and was recognized as the greatest authority on chilled iron car wheels. He built up his business absolutely from the foundation, always owned a large majority of the stock, and dictated the policy of the company. He was also at one time president of the Ajax Forge Co. of Chicago, manufacturers of railroad crossings, which he organized in 1883 and disposed of in 1908, and of late years he was director and one of the principal owners of the Sellers Manufacturing Co. of Chicago, manufacturers of railroad tie plates. Both of these concerns rank among the largest in their line in the United States. Mr. Griffin was the principal factor in organizing the Association of Manufacturers of Chilled Car Wheels, made up of the leading car wheel manufacturers of the United States, and devoted to the object of furthering the scientific development of standard railroad car wheels. He was president of the association at the time of his death. Mr. Griffin was a captain of industry of the highest and finest type, conspicuous in ability, in achievement and in breadth and clarity of outlook on all the social and economic questions involved in the conduct of a great business. He was a pioneer in the profit sharing policy which is carried on in the various plants of the Griffin Co., and which is being taken up to an increasing extent by the more progressive manufacturers of the country. Personally, he was a man of marked courage, resolution, energy and dignity. He was strictly fair in all matters, punctual to the smallest detail, thoroughly impartial in his treatment of everybody, and his life, both in business and in private, was clean and straight and strong. He was a member of the British Iron and Steel Institute of London; the Chicago Athletic Association, and the Chicago and South Shore Country clubs of Chicago, and the Metropolitan, Racquet and Lambs clubs of New York. He was married Jan. 10, 1880, to Anna, daughter of George Delos Bulen, of Detroit, Mich., and had two children: George Francis, vice-president of the Griffin Wheel Co., Chicago, and Marie, wife of Carl Pullen Dennett. Mr. Griffin died on the steamship Korea en route from Yokohama to Honolulu while returning from a journey around the world, Aug. 12, 1914.

BILES, William, jurist, was a native of England and became a Quaker minister in Dorchester. He emigrated to Burlington, West (New) Jersey, in 1680, when William Penn was a manager of that colony and before he had acquired the new colony of Pennsylvania. Taking up land under Gov. Andros of New York in the Duke of York's territory opposite Burlington, he became a recognized leader of the new colony. He often served in legal matters, and was a member of the first colonial court held at Upland (Chester) by Gov. Markham in September, 1681. He was also one of Mr. Penn's councillors in 1683 and sat in the first court of Bucks county held by Mr. Penn. He was elected to this assembly in 1686 and frequently thereafter. Mr. Biles was one of the two witnesses to the celebrated "Walking Purchase" from the Indians. He and his wife, whom he married in 1688, were very active evangelists here and in England and Ireland. He often served as an attorney, so that when Mr. Penn came over on his second visit in 1699 he made Mr. Biles a judge of the provincial court. He retired from his work in England in 1702 and became an active member of the assembly. Judge Biles furnished Gov. Evans a celebrated case of lese majeste by declaring that the new executive was a mere boy and they would "kick him out." Gov. Evans' sensibilities were so deeply wounded that he secured a judgment of £300 damages, and, being unable to collect it, imprisoned Judge Biles for a month and made him retract his expression. The people were so incensed by this action that Gov. Evans remitted the fine. Judge Biles was twice married, his second wife being Jane, the widow of Thomas Atkinson, who was herself a distinguished Quaker minister. She died in 1709, and his death occurred about May 17, 1710.

LANGHORNE, Jeremiah, jurist, was born in Westmoreland, England, about 1671, son of Thomas Langhorne, a Quaker minister. Persecution by imprisonment for his faith led him to emigrate to Bucks county, Pa., in 1684, where his homestead became known as Langhorne Park. Here the son was educated, and in 1701 was made register of Bucks county. He was a warm friend of the Penns, and in 1702, they made him deputy master of the rolls, a position he held for thirty-seven years. He was also a judge of the court of common pleas, and for thirty-four years was a member of the assembly, which he served as speaker in 1721 and 1733. While a member of that body he was appointed "third judge" of the supreme court, in 1726, under Chief Justice David Lloyd, and this led to his chairmanship of a com-

T. A. Griffin



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[illegible] Myers

mittee of the assembly to revise the laws from 1719 on, which was reported in 1728, and with Chief Justice Lloyd's revision of laws previous to 1719, issued as Lloyd and Langhorne's Laws of 1728, generally known by the printer's name as "Bradford's Second Laws." Upon the reorganization of the supreme court at Chief Justice Lloyd's death in 1731, Judge Langhorne was made "second judge," and in 1739, chief justice. In 1726, he headed a company which opened the Durham iron works or "furnace," the first in that county, and was the kind of a man who was in companies and on committees in large numbers. His convictions on slavery grew so strong that in his will he provided for the freedom of all his slaves, to the number of thirty or forty. He died Oct. 11, 1742.

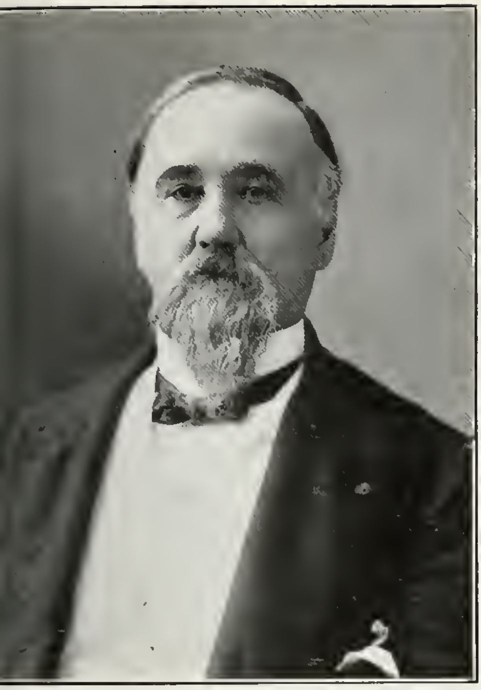
MYERS, John Gillespy, merchant, was born at Saugerties, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1832, son of Benjamin and Arriet (Gillespy) Myers. His first American ancestor, Stephanus Myers (or Myer), came from Holland and settled in New Amsterdam early in the seventeenth century; from him the line of descent is traced through his son Benjamin, who married Leah Osterhout; their son Tunis, who married Cornelia Legg, and their son Benjamin Tunis, who married Sarah Snyder and was the grandfather of John Gillespy Myers. John G. Myers began his business career as general clerk for his uncle, P. M. Gillespy, in Saugerties. He was quick to observe, was a keen judge of character, and possessed the faculty of swift decision and rapid action—characteristics which governed him throughout his life. When twenty-one years old he established a general store at Port Byron, N. Y., in association with two others. Later he obtained a position in the large wholesale house of Clapp & Kent, clothing and dry goods merchants of New York city, where he received rapid promotion. He was in business for himself in New York during 1861-65 and then formed a partnership with William M. Whitney, in Albany, where they succeeded the firm of Ubsdell, Pierson & Lenox in the dry goods business, their place being known as the "New York Store." The partnership was dissolved after five years, and each partner continued the dry goods business by himself, Mr. Myers opening another large store on North Pearl street. Mr. Myers was ever considerate of the welfare of his employees, and inaugurated a co-operative system of bonus payments each year in proportion to the financial returns of the year. The plan was fully developed by Mrs. Myers as a memorial to her husband. He was also interested in other local enterprises, and wherever his name appeared on different boards and in other companies it was a guarantee of the high standard of the business. In 1891 he was one of the four special commissioners appointed by the mayor to consider means for securing an increased and purer water supply for Albany. The Albany Hospital long received the benefit of his counsel and benefactions as one of its governors. He was also a governor of the Albany Orphan Asylum; director of the Albany railroad; vice-president of the National Savings Bank; vice-president of the Merchants' National Bank; trustee of the Albany Female Academy (now the Albany Girls' Academy); first vice-president of the newly organized Albany Trust Co., in which he had been a moving spirit from its inception; vice-president of the Commerce Insurance Co.; and a trustee of the Albany Rural Cemetery. He was one of the earliest members of the Holland Society; member of Philip Livingston chapter, Sons of the Revolution; member of the Fort Orange Club and of the Presbyterian church. In politics he was a Republican. He was married Aug. 19, 1857, to Mary Augusta, daughter of Jacob Young, of Auburn, N. Y. Their children were: Margaret Fuller, wife of Henry King Sturdee; Jessie Kenyon, wife of Col. George Porter Hilton, and Georgiana Seymour, wife of Walter Launt Palmer, A.N.A. Mr. Myers died in Albany, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1901.

BEATTY, John, soldier and banker, was born near Sandusky, O., Dec. 8, 1828, son of James and Elizabeth (Williams) Beatty. His education was obtained at the district school of a pioneer settlement. His grandfather, John Beatty, was the founder of the town of Milan, O., which was originally called Beatty in his honor. He was an anti-slavery man, of the James G. Birney school, and from him the present John acquired in boyhood his first political tenets, adhering to them through life. In 1852 he supported John P. Hale for the presidency. In 1856 he cast his vote for John C. Fremont. In 1860 he was the Republican presidential elector for the 13th (Ohio) congressional district. In April, 1861, he raised a company for the war, and as lieutenant-colonel was with McClellan in West Virginia. Subsequently he became the colonel of the 3d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was with O. M. Mitchel in his capture of Huntsville and occupation of North Alabama. He commanded a regiment in the battle of Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862, and in November of that year was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. In the December following he was assigned to the army of the Cumberland, and as the commander of a brigade took part in the four days' battle of Stone river. He was with Rosecrans in the Tullahoma campaign, and in the Chattanooga campaign was the first of Thomas' corps to cross Lookout Mountain. He commanded a brigade at Chickamauga and in the battle of Missionary Ridge, subsequently accompanying Sherman in the expedition to Knoxville for the relief of Burnside. He was elected to the 40th congress from the 8th Ohio district in 1866, and re-elected to the 41st and 42nd congresses, serving first as a member of the committee on invalid pensions, then as chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds, and finally as chairman of the committee on public printing. Upon the completion of his congressional term in 1873 he removed to Columbus, O., where he founded the Citizens' Savings Bank, and remained its president for thirty years. In 1884 he was one of the Republican presidential electors-at-large for Ohio, in 1886–87 a member of the board of state charities; in 1891–95 president of the Ohio Chickamauga National Park commission. He is the author of "The Citizen Soldier" (1876); "The Belle o' Beckett's Lane" (1882); "McKinleyism" (1894), and "An Answer to Coin's Financial School" (1895). Subsequent to his retirement in 1903 he wrote and published "The Acolhuans," "McLean," an historical romance of the civil war, and "Uncle Peter Sked," a group of character sketches. He died at Columbus, O., Dec. 21, 1914. Portrait opposite page 178.

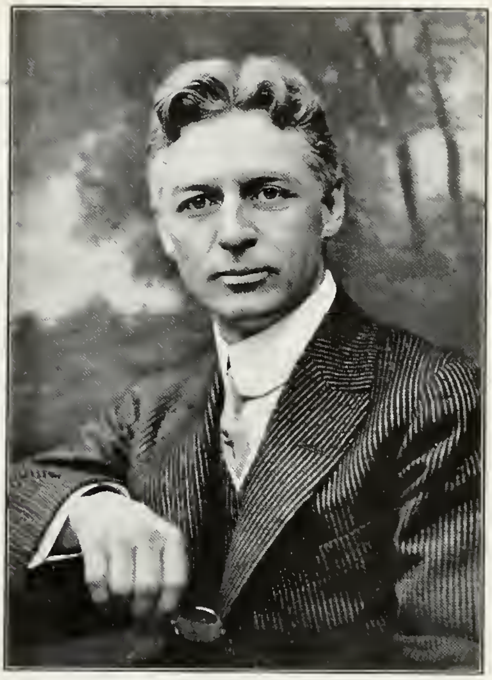
HOIT, Henry Ford, architect, was born in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 4, 1872, son of Jeremiah Parsons and Elizabeth (Starrett) Hoit, and a descendant of John Hoyt, a native of England, who came to this country early in the seventeenth century and was one of the original settlers of Salisbury, Mass.; from him the line is traced through his son Thomas; his son Benjamin; his son Benjamin; his son Abner; his son Jacob; his son Moses, and his son Charles Harrison and his wife Temperance Parsons, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. His father changed the spelling of the surname from Hoyt to Hoit. Henry F. Hoit was graduated at the Chicago Manual Training School in 1892, and later pursued a special course in architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1897 he received a prize from the Boston Society of Architecture for the best work in that field. During 1897–1901 he was employed in various architectural offices in Boston, but in the latter year entered the offices of Van Brunt & Howe, Kansas City, Mo., to design the Varied Industries Building of the St. Louis Exposition. In 1903 he was admitted to the firm, the title of which was changed the following year to Howe, Hoit & Cutler, and in 1907 to Howe & Hoit, which in January, 1910, became Henry F. Hoit. Included among the structures of which he has been the architect are: office building, residence and country estate "Longview" of R. A. Long; Southwestern Belle Telephone Co. building; Reliance office building, U. S. Mexican Trust building, St. Mary's Hospital, Christian Church Hospital, residences of Charles Campbell, C. C. Peters and M. B. Nelson; Jewish Temple (B'nai Jehudah), Independence Boulevard Christian Church and Linwood Boulevard Christian Church—all of Kansas City; J. S. Cosden office building, Tulsa, Okla., besides numerous commercial buildings in various parts of the country. Mr. Hoit was a member of the board to revise the building laws of Kansas City in 1907; he was also a member of the board of appeals, Kansas City, in 1908-10, and in the latter year was a member of the board of the Thomas H. Swope settlement. In politics he is a Progressive and in religion a Reformed Episcopalian. He is a member of the Fine Arts Institute, the Delta Kappa Epsilon college fraternity, the Masonic order, and the University Club, City (president 1908), and Blue Hills Country clubs. He was married, Dec. 25, 1900, to Florence Elinor, daughter of Oliver Dorrance Stinchfield, of Auburn, Me., and has one child, Imogene Elizabeth Hoit.

ANDERSON, Alden, horticulturist and banker, was born at Meadville, Pa., Oct. 11, 1867, son of John Zuinglius and Sarah Elizabeth (Sloane) Anderson, grandson of George H. and Elizabeth (Freeman) Anderson and great-grandson of John Anderson, who came from Aberdeen, Scotland, about 1770, settling first in Virginia and later in Pennsylvania. His father, a native of Cussewago, Pa., was a California pioneer, engaged in fruit growing and shipping. The son was educated at the University of the Pacific, and began his business career as a fruit-grower at Suisun, Cal., and later engaged in the fruit shipping business. In 1895 he incorporated the Alden Anderson Fruit Co., which he also served as president. When, owing to the uncertainties of the fruit industry of the state, the California Fruit Distributors' Association was organized in 1902, with headquarters at Sacramento, he was made its manager. The reforms brought about by this institution succeeded in completely revolutionizing the industry, which has since returned immense profits to the growers and shippers. Mr. Anderson was at its head for seven years. At Sacramento he was also president of the Capital Banking & Trust Co. and is now (1918) president of the Capital National Bank of Sacramento, as well as an officer and director of several smaller banks in the Sacramento valley. In 1908 he became vice-president and assistant manager of the Anglo & London-Paris National Bank, San Francisco, resigning in 1909, however, to become superintendent of state banks of California. He was interested in interurban electric railroad construction, and was president of the Central California Traction Co. He served three terms as a member of the California house of representatives, and was speaker of the session of 1899. He was lieutenant-governor of California during 1902-06 and was a Taft elector in 1908. He has served as an ex-officio regent of the University of California; trustee of the California State Normal school, and president of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Anderson is regarded as one of the best-informed men on fruits and soils in California. In various other ways his force has been felt in the economics vitally affecting progress and development. He is a member of the Pacific Union, Bohemian and Family clubs, San Francisco; Sutter Club, Sacramento; holds membership in all Masonic lodges, also in the Knights of Pythias, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Woodmen of the World, and the Fraternal Brotherhood. He was married Mar. 2, 1893, to Carrie Lois, daughter of John M. Baldwin, of Rockville, Cal., and has one child: Kathryn Baldwin Anderson.

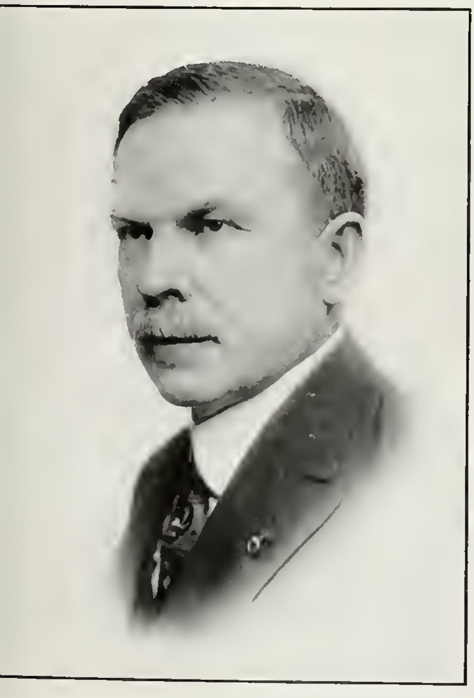
HUFF, Lloyd Burrell, capitalist, was born at Greensburg, Pa., Dec. 8, 1871, son of George Franklin and Henrietta (Burrell) Huff. His earliest American ancestor was Baldwin von Hoof, a native of Passau, Bavaria, who, early in the seventeenth century, settled in Herford township, Berks co., Pa. at a place subsequently called Huff's Church. His wife was Susanna Keim, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son George Huff, as the name has been spelled since 1840, and his wife Anna Mull, to their son George and his wife Caroline Boyer, who were the grandparents of Lloyd Burrell Huff. His father was a capitalist and congressman, and widely known as one of the most enterprising and public spirited men in Westmoreland county. He received his education at Trinity Hall, Washington, Pa., and at the Rensselaer Polytechnic School, Troy, N. Y. He then entered the coal business under the preceptorship of his father, and by dint of energy and his extraordinary acumen successfully managed the latter's vast holdings in Indiana, Westmoreland and Cambria counties, in Pennsylvania, and in West Virginia. Upon the death of the elder Huff he succeeded to the executive head of the many enterprises his father had guided, but he had personally developed many rich industrial interests, including not only coal, but gas, clay, brick, and various manufacturing companies requiring large capital and exceptional executive ability for their success. He was president of the Keystone Coal & Coke Co., Latrobe Connellsville Coal & Coke Co., Greenwich Coal & Coke Co., United Brick Co., Mountain Coal Co.; Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Greensburg Street Railways Co., and the Allegheny Co., a coal company of Washington, D. C.; he was a director of the Acme Gas Coal Co., Argyle Coal Co., Tunnel Coaling Co., Cardiff Coal Co., Superior Fuel Co., Unity Coal Co., Kelso Smokeless Coal Co., First National Bank of Greensburg, Keystone Clay Products Co., Westmoreland Building & Loan Association, Tribune Press Publishing Co., and the St. Clair Cemetery Association. He was also president of Westmoreland Hospital Association, and a trustee of Pennsylvania State College. He served as assistant commissary general, with rank of lieutenant-



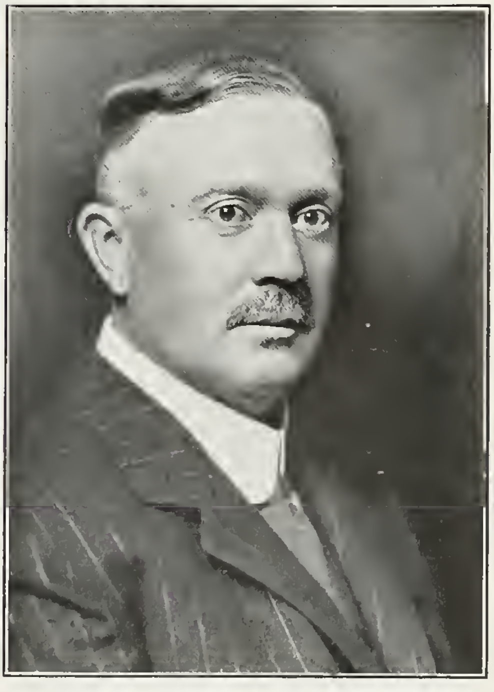
JOHN BEATTY
SOLDIER AND BANKER



HENRY F. HOIT
ARCHITECT



ALDEN ANDERSON
MERCHANT AND BANKER



LLOYD B. HUFF
CAPITALIST

Tony Jacobson

colonel, on the staff of Gov. Hastings, of Pennsylvania, and he was a member of the Union League Club of Philadelphia, the Duquesne and Athletic clubs of Pittsburgh, and the Greensburg Country and Westmoreland Polo clubs. For years he served as vestryman of Christ Episcopal Church, Greensburg. As the head of the largest corporations in his section of the state his influence upon the industrial and commercial life of the territory about Greensburg was necessarily widely felt. He was a conspicuous figure in prominent affairs and his sympathy and charity extended along all lines. His record is an inspiration. In the highest and best sense he was a pioneer in the spread of a higher civilization and a nobler way of living. He was married at Greensburg, Pa., in June, 1897, to Eleanor Warren, daughter of James S. Moorhead, of Greensburg, Pa. She survives him, with two daughters: Eleanor Moorhead, and Elisabeth Huff. He died at his home, "Rose Fountain Farm," Greensburg, Pa., May 5, 1915.

JACOBSON, Anton Joseph, mining operator, was born at Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 2, 1869, son of Anton and Matilda Jacobson. At the age of ten he became a farmhand in Utah and at fourteen he went to work in the mines at Park City, Utah. He advanced rapidly to the position of mine superintendent and at the age of thirty he went into business for himself, operating various properties under leases and bonds. He owned a claim in the heart of the old gold camp of Delamar, Nev., and operated in the Bristol mining district near Pioche as well as in Pioche. His operations also extended to Stockton, Utah; Deer Lodge, Nev.; Stillwater, Churchill co., Nev., and Alta, Utah. In practically all his operations he was associated with his brother, A. O. Jacobson. He began to locate claims at the abandoned camp of Alta in 1900, and in 1902 he incorporated the Columbus Consolidated Mining Co., of which he remained director, manager and president until his death, and which brought to life the camp of Alta, with dividends and fortunes. This company acquired valuable mining property in the state of Utah and was the basis of one of the most extensive mining syndicates in that section. In 1906 he organized the South Columbus Consolidated Mining Co., and the success of his first venture made him unanimous choice as executive head of the new concern. He retired from this position in 1910. In 1906 also he organized the Columbus Extension Mining Co., of which he remained president, manager and director, and in 1911 he originated the Alta Consolidated Mining Co., of which he likewise became president and manager. He was interested, too, in the Sells Mining Co. of Alta. Despite his activity in the management of various huge mining interests, Mr. Jacobson found time to aid in the development of his native state, and he personally accomplished much for the civic betterment of Salt Lake City. He served on many of the progressive committees of the Commercial Club and was also a member of the Alta Club, Salt Lake City. "Tony" Jacobson, the name by which he was best known throughout the mining camps of the West, was a practical miner. At Alta he was obliged to fight the elements to gain success. There he had to contend against bad camp history, yearly snow-slides, steep mountain roads which prevented ore hauling during the winter months, and many other difficulties which would have discouraged a less persevering man. The little camp lay hidden among precipitous mountains, and it was this fact that killed the camp for a great many years after a very successful record. Snow-slides completely destroyed the town, killing scores of people, and the camp was altogether deserted when he undertook the onerous task of rehabilitating it. Personally he was of an exceptionally modest and hospitable nature, and to rich and poor alike he was a loving, helpful friend. He was married at Pioche, Nev., Sept. 7, 1892, to Annie Sherwood, daughter of Frank Motsch, of Louisville, Ky., and had six children: Adeline, wife of Curtyn Parr; Katherine M., Frankie E., Mamie L., Antoinette and Alexander J. Jacobson. He died at Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 28, 1914.

JAEGERS, Albert, sculptor, was born in Elberfeld, Germany, Mar. 28, 1868, son of Albert and Elizabeth (Loser) Jaegers. He came to America with his parents in boyhood and was educated in public schools of Cincinnati, O. Having inherited the ability and talents of his father, who was a wood-carver by trade, he soon began to take an interest in sculpture and his early efforts in that art were very creditable. Studying at the Cincinnati academy for a season, he studied later without a master. In 1889 he removed to New York city, and has resided there ever since. Mr. Jaegers won a competition awarded by the National Sculpture Society, in 1893, for a silver dollar coin design. He designed the Hamilton Fish memorial tablet for Columbia University; the Baron Von Steuben Monument in Washington, D. C., for which congress appropriated $50,000; the Von Steuben statue replica in Pottsdam, Germany, and memorial statues for the Krueger mausoleum in Newark, N. J.; the German-American National Monument in Germantown, and statues for the Fine Arts building in St. Louis and the New York custom house. Simplicity and directness are the characteristics of his style. Sound and wholesome in his tastes, he likes to renew his inspirations by contemplation of the dignity and repose of the Greek masterpieces. He received the order of the Red Eagle from the German Emperor. Mr. Jaegers is a member of the National Sculpture Society, National Institute of Arts and Letters, and the Century Association of New York. He was married in Richmond, Va., July 8, 1890, to Matilda, daughter of Dr. George Holdt, of Cincinnati, O.

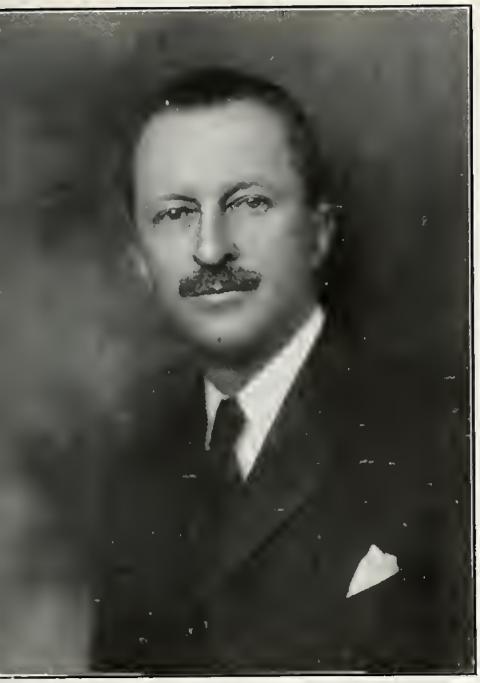
SABIN, Charles Hamilton, banker, was born in Williamstown, Mass., Aug. 24, 1868, son of Thomas and Cordelia (Eldridge) Sabin. He was brought up on his father's farm, attending the district school and was graduated at Greylock Institute, South Williamstown, Mass., in 1885. He received the honorary degree of M.A. from Williams College in 1915. During 1885–87 he was engaged in the flour commission business in Albany, N.Y. He began his banking career in 1887 in the employ of the National Commercial Bank of Albany, N. Y. Eleven years later he was made cashier of the Park Bank of Albany, and from 1898 to 1902 was cashier of the Albany City National Bank. In the latter year he became vice-president and general manager of the National Commercial Bank, with which the Albany City National Bank was consolidated. In 1907 he was elected president of the National Copper Bank of New York, and on its merger with the Mechanics and Metals National Bank in 1910 was made vice-president of the consolidated institution, the Mechanics and Metals National Bank. In July of that year he was elected vice-president and director of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, and in January, 1915, became its president. Every bank with which Mr. Sabin has been connected has shown remarkable progress under his direction. While cashier of the Albany City

National Bank he more than doubled its deposits in two years. The National Commercial Bank of Albany exhibited equally notable gains, and the National Copper Bank of New York, in the three years of its existence, accumulated total deposits of over $30,000,000—a record which was considered most extraordinary by the financiers of Wall street. And likewise, since his association with it the Guaranty Trust Co. has revealed conspicuous growth. In August, 1910, its capital, surplus and undivided profits were $26,144,000, the deposits $125,800,000, and the resources $161,300,000, while today (1918) the capital, surplus and undivided profits are $51,173,000, the deposits more than $500,000,000 and the total resources over $600,000,000, making it the largest trust company in the world. Mr. Sabin is a director of the Albany City Savings Institution; American Foreign Securities Co.; Blossburg Coal Co.; Chase Securities Corporation; Continental Rubber Co. of New York; Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation; Gaston, Williams & Wigmore Corporation; Great Falls Power Co.; Guaranty Safe Deposit Co.; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York; Hillside Coal and Iron Co.; Industrial Finance Corporation; Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co.; Intercontinental Rubber Co.; International Mercantile Marine Co.; Liberty National Bank; Life Extension Institute; Mercantile Bank of Americas; Mercantile Burglar Alarm Co.; Mercantile Safe Deposit Co.; Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co.; Montana Power Co.; Morris Plan Co. of New York; Morris Plan Co. of Boston; Morristown Trust Co.; National Railways of Mexico; New York & Susquehanna & Western Coal Co.; Northwestern Mining & Exchange Co.; Pennsylvania Coal Co.; Seaboard Air Line Railway; St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Co.; Texas & Pacific Railway Co; Union Exchange National Bank; Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation. He is a member of the Racquet and Tennis Club, Metropolitan Club, The Links, The Brook, The Lambs, Garden City Golf Club, National Golf Links of America, Piping Rock Club, Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, Seaview Golf Club, Fort Orange Club of Albany.

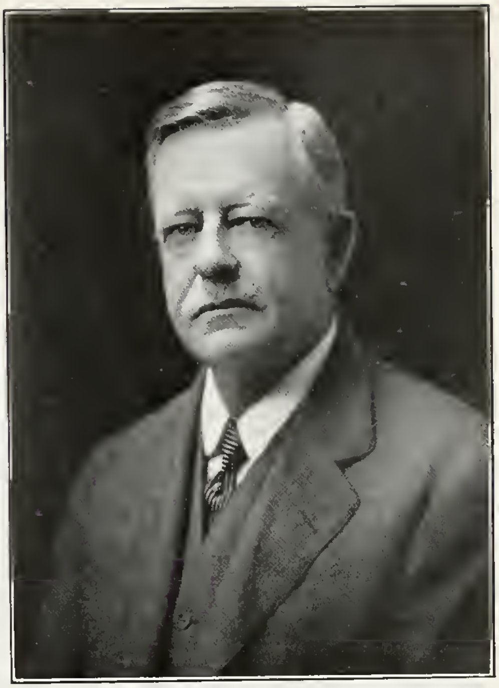
COFFIN, William King, banker, lumberman and farmer, was born at Jacksonville, Ill., Aug. 9, 1850, son of William and Mary (Lockwood) Coffin, and grandson of Nathaniel and Mary (Porter) Coffin, and a descendant of Tristram Coffin, who came from England in 1640. He was named for William King (q. v.), first governor of Maine, who was an intimate of Nathaniel Coffin, his grandfather. The latter was a pioneer settler in Illinois. William Coffin, father of the subject, was professor of mathematics at Illinois College, and subsequently became a banker of Batavia, Ill. Samuel D. Lockwood, maternal grandfather of the subject, was one of the first justices of the supreme court, and Abraham Lincoln had been a law student in his office. William King Coffin received his preliminary education in the public schools of Illinois, and was graduated at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., in 1871. Meanwhile, he had become a clerk in his father's bank at the age of fourteen, and at nineteen was appointed cashier of the First National Bank of Batavia, Ill., of which his father was president. Upon leaving college he entered the First National Bank of Chicago as a clerk, continuing in that capacity until 1873, when he became associated with a freight transportation line engaged in the lumber trade on the lake between Green Bay points and Chicago. In 1874 he returned to Batavia as cashier of the bank of Coffin & Young. In 1882 he was invited to become a partner in the banking house of Clark & Ingram, Eau Claire, Wis., which was then reorganized as the Eau Claire National Bank, of which he became cashier, and in 1905 president, in which capacity he still serves. He is also president of the Eau Claire Savings Bank and vice-president of the First National Bank of Fairchild, Wis. Since settling at Eau Claire he has interested himself widely in other lines, particularly in the lumber and timber business. He is past president (1897) of the Wisconsin Bankers' Association; president of the Eau Claire Public Library; life member and a curator of the Wisconsin State Historical Society; director Young Men's Christian Association, and he is a thirty-second degree Mason and member of the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and he is a member of the Congregational Church, and active in church and religious effort. He has a farm near Eau Claire, named Tristram Farm, where he breeds Percheron horses, Guernsey cattle, Poland-China swine, and Scotch collie dogs. He was married at Batavia, Ill., Oct. 3, 1872, to Mary G., daughter of Dr. L. M. Burroughs, of Batavia, Ill., and has two children: Mary E., wife of B. G. Proctor, and Grace B., wife of F. R. Bates.

WHITAKER, Thomas Drake, manufacturer, was born at Cedar Grove, Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 13, 1860, son of William and Ann (Lord) Whitaker. He attended Eastburn's Academy and the De Lancey School, Philadelphia, and was graduated at the Universitly of Pennsylvania in 1883 with the degree of M.E. While in the university he paid particular attention to chemistry and electricity. His first business association was with his brothers, William James and Robert Whitaker, in the firm of William Whitaker & Sons, which had been established by his father. They engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods, carpets, rugs, etc., with factories at Cedar Grove and Frankford, near Philadelphia, Pa. While this line of endeavor gave him sufficient employment, he was of a more inventive and merchanical turn. In 1893 he was impressed with the character of the clay formations throughout New Jersey and foresaw the possibilities of the manufacture of cement, and to this end erected a plant at Whitaker, N. J. It was but a short time before he had demonstrated the practical worth of his ideas. He then succeeded in interesting his father-in-law, George Ormrod, and others in the project he had in mind, and organized the Whitaker Cement Co., now known as the Alpha Portland Cement Co. This was the first Portland cement company plant built in the state of New Jersey and the second in the United States to manufacture Portland cement by the rotary kiln method. Credit must be given Mr. Whitaker as being the pioneer in the cement industry in the Lehigh valley. He was a man of retiring disposition, at all times a student, yet full of vim and ardor in the development of his business ideas. He inherited from his forbears a keen interest in church matters, and gave his hearty co-operation and substantial support to various enterprises for the public good. Mr. Whitaker was married June 26, 1884, to Catherine, daughter of George Ormrod, of Allentown, Pa., and had one son, Francis Whitaker. He died at Cedar Grove, Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 7, 1896.

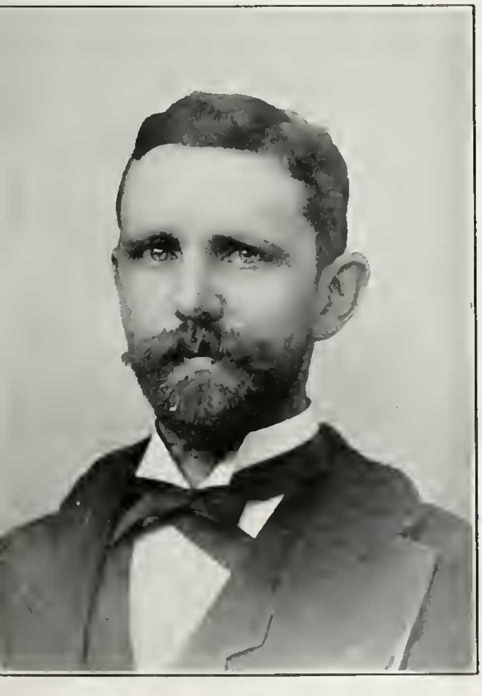
JOHNSON, Arnold Burges, lawyer, scientist and author, was born in Rochester, Mass., June 17, 1834, son of Lorenza Dow and Mary Arnold (Burges) Johnson. Rev. Jeremiah Johnson, his



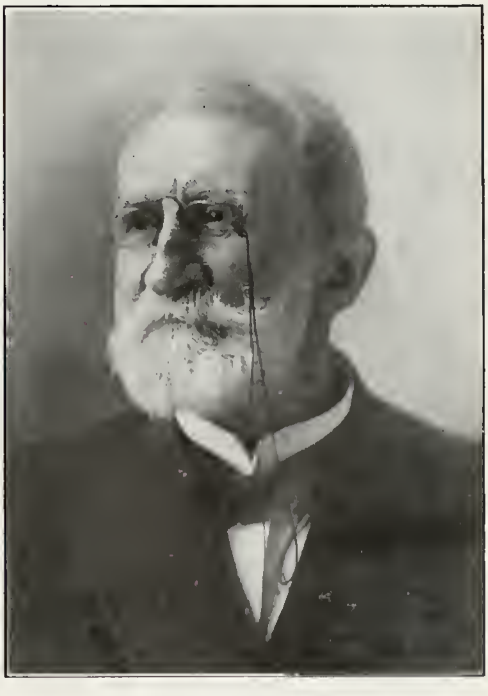
CHARLES H. SABIN
BANKER



WILLIAM K. COFFIN
BANKER



THOMAS D. WHITAKER
MANUFACTURER



ARNOLD B. JOHNSON
SCIENTIST

Benj. Hoitley

grandfather, was a soldier in the revolutionary war. In his boyhood he served two years at sea, part of the time, however, being spent at school in southern Italy. He was graduated at Madison (Pa.) College, in 1855. During 1857–59 he was on the staff of the New York "Tribune" under Charles A. Dana. In 1860 he became a clerk in the internal revenue service, at the same time employing his leisure to serve as private secretary first to Edward Everett and afterwards to Charles Sumner, who succeeded the latter in the senate, at which time Everett said to Sumner: "I turn over to you my desk, my papers and my private secretary." He was graduated at Columbia College Law School in 1866 with the degree of LL.B., and in 1869 became chief clerk of the United States lighthouse board, remaining in this service until his death, with the exception of the year 1873–74, when he was editor of the Hackensack (N. J.) "Republican." Also during this period he began the practice of law in Washington. His experiments, researches and investigations in regard to submarine signaling and fog-signals covered a wide range. In conjunction with Prof. Lucien I. Blake he made the first experiments in determining the value of submarine signaling, using the U. S. frigate Constitution, then at Portsmouth (N. H.) navy yard for the purpose. One of the scientists, descending into the hold of the ship, tapped on the side with a hammer, using a prearranged code; the other, pulling up the Merrimac for a distance of over two miles, received these sound-vibrations on an iron rod lowered below the surface of the water, thus proving that sound travels as rapidly through water as through air. In fact, Johnson and Blake both contended that water was a surer, more certain medium for the transmission of fog-warnings than air. In connection with his scientific work he wrote the following papers: "Aberrations of Audibility of Sound-Signals," which was read before the Philosophical Society of Washington, (1881); "Sound-Signals" (Appleton's Annual Cyclopaedia, 1883); "North Atlantic Currents" ("Science," 1884); "Report Upon the Exhibit of the U. S. Lighthouse Board at the Columbian Exposition (1893), and "The Cruise of the 'Clover'" ("Science," 1894). His paper on "Sound Signals" was reprinted and circulated by the United States government, and translated into Spanish and officially promulgated by the Spanish government, while the paper on "Aberrations of Audibility of Sound Signals" was thrice reprinted by the government, a copy placed on every national ship, and was largely circulated in the mercantile marine. He was also the author of a paper on the "Teredo Navalis," read before the Washington Biological Society; "The History of Lighthouse Establishment of the United States" (1880); "The Modern Lighthouse Service" (1889), and "Recollections of Charles Sumner" in "Scribner's Magazine" (1874) and in "Cosmopolitan Magazine" (1887). Mr. Johnson was not merely an executive officer, but an authority on lighthouses from a scientific standpoint. He visited in one capacity or another every lighthouse in the United States, and also had personal charge of those in Porto Rico. He inaugurated the traveling lighthouse libraries whereby books were constantly exchanged between the different lighthouses. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; served as a member of the United States Board of Geographic Names during 1892-1913, and held membership also in the Sons of the American Revolution, Washington Philosophical Society, Washington Biological Society, American Geographical Society, and the Cosmos Club of Washington. As the special representative of the president of the United States, he went to Mexico on the second inauguration of President Porfirio Diaz. He had a discriminating taste in literature, and was exceptionally fond of poetry. Many of the best known authors of the day were his close associates. His dominating personal characteristics were loyalty, reverence, obedience to and respect for recognized authority, and a wonderful spirit of youthful enthusiasm and eagerness that brought to each day a sense of adventure. His was eminently a selfless nature, combined with a broad generosity. To do his work well, to serve his country through the honorable discharge of duty, to make the paths of mariners less hazardous—these were his ambitions, and into the routine of his daily work there entered no thought of money getting, never a thought of personal advancement. He was married (1) in Brooklyn, N. Y., in May, 1857, to Harriett, daughter of Ebenezer Barrows, formerly of Plymouth, Mass., who was colonel of a Massachusetts regiment in the war of 1812; she died in 1898. He was married (2) in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 25, 1908, to Corinne, daughter of Eugene J. Jackson, formerly a banker in New York city. She survives him, with five children by the first marriage: Mary Arnold; Willard Drake; Alice Burges, wife of Arthur Merril Hood; Stuart Phelps, and Gertrude Sumner, wife of Prof. Goldwin Goldsmith of the faculty of the University of Kansas. He died in Boston, Mass., Feb. 2, 1915.

MILLER, Benjamin, lawyer, was born at Coatesville, Pa., Dec. 17, 1845, son of Benjamin I. and Catherine (Vastine) Miller. His father was a farmer. Having acquired his education in the public and private schools of Coatesville, he entered the coal business in partnership with his brother-in-law, John D. Perkins, continuing in this connection for fifteen years. In 1880 he began the study of law in the offices of Wayne McVeagh (q.v.), in Philadelphia, was admitted to the bar in 1881 and at once began the practice of his profession, continuing successfully until failing health compelled him to retire in 1895. Besides the courts of Chester county, his practice extended to the U. S. courts. When the Philadelphia Mortgage & Trust Co. was formed he was made vice-president, and later president. He was a member of the Historical and Geographical societies of Pennsylvania and of the Church Club. In politics he was a Republican, and he was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was fond of reading, particularly the English classics, and he was thoroughly familiar with English and American history. As a lawyer he was learned in the great principles of jurisprudence, and to him law was a science grand and progressive. The philosophy of law appealed to his mind, and he searched for principles, not cases, yet no one had read more carefully those decisions wrought out by the almost supernatural intellects of the great judges who were first called upon to interpret our Federal Constitution. It was this knowledge of legal principles that constituted his most marked excellence as an advocate and a jurist. He was married Dec. 12, 1876, to Clara, daughter of Dr. Charles Huston, president of the Lukens Iron & Steel Co., of Coatesville, Pa. She survives him with three children: Anna Huston, wife of Francis Toye; Clara Huston, wife of A. Giannuzzi Savelli, and Charles Francis Huston Miller. He died at Vevey, Switzerland, Oct. 5, 1914.

BARBER, Charles Edward, engraver, was born in London, England, Nov. 16, 1840, son of William and Anna May (Coultart) Barber, and came of a long line of distinguished engravers. When his father was called to the Philadelphia mint in 1865, Charles E. Barber became his assistant in 1869, and upon the parent's death in 1880 he was appointed chief engraver of the U. S. mint by Pres. Hayes. The position is a unique one. Philadelphia being the parent mint, its engraving department is the only one for all the mints of the United States and the position of engraver is a direct presidential appointment. During his incumbency he designed the fifty cent, twenty-five cent, ten cent and five cent pieces which were used from 1892 to 1916. His design for the reverse side of the Columbian half dollar was accepted in preference to that of Augustus St. Gaudens, and won the highest award medal of the exposition. He also executed the dies for the coinage of fourteen Pan-American nations and China, Japan, Hawaii and the Philippines. In 1905 the U. S. government sent him to study the mints of Europe, and as the result of his work the medal department of the U. S. mint ranks with the best of the French and modern schools. He particularly excelled in portraiture, and his work in this field won high encomiums in foreign countries. His medals of our presidents from Garfield to Wilson received special commendation in Washington. Mr. Barber's artistic genius was of the highest order. He not only attained first place in the art world as an engraver of coins, medals and dies, but he was a sculptor in miniature of rare merit and possessed great musical ability. His death terminated an incumbency in office by father and son of more than half a century. The keynote of his nature was simplicity with dignity. His favorite diversions were music, reading and walking and he was an ardent lover and student of nature. He was twice married: (1) Mar. 4, 1875, to Martha E. Jones, who died in 1898, leaving one daughter, Edith, wife of William T. Moseley, Wilmington, Del.; and (2) Dec. 3, 1902, to Caroline Gaston. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 18, 1917.

McGOVERN, John Joseph, physician and surgeon, was born at Elkhart, Sheboygan co., Wis., Feb. 14, 1864, son of Lawrence and Ellen (Wren) McGovern. His father, a native of county Mayo, Ireland, came to America in 1841, was engaged in railroad construction in New York state for five years, and in 1846 settled at Rhine, Sheboygan co., Wis., where he cleared a farm from the virgin forest. His brother is Francis Edward McGovern, governor of Wisconsin. John J. McGovern was educated in the public schools of Sheboygan county, Plymouth (Wis.) high school, the University of Wisconsin, Rush Medical College, Chicago, and was graduated M.D. at the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania in 1893. In that year he began the practice of his profession in Milwaukee, later forming a partnership with Dwight Mereniss. Upon the death of the latter in 1901 he became associated with his brother Patrick Henry McGovern, under the style of McGovern & McGovern. He is a U. S. Pension examiner at Milwaukee, and a member of the American Medical Association, Wisconsin State Medical Society, Milwaukee Medical Society, Milwaukee County Medical Society; Southern Railway Surgical Society, also of the Masonic lodge, chapter, commandery and consistory; and of the Alpha Mu Pi Amega college fraternity. His political affiliation is with the republican party. He finds his chief recreation in hunting and fishing. He was married at Granville, Wis., Nov. 23, 1898, to Grace E., daughter of Cornelius Nielson, of Granville, Wis., formerly of Quebec, Can. They have four children: Margaret Grace, John Nielson, Francis Henry and Isabel Avice McGovern.

WILLIAMSON, William Wayne, merchant, was born at Savannah, Ga., Sept. 1, 1854, son of John and Julia C. (Wayne) Williamson. His earliest paternal American ancestor came from England prior to 1690 and settled in South Carolina. John Williamson, father of the subject, was a rice planter and commission merchant. The son received his education in the public schools of Savannah, and at Eastman's Commercial College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He began his business career in 1872 with the Savannah firm of J. H. Gardner & Co., ship agents, and later became a clerk in the cotton office of Andrew Low & Co. This firm sent him to New Orleans and Galveston in their interests, and on his return to Savannah, in 1879, he accepted a position as confidential clerk with Wilder & Co. In 1880 he was given power of attorney for this firm and had full charge of their freight business until 1901, when the death of the founder and chief owner led to his succession to the business management and proprietorship. He then formed a partnership with John J. Rauers, under the firm name of Williamson & Rauers, and this firm has since been an important factor in the shipping trade of Savannah. Prior to the European war its most important interest was as representative of the North German Lloyd and Hansa lines. Aside from his shipping interests he has been associated with various other commercial, as well as industrial and financial concerns in Savannah. He is vice-president of the National Bank of Savannah, and a director in the Henderson-Hull Buggy Co., Savannah Tow Boat Co., and the Savannah Cotton Press Association. He is past president of the Chamber of Commerce of Savannah and the Savannah Cotton Exchange; chairman of the finance committee of the city council; director of the Young Men's Christian Association; vice-president for Georgia of the national rivers and harbors congress; curator Georgia Historical Society, and a commissioner of pilotage. He has been chairman of the board of the Savannah Cotillion Club since its organization, and a member also of the Oglethorpe, Savannah Yacht, Golf, and Savannah Volunteer Guards clubs. For thirty-two years he was actively connected with the Savannah volunteer guards, organized in 1802, and held every office from private to commander, retiring in 1904 with rank of major. He is a vestryman in St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church. His favorite recreation was golf. He was married at Savannah, Ga., Jan. 26, 1904, to Corinne, daughter of Robert Heyward, of South Carolina; she died in 1905, leaving one child, William Wayne Williamson, Jr.

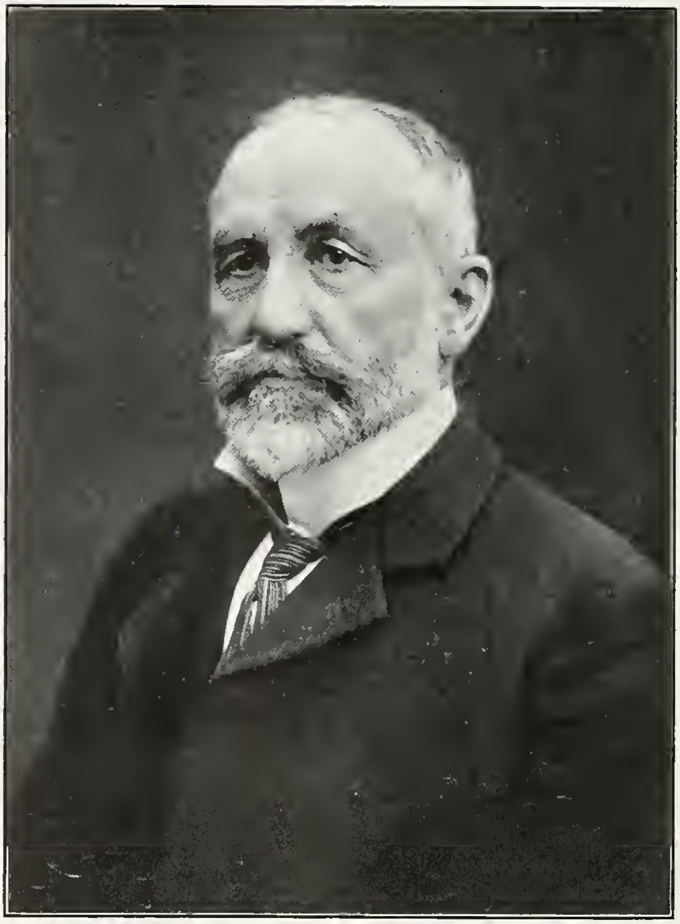
PRENTICE, Samuel Oscar, jurist, was born at North Stonington, Conn., Aug. 8, 1850, son of Chester Smith and Lucy (Crary) Prentice, and a descendant of Capt. Thomas Prentice who came to this country from England about 1649, settling first at Cambridge, Mass., and later at Newton, Mass. From him and his wife Grace ——— the line is traced through their son Thomas and his wife Sarah Stanton; their son Samuel and his wife Esther Hammond; their son Samuel and his wife Abigail Billings; their son Joshua and his wife Polly Shepard; and their son Samuel and his wife Amy Smith, who were the grandparents of

CHARLES E. BARBER
ENGRAVER

JOHN J. McGOVERN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

WILLIAM W. WILLIAMSON
MERCHANT

SAMUEL O. PRENTICE
JURIST



Louis A. Woodbury

Samuel Oscar Prentice. He also numbers among his ancestors Elder William Brewster, Col. George Denison, Capt. Thomas Stanton, Capt. James Avery, Capt. John Gallup, Richard Treat, Rev. James Noyes and William Cheesboro, all of whom came from England or Scotland, and were distinguished in the early history of New England. He received his preparatory education at Norwich (Conn.) Free Academy, and was graduated at Yale College in 1873 with the degree of A.B., and that of LL.B. in 1875, on this occasion taking the Townsend prize for the best oration. While at college he won a number of literary prizes, including the "Lit" prize medal. He was chairman of the editorial board of the "Lit" (Yale Literary Magazine) and was a member of the Kappa Sigma Epsilon, Delta Beta Xi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, and Skull and Bones college societies. While a student at the law school he was a special teacher in the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, a Yale preparatory school. Following his admission to the bar, he began practice as a clerk in the law office of Chamberlain, Hall & White, Hartford, Conn. The ensuing year he became a member of the law firm of Johnson & Prentice, the partnership continuing until his elevation to the bench in 1889. That year Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley made him his executive secretary and later nominated him to be a judge of the superior court of the state, which nomination the general assembly confirmed. In 1901 he was made a justice of the supreme court of errors, continuing thus until 1913, when he became chief justice, which position he now (1918) holds. During 1881–86 he was chairman of the Hartford city and town Republican committees, and was a delegate to the Republican state presidential convention in 1884 and to the state convention in 1886. For a number of years he was counsel for the town and city of Hartford, and for twelve years was clerk of the Hartford county bar. He was a member of the state bar examining committee from its inception in 1890, and its chairman in 1898–1913, when he resigned from that body. In 1879–89 he was an officer of company K, 1st regiment, C. N. G. He was president of the Hartford Library Association 1885–86, has been president of its successor, the Hartford Public Library, since 1895, and since 1906 president of the Watkinson Library of Hartford. In 1899 he was made president of the Yale Alumni Association of Hartford County. He was appointed instructor in 1896 and in 1901 professor of pleading in the Yale Law School, which latter position he resigned in 1915. In 1913 both Yale and Trinity conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He is a deacon of the Asylum Hill Congregational Church, Hartford; vice-president of the American Missionary Association and in 1914–15 was a member of the commission on missions of the National Council of Congregational Churches. He was married Apr. 24, 1901, to Anne Combe, daughter of Andrew Jackson Post of Jersey City, N. J., a member of the firm of Post & McCord of New York city, fabricators and erectors of structural steel.

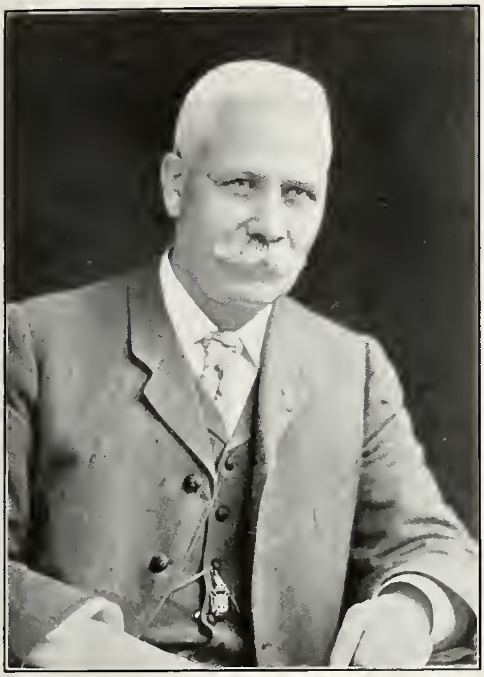
WOODBURY, Louis Augustus, physician, was born at Salem, N. H., Oct. 1, 1844, son of Washington and Dolly Head (Jones) Woodbury, and a descendant of John Woodbury, a native of England who came to this country and settled at Beverly, Mass., in 1624, removing to Salem, Mass. in 1626; he was made a freeman in 1635, and a deputy to the general court; from him the line of descent is traced through his son John; his son Ebenezer; his son Nathaniel; and his son Luke and the latter's wife Elizabeth Kemp, who were the grandparents of Louis A. Woodbury. He was educated in the public schools of Concord, and when eighteen years of age enlisted in company D, 16th N. H. volunteers, and served until he was mustered out in August, 1863, having participated in the engagements at Port Hudson, La., Butte a la Rose and the siege of Port Hudson. After his discharge at Concord he was employed by the government for a time as a forage master at Washington, D. C. He then entered Harvard Medical School and was graduated in 1872 with the degree of M.D., and was thereafter engaged in the active practice of his profession at Groveland, Mass., until failing health eventually compelled him to retire. He contributed many papers to medical societies and did much genealogical and historical research work, in which he found deep interest. Among his papers and published writings are: "A Contribution to the Early History of Medicine in Haverhill, Massachusetts"; "Early Ministers of Bradford"; "An Historical Sketch of Bradford in the Revolution"; and "Inscriptions from the Old Cemetery in Groveland, Massachusetts." He was largely interested in the history of Groveland, and for many years was regarded as the historian of the town. Dr. Woodbury was secretary and treasurer of the Groveland Mutual Fire Insurance Co., and was also the proprietor of the Elm Park Drug Store in Groveland. In political faith he was a Democrat, and in religion was a member of Trinity Episcopal Church, Haverhill, in which for many years he served as vestryman. He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society; New Hampshire Association of Army Surgeons; Harvard Alumni Association; Haverhill Medical Club; Sons of the American Revolution; Village Improvement Society (president); New England Historic-Genealogical Society; Haverhill and West Newbury Historical societies; Essex Institute; Doric Lodge, F. & A. M., Tilton, N. H.;and Knight Templar of Haverhill Commandery, in which he served from prelate to generalissimo. For twenty years he served as surgeon of Post 101, G.A.R., and for several years was quartermaster, retaining the office until his death; he was also chairman of the trustees of the public library. He was a man of superior knowledge, broad culture and innate refinement, alert in mind, wise in judgment and progressive in thought and interest. Dr. Woodbury was twice married: (1) in 1869, to Alice Chester Stanwood, of North Andover, Mass.; Mrs. Woodbury died in May, 1889, and he was married (2) Sept. 16, 1890, to Helen Ney, daughter of Charles Robinson, of Portsmouth, N. H., who survives him. He died in Groveland, Mass., July 18, 1916.

BANGS, J[oseph] Edward, educator, author and banker, was born in Bureau county, Ill., Oct. 18, 1853, son of Samuel Lyman and Margaret (Howard) Bangs. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Edward Bangs, who came from England in 1623 and settled at Plymouth, Mass. From him and his wife, Lydia Hicks, the line of descent is traced through their son Jonathan and his wife, Mary Mayo; their son Edward and his wife, Ruth Allen; their son Jonathan and his wife, Phoebe Hopkins; their son Allan and his wife, Rebecca Howes, and their son Zenas and his wife, Abigail Crosby, who were the grandparents of J. Edward Bangs. Edward Bangs (1), with Gov. Prence and others, was a founder of Nauset (now Eastham), Mass. Allan Bangs (5) participated in the battle of Lexington, while his son

Zenas (6) was a drummer boy in that historic fight. Our subject's mother was a lineal descendant of the Duke of Norfolk. J. Edward Bangs was educated at Knox College and Illinois State Normal University. Early in his career he taught in the district school. He was principal of schools at Washburn, Ill., in 1882–86, and for eight years thereafter was superintendent of public schools at Fairbury, Ill. During 1894–1902 he was superintendent of the Pontiac (Ill.) township high school, which, through his efforts, soon won a conspicuous place among the educational institutions of the state. While there he was appointed assistant state superintendent of public instruction for Illinois (1902–06), and in the primary of the latter year he carried a plurality of Illinois counties for state superintendent of public instruction. In 1908, he became associated with the Colonial Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, Ill., and was trust officer during 1910–16. Mr. Bangs is a life member, past vice-president and past chairman of the board of directors of the Illinois State Teachers' Association; past vice-president Northern Illinois Teachers' Association; a former member executive committee Central Illinois Teachers' Association; past president Livingston County Teachers' Association; past president of Authors Club of Springfield, Ill.; past president Illinois State Pupils' Reading Circle; past commander of St. Paul (Masonic) commandery No. 34, Knights Templar, and a member of the Past Commanders' Association, National Educational Association, Illinois State Historical Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Art Institute of Chicago, Edward Bangs Descendants' Association, and the Hamilton, City and Press clubs, of Chicago. He was also an active member of the Knights of Pythias, and has served as lieutenant, captain and lieutenant-colonel in the 3d regiment, composed of companies located in cities of north central Illinois. He is deeply interested in the social and economic problems of the day; is an author of ability, his writings including: "Manual to United States History"; "Chart to United States History"; "Ten Booklet Reading Course in United States History"; "Township High Schools of Illinois", besides seven monographs on Effective Speech, and various essays on saving, investment, trust companies and bonds. He is also a magazine writer and an associate editor of a historical series. He was married Aug. 1, 1894, to Margaret Rachel, daughter of Dr. Nelson V. Maloney, of Washburn, Ill. She was graduated at Monticello Seminary, being the valedictorian of her class, in 1878. After which she taught school until 1884, when she became public school superintendent at Rutland, and in 1887–94 was principal of the Fairbury High School. After her marriage to Mr. Bangs, they removed to Pontiac. She has frequently been called upon to address women's clubs and teachers' institutes and for ten years has been a state institute speaker on domestic science. Mrs. Bangs is a woman of high ideals and fine Christian character—a consistent church member and worker. For several years she was state vice-president of the Presbyterian Home Missionary Society of Illinois, and has been a frequent speaker before various missionary societies and churches, besides being frequently a delegate to state and national charity associations. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bangs are Republicans in politics and take an active interest in all matters of public welfare. After leaving the state office at Springfield, Mr. Bangs moved to Chicago, where he has resided since 1907, though still retaining his home residence in Pontiac, Ill.

BEST, Marjorie Ayres (Mrs. A. Starr Best), founder of the drama league, was born at Truro, Cape Cod, Mass., Aug. 18, 1874, daughter of Marshall and Louise (Sanderson) Ayres. Her maternal grandfather was Levi Sanderson, founder of Knox College, Galesburg, Ill. Her father was a prominent oil merchant and financier of New York. She was educated at the New York Collegiate Institute, and was graduated at Smith College in 1895 with the degree of B.L. Upon leaving college she became active in social uplift work and in various pageant and art movements. She has been a member of the finance committee of the national organization of the Young Women's Christian Association; has served for ten years on the American committee of that organization, and was founder and first president of the Drama League of America, which was organized Apr. 25, 1910. The object of the Drama League is: To stimulate public interest in the drama, to encourage and support such plays as may be deemed worthy, and to disseminate information concerning the drama and its literature. Under her personal direction the league has spread from a small suburb of Chicago over every state in the Union and into Canada; has 150,000 members in America, and now invades England and the continent of Europe. It proceeds on the plan that an audience has power for good in proportion as it is organized; that if the great body of citizens who spend money to see plays could know beforehand what they were to see they could act more wisely in the purchase of tickets; and, if, knowing that a play was to be produced likely to need what some of the best plays do—support from friends of art in the critical second week of its run—they could offer that support as a body, it would be more effective than if offered by well-meaning individuals. All this has been done with increasing good results by the league's bulletin system. Within three days of a first performance in the various producing centers the play is attended by a volunteer committee, meant to be representative of a good audience. A report is then mailed to members, including a detailed statement under heads such as general ideas, plot, dialogue, production, and so on, the form flexible enough to give a concise statement of what sort of play it is, how acted, and how staged; that is, the report is mailed if the play is recommended, otherwise the committee says nothing. The slogan has spread its influence to universities, schools and colleges, and prepares study courses, bibliographies and other educational material of great value to students and clubs. Mrs. Best is also a member of the Society of Psychical Research, Collegiate Alumnae Association, Smith College Alumnae Association, and the Drama Club of Evanston. She finds her chief recreation in riding, golf and skating. She was married in New York city, Apr. 18, 1896, to Albert Starr, son of Albert Best, founder of the Liliputian Bazaar of Best & Co. They have four children: Marshall Ayres, Albert Leonard, Marjorie Starr and Barbara Best.

BORDWELL, Walter, jurist, was born in Calhoun county, Mich., Feb. 26, 1855, son of Charles M. and Eliza (Ingersoll) Bordwell. He was brought up on his father's farm and was educated in the public schools, at Olivet College and in a business college at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. After a few years in business at Marshall, Mich., he began



J. EDWARD BANGS
EDUCATOR AND AUTHOR

MARJORIE A. BEST
FOUNDER OF THE DRAMA LEAGUE

WALTER BORDWELL
JURIST

ELEAZAR HARMON
MERCHANT

Ezra Ripley Thayer

the study of law in 1887 under the preceptorship of Samuel L. Kilbourne, at Lansing, Mich., was admitted to the bar in 1888, and opened a law office in Los Angeles, Cal., in 1889. In 1905 he was elected judge of the Los Angeles county superior court for eight years, two of which were as presiding judge. Judge Bordwell presided over a number of important and famous cases, which included the Tide Land cases, involving ownership of 1,800 acres of water-fronts of San Pedro and Wilmington (now a part of Los Angeles harbor). By deciding that the patents issued by the state were invalid, the ownership of the tide lands reverted to the state, and thus Los Angeles was assured the completion of its great harbor without hindrance and the enjoyment of the increased prosperity accruing from a flood of world traffic through the Panama Canal. Other celebrated cases were the trial of the McNamara brothers for dynamiting the Los Angeles "Times" building, which he conducted to its dramatic close, to the credit of the state and in entire justice and fairness to the people and the accused, and the case of the Title Insurance & Trust Co. vs. Southern Pacific Railway, et. al., involving the water right of the large and increasing population of the Imperial Valley, with its untold millions of agricultural wealth. Judge Bordwell is a member of the California Club and the Union League Club. He was married at Monroe, Mich., July 18, 1883, to Mary E., daughter of Edwin Willits, and has one daughter, Helen Bordwell.

HARMON, Eleazar, merchant, was born at Ellicottville, Cattaraugus co., N. Y., Feb. 28, 1853, son of Eleazar and Hannah Maria (Thalheimer) Harmon. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Harmon, who came from England in the 17th century and settled at Springfield, Mass., in 1643. From him and his wife Elizabeth——— the line of descent is traced through their son Joseph and his wife, Hannah Philly, (or Fille); their son Nathaniel and his wife, Sarah Smith; their son Phineas and his wife, Hannah Barber; their son Elijah and his wife Mary Brown, and their son Elias Harmon and his wife, Ruth Gillett, who were the grandparents of our subject. Joseph Harmon with other members of the Harmon family, was a pioneer settler at Suffield, Conn., in 1670, where he served as freeman, town treasurer, judge of boundaries and selectman; he was also a captain of the militia. Elias Harmon was a minister of the gospel and a farmer. Eleazar Harmon, our subject's father, was an eminent lawyer of Cattaraugus county, figuring in much important litigation anent the title of the Holland Land Co., as well as in cases growing out of extensive lumbering operations along the Alleghany river and its tributaries. As an advocate he was earnest, logical, effective, and by his sincerity of manner, his remarkable power of analysis, his judgment of the bearing of evidence and power of marshaling it, he frequently put aside the most eloquent efforts of an adversary and rescued a case when defeat seemed inevitable. He retired from active practice in 1851. Eleazar Harmon, our subject, was educated at a private school at Ellicottville, at the preparatory school of the Misses Rogers, and the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1870 he went to Corry, Pa., where he was employed as messenger in the Corry National Bank, of which a brother was cashier. He was promoted successively to the positions of assistant bookkeeper, bookkeeper, receiving teller and paying teller. In 1877 he became associated with John Thomson in the wholesale produce commission business in Baltimore, Md., under the firm style of John Thomson & Co. His partner retired in 1888 and he continued the business alone as E. Harmon & Co., until 1899, when he purchased an interest in the firm of Bosee, Medairy & Co., at that time the largest produce commission house in Baltimore. After five or six years he left that firm and, with Emory Cook, became a partner in R. B. Stewart & Co. In 1905 the business was incorporated as The Cook & Harmon Co., of which he became vice-president and treasurer. The corporation carried on a wholesale distributing business in foreign and domestic fruits, produce, grocers' specialties, candy, etc. At this time he was also president of the Manchester Produce & Fruit Products Co., Manchester, N. Y., a corporation engaged in the manufacture of cider vinegar and the evaporation of apples. They also carried on a general wholesale produce shipping department. Later he sold out his interest in this concern and in 1913 disposed of his holdings in the Baltimore corporation. Thereafter he retired from active business cares, taking up his residence at Ellicottville. In 1888 he patented an alarm bolt for doors and at the same time a similar device for windows. The principle involved is that of a small alarm gong with clock movement, so attached to a door or window bolt that when the bolt is shot in place any attempt to open the door or window will trip the movement and result in a loud alarm; in 1890 he was granted a patent on an improvement to the device covered in the two former patents. During 1889–94 he was secretary of the Baltimore Produce Exchange. He is a member of the Knights Templar; chairman of the Ellicottville auxiliary of the American Red Cross, and he is an attendant of the Protestant Episcopal Church. During the European war he was a member of the Home Defense unit. He was married (I) Apr. 30, 1878, to Helen, daughter of Charles F. Chase, a banker of Baltimore, Md.; she died in 1878, and he was married (II) Sept. 27, 1881, to Minnie M., daughter of William H. Howe, a merchant, of North Bloomfield, O.; she died in 1910. Portrait opposite page 184.

THAYER, Ezra Ripley, lawyer and educator, was born in Milton, Mass., Feb. 21, 1866, son of James Bradley (q.v.) and Sophia Bradford (Ripley) Thayer, and a descendant of Thomas Thayer who came to this country from England about 1640 and settled in New England; from him and his wife Margery —————, the line of descent is traced through their son Shadrach and his wife Deliverance Priest; their son Ephraim and his wife Sarah Bass; their son Christopher and his wife Mary Morse; their son Christopher and his wife Bethiah Hunt; their son William and his wife Abigail Wyman, and their son Abijah Wyman and his wife Susan Bradley, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. Sarah Bass, wife of Ephraim Thayer, was a granddaughter of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins. The father of our subject was a distinguished authority on Constitutional law, and was for nearly thirty years a professor in the Harvard Law School. Our subject's mother was a granddaughter of Rev. Ezra Ripley (q.v.), of the Old Manse in Concord, Mass., and a cousin of Ralph Waldo Emerson (q.v.). Ezra Ripley Thayer was prepared for college at the Cambridge High School and Hopkinson's private school in Boston, during which period he spent a year abroad, chiefly in Greece, where, under private tuition, he laid the foundation for a lifelong love of the Greek language, literature and ideals.

He was graduated at Harvard College in 1888, being the recipient of the first Boylston Prize for speaking, and in 1891 was graduated LL.B. at the Harvard Law School, where he won a prize for an essay on "Judicial Legislation," afterwards published in the "Harvard Law Review." For a year after graduation he served as secretary to Mr. Justice Gray of the U. S. supreme court in Washington, and then entered the law firm of Warren & Brandeis, in Boston, subsequently becoming a partner when the firm name was changed to Brandeis, Dunbar & Nutter. In 1900 he became a member of the firm of Story, Thorndike, Palmer & Thayer, and so remained until he relinquished the practice of law in 1910. His intellectual and personal gifts so admirably fitted him for a teacher of law that more than once he had been asked to accept a professorship at Cambridge. Immediately after his graduation he was offered a permanent position on its staff; again, on his father's death in 1902, the vacant professorship was offered to the son. Both offers, after careful consideration, were declined. For several years he gave a series of lectures in the Law School on "Massachusetts Practice," and later a series in the Medical School on "The Relations of the Medical Profession to the Law." In 1910, however, he accepted the position left vacant by the death of Dean Ames at the head of the Law School. While abstaining wholly from practice, he continued to serve on the council of the Boston Bar Association, and became a member of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Bar Association. For a number of years he was a member and also served as secretary of the grievance committee of the Boston Bar Association, and he was the only New England member of the distinguished committee appointed by the American Bar Association to frame a code of ethics, a code that has been adopted substantially unchanged by the bar associations of nearly half the states in the Union. In 1912, Brown University conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He was offered an appointment to the bench of the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts in 1913, but declined. To any matter with which he was intrusted he gave a great amount of energy, feeling that every client was entitled to his best efforts. His keen sense of honor would brook nothing questionable, and he practiced law in accordance with the highest standards and best traditions of the bar, thus gaining unbounded confidence. He devoted the greater part of his salary from the Law School to the assistance of needy students and to them also he gave without stint the best fruits of a remarkable mind and an almost inspired enthusiasm. His relations to his family were ideal, and in the midst of exacting work his domestic life was a solace. At the twenty-fifth reunion of his class at Harvard, he was called upon to deliver the address. At college he was a member of the Dickey, Hasty Pudding and Alpha Delta Phi fraternities. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a member of the Colonial Society, Massachusetts Historical Society, the Somerset, Union and Tennis and Racquet clubs, of Boston, and the Country Club, of Brookline. He was married June 23, 1898, to Ethel Randolph, daughter of Randolph M. Clark, of Boston, and they had three children: James Bradley, Eleanor Arnold, and Ethel Randolph Thayer. He died in Boston, Mass., Sept. 14, 1915.

McLANE, Allan, capitalist, was born at Wilmington, Del., June 8, 1823, son of Louis and Catherine (Milligan) McLane and grandson of Allan and Sally (Jones) McLane. His grandfather was an officer in the revolutionary war and an intimate friend of Gen. Washington. His father, Louis McLane, was U. S. senator, secretary of state, secretary of the treasury, and minister to England in Pres. Jackson's administration, and again minister to England in the Polk administration; he was afterwards president of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. In 1842, while a student at Princeton, Allan McLane abandoned an academic career to accept a commission as midshipman in the U. S. navy. He first served in the old frigate Constitution on a short cruise along the coast, and then joined the frigate Brandywine and sailed around the world. Upon his return he was ordered to the frigate Potomac, about to sail for the Gulf of Mexico. When war broke out with Mexico he was first ordered to the Rio Grande. He suffered the hardships of the blockade of Vera Cruz and was at the first attack on Alvarado. He took part in the landing of our army at Vera Cruz, and during the siege, when a battery of heavy guns was unmasked, the obstructions, however, had not been sufficiently removed, and he, with the aid of two sailors, cleared away the brushwood under a storm of shot and shell. At the conclusion of the war he completed his studies and was graduated with honor at Annapolis, and having served for a while on the coast survey, resigned his commission in 1849 to enter the service of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. After a short probation as first officer, he was appointed to the command of the S. S. Fremont. For a few years he commanded steamers between San Francisco and Panama, and was then appointed the company's agent at Acapulco, subsequently being removed to Panama, a more important agency. In 1861 he was elected president of the company and removed to New York. His unusual abilities had now free scope, and for ten years he conducted the affairs of the company with great skill and corresponding success. In 1871 he resigned the post and after traveling in Europe for some years finally took up his residence in Washington, D. C. A gallant soldier, a polished gentleman, an upright citizen, faithful in all the relations of life, he was of the stuff of which heroes are made. A loving husband and indulgent father, he was also a faithful friend and a knightly soldier. He was thrice married (1) Dec. 17, 1851, to Maria Campbell, daughter of Richard Bache. She died in 1852. He was married (2) Feb. 2, 1856, to Ariadne, daughter of Eben Hale Knight. She died in 1874, and he was married (3) Oct. 4, 1887, to Abby, a sister of his second wife. Of his four children, one daughter survives, namely, Anne, wife of John Cropper. Mr. McLane died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 16, 1897.

WENTWORTH, Marshall Clark, soldier and hotel proprietor, was born in Jackson, N. H., Aug. 16, 1844, son of William Henry Harrison and Mary (Clark) Wentworth. The first of the family in America was Elder William Wentworth, who came from England prior to 1630, in which year with thirty others he established a government upon democratic principles at Exeter, N. H.; from him and his wife Elizabeth ——— the line of descent is traced through their son Ephraim and his wife Mary Miller; their son Ephraim and his wife Martha Grant; their son Ephraim and his wife Phebe Wentworth; their son Spencer and his wife Eunice Smith, and their son Charles B. and his wife Mary Gray, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. Young Wentworth

Allan McLane

M. C. Wentworth

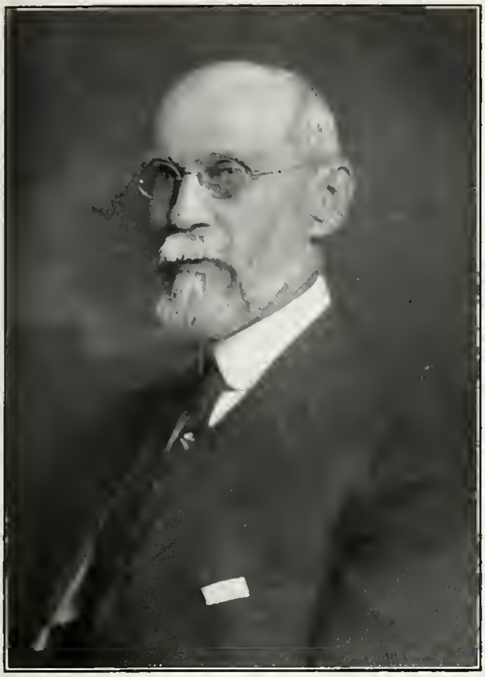
was brought up on his father's farm and attended the district school eight miles distant. At sixteen years of age he enlisted for the civil war in the 5th Me. vol. inf. and upon the expiration of his term of service reënlisted in the 1st N. J., vol. cavalry, with which he served until the close of the war. He was never absent from duty; he participated in some twenty-seven battles and engagements of the Army of the Potomac, and had many exciting experiences and narrow escapes, and was twice wounded. He was in both Bull Run battles, the Peninsular campaign, South Mountain, Wilderness, Spottsylania, Chancellorsville and in the thick of the heroic cavalry struggle between Gregg and Stuart on the field of Gettysburg. Soon after the war he entered the hotel business in his native state, taking possession of the Thorn Mountain House, at Jackson, N. H., which his father-in-law had built for him. In this enterprise he met with unqualified success, and various smaller hotels in that vicinity soon followed, and were managed by him with extraordinary acumen, energy and method. In 1883 he built the celebrated Wentworth Hall, at Jackson, which soon became one of the most popular hostelries in the mountains of New England, attracting visitors from one end of the country to the other. There he entertained many people of wealth and culture, with all of whom he enjoyed not only an intimate, personal acquaintance but great popularity. In 1892 he built the famous Casino as an addition to Wentworth Hall. In its superb ball-room were held many of the most delightful social functions known to resort hotel life. Meanwhile he built, from the rough stones of the field, a private residence, "The Castle", which was idolized by him as the chief of his many homes. He also successfully managed several hotels in the principal winter resorts of the country, among them being The Laurel House and The Lakewood at Lakewood, N. J.; the La Pintoresca and The Raymond, at Pasadena, Cal., and the New Frontenac, in the Thousand Islands. He also built the famous Hotel Huntington at Pasadena, Cal. Aside from his hotel interests Mr. Wentworth took a keen interest in civic affairs and local politics. During 1881–82 he was quartermaster general on the staff of Gov. Bell, of New Hampshire, and in 1884 was a member of the electoral college. He was actively interested in the innumerable good causes looking toward the welfare, growth and prosperity of Jackson, making large contributions to every enterprise that stood for its upbuilding. His life was an admirable example to every citizen because of his patriotic labors in behalf of his native town, state and country, for his breadth of interests, and for his disinterested devotion to worthy causes. He was a large-hearted man. His generosity in all times of need was beyond estimation, and in the mountains of New Hampshire was proverbial. In no person was the brotherhood of man more beautifully emulated than in the life of Gen. Wentworth. He loved children and they adored him; the young people of Jackson, especially, will long cherish the memory of this friend. He was a dignified man of culture, a royal entertainer, a useful citizen, and as a hotel man, first in the great summer playground of New England. He was married May 30, 1869, to Georgia A., daughter of Capt. Joshau Trickey, of Jackson, N. H., who survives him. He died in Jackson, N. H., July 4, 1915.

DARLING, John Henry, civil engineer, was born at Lake Ridge, Macon twp., Lenawee co., Mich., Apr. 15, 1847, son of Henry and Matilda (Osborn) Darling. An early American ancestor was Samuel Darling, of Newport, R. I., and New Haven, Conn., whose wife was Susanna Childs, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Thomas and his wife, Abigail Noyes; their son Thomas and his wife, Mary Dibble, and their son John and his wife, Susan Heminway, who were the grandparents of John H. Darling. His father, while a member of the Michigan legislature, secured in 1851 the enactment of a law providing for courses of study at the State University, which substituted scientific subjects for the ancient languages, a radical departure from the prevalent classical curriculum, constituting an important step in educational reform. The son was graduated C.E. at the University of Michigan in 1873 and in 1915 received the honorary degree of Doc. Eng. from that institution. He began his professional career as civil engineer in the U. S. Lake Survey and was engaged in that service nine years, first as sub-assistant and later as assistant engineer. Mr. Darling's work was mainly on the execution of the primary triangulation which extended along Lakes Ontario and Erie and from Lake Michigan southward through the state of Illinois. During the winter months he was engaged in computations at the Detroit office. During this period he was engaged on the survey of the Mississippi river under the Mississippi River Commission and was in charge of a party on topographic and hydrographic surveys below Memphis. Following the temporary close of lake survey operations in 1882, he became engaged in river and harbor improvement work and for two years was draftsman and field engineer attached to the U. S. Engineer's office, St. Paul. During 1884–1913 he was engaged on harbor improvements on Lake Superior as assistant engineer, with headquarters at Duluth, the work being under the general charge of officers of the corps of engineers, U. S. A. From 1897 his position was that of principal assistant engineer, in charge of the improvement and maintenance of the ten harbors in the Duluth district. He was a dominant factor in the improvement of all of these harbors, the work consisting in the construction of breakwaters, piers and jetties; dredging of channels and anchorage basins; establishment of harbor and pierhead lines; supervision of bridge construction over navigable waters, and the construction of vessels for use on engineering work. Also, during 1902–06, he devoted considerable time to the determination of magnetic variations on Lake Superior and the charting of same for the use of navigators. The work, planned and executed by him, consisted in part of sun observations aboard U. S. S. Vidette, and disclosed regions of magnetic attraction along the north shore of the lake due to the presence of iron ore; the results were published by the U. S. Lake Survey and are of practical and scientific interest. In 1913 he retired in order to devote his remaining years to travel and the study of astronomy. In 1916 he built a private observatory in Duluth equipped with a 9-inch refracting telescope. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; vice president and director of the Duluth Association of Members of the American Society of Civil Engineers; member of an advisory board for the Duluth Public Library; member of an advisory board of engineers for the Department of Public Works, Duluth; honorary member of the Duluth Boat Club; past president of the Union

Building & Loan Association of Duluth, and past member of the Minnesota Surveyors and Engineers' Society, National Geographical Society and American Geographical Society. He has contributed articles and occasional lectures on the subject of astronomy and is recognized as an authority on many branches of government engineering. He was married Feb. 25, 1880, to Adelaide, daughter of Richard Ford, a carriage manufacturer of Tecumseh, Mich.

ROCKWOOD, Charles Greene, Jr., educator, was born in New York city, Jan. 11, 1843, son of Charles G., and Sarah (Smith) Rockwood, and a descendant of Nicholas Rockwood, who came to this country from Stoneham Parva, England, and settled at Medfield, Mass., in 1666; from him and his wife, Margaret Holbrook, the line is traced through their son Deacon Nathaniel R. and his wife Joanna Ellis; their son Lieut. Elisha and his wife Elizabeth Adams; their son Ebenezer and his wife Mary Emerson; and their son Ebenezer and his wife Elizabeth Breese Hazard, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. Dr. Ebenezer Rockwood, his great-grandfather, was a well known physician who served as surgeon in the revolutionary war. His grandfather, Ebenezer Rockwood, was a lawyer of Boston, and his father was for many years a prominent banker of Newark, N. J. Charles G. Rockwood was educated at the Free Academy in New York, and the Newark (N. J.) Academy; prepared for college under Frederick A. Adams, of Orange, N. J., and was graduated A.B. with honor at Yale College in 1864, receiving the degree of A.M. three years later. He was awarded the Woolsey, Berkley and the Clark scholarships. After graduation he took a two years' post-graduate course in higher mathematics and modern languages at Yale, receiving the degree of Ph.D. in 1866, when he became vice-principal in the collegiate school of S. A. Farrand, in New York. In 1868 he was appointed professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me. He received from Bowdoin College the honorary degree of A.M., in 1869. The title of his office was, in 1872, changed to professor of mathematics. In 1874 he accepted the chair of mathematics and astronomy at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., and in 1877 was elected professor of mathematics at Princeton University, occupying this position until 1905, at which time be became professor emeritus. In the growth of the college and the consequent re-arrangement of work, while retaining the same title his duties were soon confined to the scientific department known as the John C. Green School of Science. Prof. Rockwood was interested in scientific study, especially seismology. In 1886 he was called to Washington by the director of the U. S. Geological Survey, to assist in the preliminary investigation of the Charleston earthquake. He published "Daily Motion of Brick Tower Caused by the Solar Heat" (Proc. A.A.A.S., 1871); fifteen annual papers on American earthquakes, ("American Journal of Science" 1872–86); and sundry other papers on related topics mostly in the "American Journal of Science." The departments of volcanology and seismology, in "Smithsonian Reports" for 1884 and 1885, were also prepared by him. In 1878 he was a member of the Princeton expedition to observe the solar eclipse at Denver, Col.; and during the summers of 1889, 1890 and 1891 he took part in the investigation of submarine temperature in the Gulf stream, prosecuted by the U. S. Fish commission. Prof. Rockwood was a member and former secretary of the American Meteorological Society; fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; member of the American Geographical Society of New York; New Jersey Historical Society; St. Nicholas Society, of New York; Society of Colonial Wars, of New Jersey; New Jersey Society of the Sons of the Revolution; American Social Science Association; American Mathematical Society; National Geographical Society; Circolo Matematico di Palermo; Societa Seismologica Italiana; Seismological Society of America; honorary member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the Eighth International Geographical Congress in 1904. He was married, June 13, 1867, to Hettie H., daughter of Simeon P. Smith, of New Haven, Conn., who survives him with one daughter, Katharine C. Rockwood. He died at Caldwell, N. J., July 2, 1913.

WRIGHT, Riley Erastus, jurist, was born in the town of Westminster, Vt., July 24, 1839, son of Erastus and Mary Ann (Fairbrother) Wright, and a descendant of John Wright, Lord of Kelveden Hall, Essex county, England. His first paternal American ancestor was Deacon Samuel Wright, who came to this country from South Weald, England, and settled at Springfield, Mass., early in the seventeenth century; from him and his wife Margaret ———— the line of descent is traced through their son Sergt. Samuel and his wife Mary Pardee; their son Azariah and his wife Elizabeth Arms; their son Capt. Azariah and his wife Mary Safford, and their son Salmon and his wife Ruth Read who were the grandparents of our subject. He was educated at the academy at Derby, Vt.; Orleans Liberal Institute, Glover, Vt.; Powers Institute, Bernardston, Mass.; Dartmouth College and Middlebury College. At the outbreak of the civil war he left the latter institution and enlisted as captain of company H, 15th Vermont infantry, the company consisting of 108 men raised in four days at Coventry, Vt., and called the "Frontier Guards." He participated in the battle of Gettysburg, and after the St. Albans raid he was placed in command of the posts at Derby Center and Derby Line, Vt., where he continued until his honorable discharge in 1865. He erected a soldiers' monument at Coventry, Vt., which was dedicated Aug. 14, 1912. Having studied law under the preceptorship of Hon. Benj. H. Steele he was admitted to the bar at Irasburgh, Vt., in 1864, and in April, 1865, removed to Baltimore, Md., where he is still (1918) engaged in the practice of his profession, specializing in equity and corporation law. Among his more important cases was the Murray-Tyler litigation (57 Maryland Reports), in which he was counsel for Gen. Erastus B. Tyler, postmaster of Baltimore, in the protracted investigation by the government. He was also engaged in the case of Brant vs. Ehlan (59 Maryland Reports), in which the sum of $650,000 was involved. From February, 1897, to December, 1899, he served as chief judge of the orphans court of Baltimore. In 1916 Judge Wright founded a public library at Coventry, Vt., which was named in his honor. Fond of numismatics, he is a large collector of coins; he is a close student of history, has traveled extensively in Europe and America, is devotedly attached to his country, and patriotically interested in all civic enterprises and amusements. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the City and Grand Army clubs; was commander two terms of Custer post, No. 6, G. A. R., and for two terms



JOHN H. DARLING
CIVIL ENGINEER

CHARLES G. ROCKWOOD
EDUCATOR

RILEY E. WRIGHT
JURIST

ALONZO ALFORD
MANUFACTURER

was judge advocate general of the department of Maryland, G. A. R. For thirty years he has been a member and director of the Maryland Society to Protect Children from Cruelty and Immorality. He was married at Newport, Vt., Sept. 11, 1866, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Collier of Coventry, Vt., and had one child, Mabel E. Wright, now deceased.

ALFORD, Alonzo, manufacturer, was born at St. Albans, Vt., Jan. 28, 1837, son of Ammi and Clarrissa (White) Alford. He received his education in the schools of St. Albans and Burlington, Vt., and at an early age entered the employ of A. G. Strong, a hardware merchant of Burlington. During 1861–63 he was engaged in the flour, feed and grain business with the firm of Wadhams & Merwin, New Haven, Conn. He then removed to New York city as salesman for Merwin & Bray, predecessors of Merwin, Hulbert & Co., manufacturers of firearms, later becoming manager. Subsequently, he became interested in the Ballard Rifle Manufacturing Co., was chosen treasurer and manager of that concern, and later organized the house of Alford, Berkle & Clapp, which firm, in addition to carrying on its own business as jobbers of firearms, was New York distributing agent for E. Remington & Sons, predecessors of the Remington Arms Co. During 1871–79 he was general manager of the Remingtons' New York warerooms, after which he purchased the business from the then embarrassed company and conducted it successfully for two years, when he sold it back to the Remingtons and resumed his old post as manager. In 1881 he resigned and established warerooms in New York for the sale of goods of different manufacturers, including firearms, cutlery and plated ware, and in 1883 the business was incorporated as the Alford & Berkle Co. In 1887 they purchased the Avery Sewing Machine Co., and organized an agency, he being elected president of the company. Six years later he sold his interest and removed to Bernardston, Mass., where in 1896 he became a member and later president of the firm of E. S. Hulbert & Co., cutlery manufacturers. He disposed of his interest in the firm in 1908 and became assistant president of the Goodell Cutlery Co., at Antrim, N. H., which company he had previously represented, when in New York city, as its agent in the export and western trade. While at Bernardston he formed a company for lighting the streets with gas, and was for many years its treasurer. When in business in New York city he resided in Brooklyn, where he was a dominant factor in civic and religious welfare work, as well as in Republican politics. He was chairman of the 23rd ward association, and member of the Republican county committee. He served as deacon of Central Congregational Church; was superintendent of a Chinese Sunday school carried on by that church; also member of the Congregational Club and director of the Congregational Church Building Society. For twenty-five years he was a director of the Young Men's Christian Association; was a leader in the establishment of the Bedford branch, the largest of the eleven branches in Brooklyn, of which he was the first chairman, and served repeatedly by reëlection. He was treasurer of the Amateur Rifle Association, and life member of the National Rifle Association, out of which was organized the American rifle team which distinguished itself at Dollymount, England, Wimbledon and Creedmoor, L. I. He was president of the Hardware & Metal Trades Association; president of the Mercantile Benefit Association, and member of the Sons of Temperance, City Mission and Tract Society, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Masonic fraternity. He had great capacity for work and was a man of tireless industry. He was a lovable man, a good citizen, a true patriot, a devoted husband, and a sincere friend. He was married Feb. 1, 1860, to C. Cornelia, daughter of Henry Slate of Bernardston, Mass. He died at Antrim, N. H. Feb. 10, 1916. Portrait opposite, page 188.

SALZER, Benjamin Franklin, lumberman, banker and philanthropist, was born at La Crosse, Wis., Mar. 11, 1867, son of John Adam and Wilhelmina (Joerris) Salzer. His father, a native of Dettingen, Württemberg, Germany, came to America early in the eighteenth century, settled at La Crosse, Wis., and was the founder of the John A. Salzer Seed Co. Benjamin Franklin Salzer received his preliminary education in the public schools of La Crosse, and was subsequently graduated at Galena (Ill.) College. At the age of twelve he was chosen librarian of the third ward school; at twenty he was elected superintendent of the Sunday school of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He began his business career in the employ of his father, and in 1888 was appointed superintendent of the company, then employing one hundred men. Because of impaired health he was obliged to seek a more favorable climate, and in 1891 removed to Denver, Col. He still maintained his business connections in his home city, however, and in 1892 was elected president of the company, retaining that position until 1897. In 1895, although he had not entirely regained his health, his resistless energy led him to seek a more active business life, and he established the B. F. Salzer Lumber Co., which engaged in both the retail and wholesale trade. He soon came to be recognized as one of the solid business men of his adopted city. In 1901 he was elected president of the Central Savings Bank of that city, with a capital and surplus of $275,000. In 1907 he was elected president of the Central National Bank, Denver, with capital and surplus of $375,000. He was much interested in civic and educational affairs, and was chosen a trustee of the University of Denver. He became an active and influential worker in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, and served as president of the board of trustees. He was a most liberal contributor to all good causes, and in his will left many splendid bequests, including $5,000 to the city of Denver for the erection of a public drinking fountain; gifts to Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Colorado Seminary, Denver Church Extension Society of the Methodist Church, Colorado Annual Conference Preachers' Aid Society, and to every employe who had been in his service for one year. While deeply religious and conscientious, he was liberal and tolerant. He read extensively on current events, and his conversation, free from cant and hypocrisy, came from the heart and went to the heart. His character was dignified, substantial and honorable; he was open, candid and unbiased in the contemplation of any question or problem presented to his notice. He was married Nov. 23, 1892, to Louise, daughter of Conrad Koller, of La Crosse; she survives him with two children: Benjamin Franklin, Jr., and Eleanore Salzer. He died in Denver, Col., May 14, 1915.

PUGSLEY, Isaac Platt, jurist, was born at Goshen, N. Y., June 5, 1843, son of David Crosby and Ann Caroline (Platt) Pugsley. His father was a merchant. He received his preliminary education at Binghamton Academy and Susquehanna Seminary, Binghamton, N. Y., and was graduated A.B. at Yale College in 1864, valedictorian of his class at commencement; he was also a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Brothers in Unity. For fourteen months following his graduation he served as assistant paymaster in the Federal navy, being attached to the bark "Midnight." He then taught in New York city for about six months, after which he began the study of law at Binghamton. In 1868 he removed to Toledo, was admitted to the Ohio bar, and began practice in that city as a member of the firm of Kent, Newton & Pugsley, his associates being Charles Kent and John T. Newton. In 1885, by the death of the senior partner, the firm became Newton & Pugsley. Upon the death of Mr. Newton, in 1908, the subject became an executor of his estate, and after its settlement was retained as counsel. The firm was one of the most important in northern Ohio, and figured on one side or the other in nearly all of the important litigation in that section. During a part of 1883 he filled a vacancy as judge of the court of common pleas, and in 1888 was elected to the bench of that court. He continued in office until 1903, when, having declined to consider a fourth term, he retired to resume private practice. One of the most famous cases tried before him during the earlier years of his judicial career was that of the state against Mme. De Vere, who later became famous nationally under the cognomen of Cassie Chadwick, and who perpetrated one of the greatest swindle games ever exposed. Mme. De Vere, who was posing as a clairvoyant in Toledo at the time, was first tried before another judge, found guilty, and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary, but the higher courts ordered a new trial after she had served six months in prison. She was again found guilty when her case came before Judge Pugsley, who sentenced her to nine years and six months. Another notable case tried before him was that in which Dora Lightner was accused of second degree murder. She was defended by Brand Whitlock (q.v.), afterward minister to Belgium. Whitlock subsequently wrote his celebrated story, "The Turn of the Balance," and accredited the inspiration for the story to the Lightner case. The defendant was acquitted. On several occasions he declined to accept offers of promotion to the appellate court bench. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. During the latter years of his life his favorite diversion was the study of French. Judge Pugsley was one of the ablest jurists who ever sat on the bench in Toledo, and his decisions were rarely reversed by the higher courts. As a lawyer he prepared all his cases with extreme thoroughness, and upon taking his seat on the bench he expected all lawyers who appeared in his court to do likewise. He was a splendid raconteur, with a charm of manner that was irresistible. He was a delightful companion and brightened the world while he lived, contributing a man's full portion to the undying progress of the race. He was unmarried and died in Toledo, O., June 3, 1915.

ALLEN, George Walton Holker, agriculturist, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 19, 1889, son of George Washington and Lydia Jeannette (McMillan) Allen. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Samuel Allen, who came from England and was in Windsor, Conn., prior to 1648. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Samuel and his wife, Hannah Woodford; their son Deacon Samuel and his wife, Sarah Rust; their son Joseph and his wife, Elizabeth Parsons; their son Rev. Thomas, known in the revolution as "The Fighting Parson," and his wife, Elizabeth Lee; their son Jonathan and his wife, Eunice Learned; and their son Thomas and his wife, Anne C. Russell, who were the grandparents of our subjects. He is also a descendant of Gov. William Bradford of the Plymouth colony. Thomas Allen, grandfather of George W. H. Allen, built the Iron Mountain railroad, was for four years a state senator from Missouri, and in 1880 was sent to congress as the representative of the 10th Missouri district. Mr. Allen's maternal grandfather was the Rev. John McMillan of Allegheny, Pa. His father was elected president of the city council, and was at one time acting mayor of the city of St. Louis, and treasurer of the East St. Louis Locomotive & Machine Shop Co. He is now retired, residing in St. Louis. Mr. Allen received his education at Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, Canada; Ecole St. Ignace, Paris, France, and at the Morristown School, Morristown, N. J. He is deeply interested in farming and is conducting a farm at O-we-ra Point, Cazenovia, N. Y., where he hopes in time to have a model farm on a small scale run on a paying basis. He is a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Society of Mayflower Descendants, Academy of Political Science, Metropolitan Museum of Art, National Geographic Society, South Bay Club House Association, Lake Oneida, N. Y.; Republican Club, of New York; Buffalo Club, Buffalo, N. Y.; Cazenovia (treasurer), Cazenovia Automobile (director) and Citizens' clubs, of Cazenovia; Madison County Farm Bureau and the Cazenovia Branch Dairymen's League; director of the Harlem Feed & Grocery Co., Cazenovia, and the American Locomotive Co., and life member of the New York State Agricultural Society, American Automobile Association, the Tour Department of the Automobile Club of America, Business Men's Association of Cazenovia, and the American National Red Cross Association. His favorite pursuits embrace motoring, traveling and tennis. Mr. Allen was married April 18, 1911, to Gretchen, daughter of Frederick H. Brooks, of Buffalo, N. Y. They have two children: Frederick Stevens and Elisabeth Walton Allen.

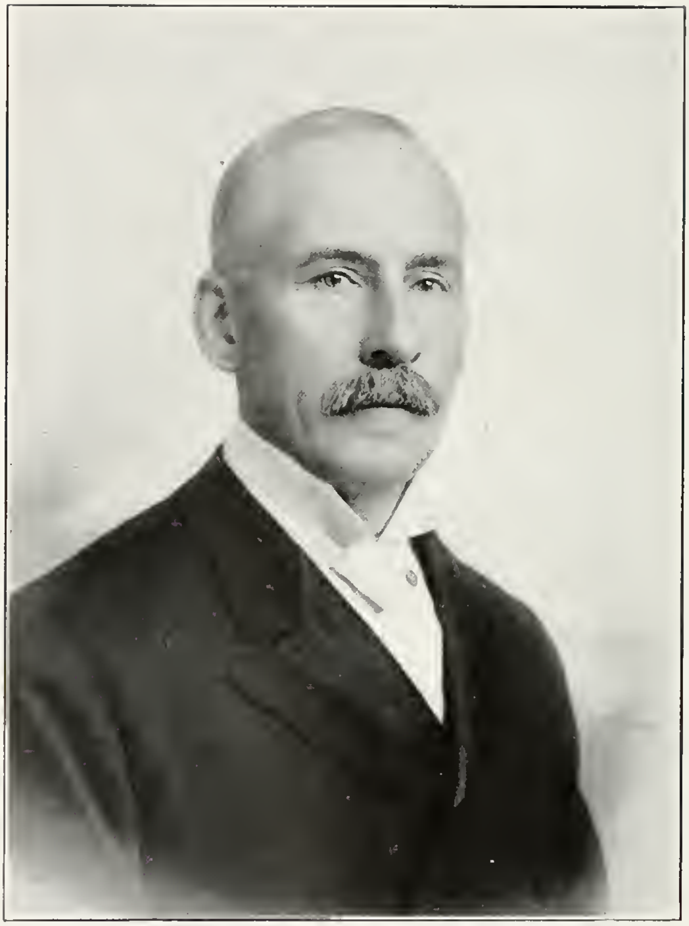
BRANT, Jabez Anderson, fire underwriter, was born at Berlin, Somerset co., Pa., Sept. 4, 1845, son of John J. and Elizabeth (Akins) Brant and grandson of Jacob and Elizabeth Brant. His father was a merchant and farmer. He was educated in the public and private schools of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and began his career as a school teacher. In 1869 he became agent for fire and life insurance companies at Pleasant Hill, Mo.; continued in local and field work at Ottawa, Kan.; was special agent and adjuster, as well as local agent, until 1884, and for the ensuing nine years was manager of a rating and inspection bureau for Northeastern Iowa, with headquarters at Dubuque. At the request of the commission of the Western Union he removed to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1893, and in August of the same year he was chosen manager and inspector of the Minneapolis Fire Underwriters' Inspection office, at Minneapolis, Minn., and was also secretary and treasurer of the Minneapolis Underwriters' Association. He continued in these several capacities until Jan. 1, 1914, when he retired from active business cares. He is a member of the National Fire Protection Association, Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest, and is a Scottish Rite Mason, thirty-second degree, and a Knight Templar. He is also a member of the Minneapolis Athletic and Commercial clubs. His religious

ISAAC P. PUGSLEY
JURIST

GEORGE W. H. ALLEN
AGRICULTURIST

JABEZ A. BRANT
UNDERWRITER

THOMAS B. STILLMAN
CHEMICAL ENGINEER



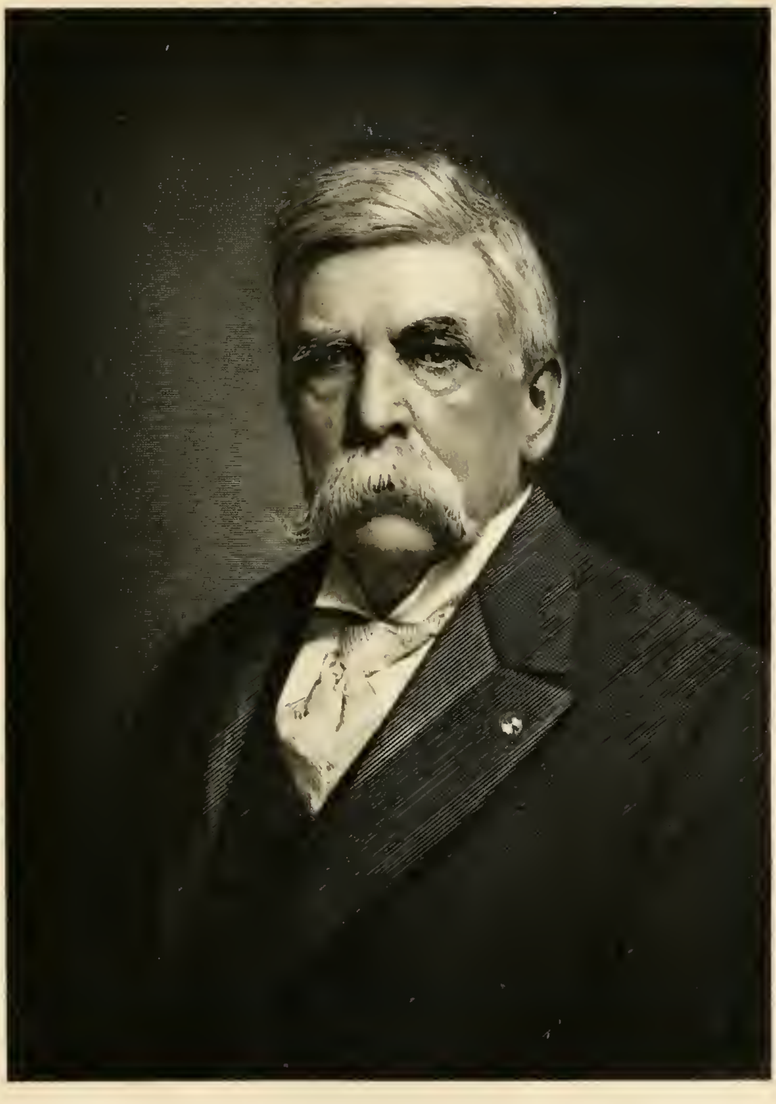
G. D. Ladd.

affiliation is with the Presbyterian church, and his political preference is for the Republican party. He finds his chief recreation in travel. He was married at Carthage, Mo., May 26, 1892, to Minnie J., daughter of Asa Clothier, a merchant and miller of Mexico, N. Y.

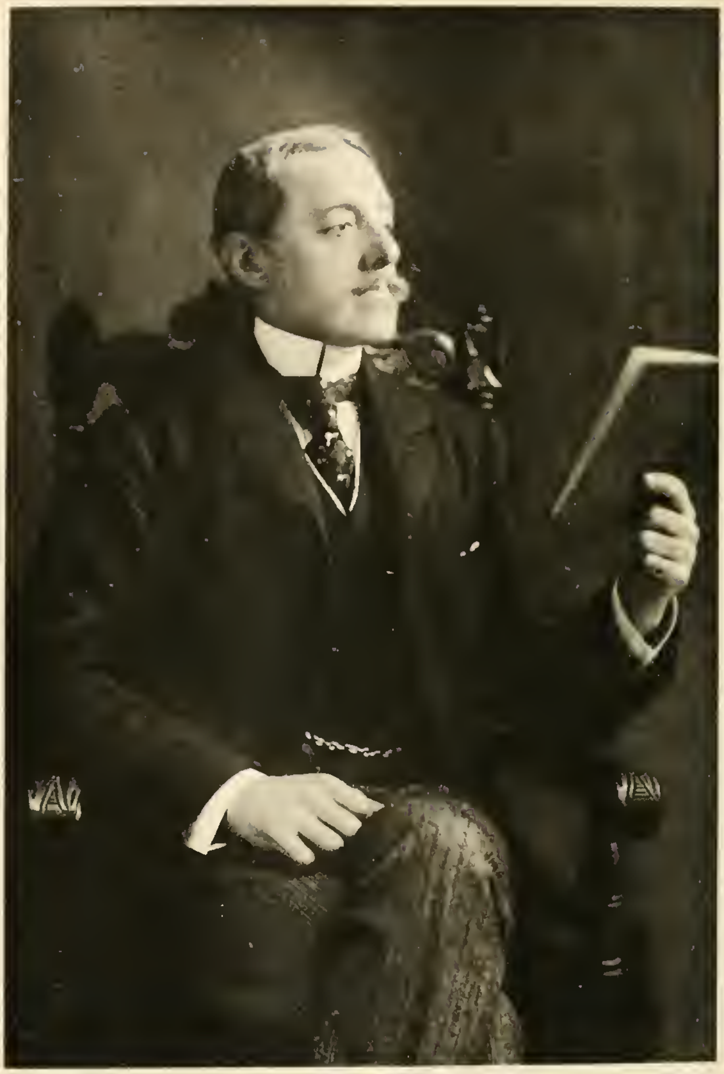
STILLMAN, Thomas Bliss, chemical engineer, was born in Plainfield, N. J., May 24, 1852, son of Charles H. and Mary Elizabeth (Starr) Stillman, and a descendent of George Stillman, a native of Wiltshire, England, who came to America sometime in the seventeenth century and settled in Hadley, Mass.; from him and his wife Alice Pickering the line is traced through their son George and his wife Deborah Crandall; their son Joseph and his wife Mary Maxson; their son Joseph and his wife Eunice Stillman (a cousin); and their son Joseph and his wife Elizabeth Ward Maxson, who were the grandparents of Thomas B. Stillman. His father, a physician, was the founder of the public schools of the state of New Jersey in 1837. The son attended Alfred (N. Y.) University, for a time, and was graduated B.Sc. at Rutgers College in 1873, receiving the degree of M.Sc. three years later. He then pursued a post-graduate course in chemistry at the New Jersey State Scientific School, being also connected with the New Jersey State Geologic Survey, with practical work at the zinc mines of Sussex county. In 1874 he was private assistant to Prof. Albert R. Leeds, of Stevens Institute of Technology, and in 1876 he entered the chemical laboratory of Dr. R. Fresenius of Wiesbaden, Germany, as a student of analytical chemical research. In 1879 he opened an office in New York city for the practice of analytical chemistry. He was consulting chemist for the Sawyer-Mann Electric Light Co., associate editor in the science department of the "Scientific American," and manager of the assay department of the "Mining Record." In 1881 he again became connected with the department of chemistry at Stevens Institute, and two years later Stevens conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D. In 1886 he was appointed professor of analytical chemistry, and in 1902, after the death of Prof. Leeds, he became head of the chemical department and professor of engineering chemistry at Stevens, continuing in that relation until 1909, when he retired. He was senior member of the firm of Stillman & Van Sielen, chemical experts of New York, and was city chemist of Jersey city and Bayonne, N. J., from 1911 until his death. Dr. Stillman was the author of "Engineering Chemistry, a Manual of Quantitative Chemical Analysis for Students, Chemists and Engineers" (1897) and "Examination of Lubricating Oils" (1914). He was one of the first chemists to make a study of municipal water supplies, and for several years he was chemist to the Medical Milk Commission of Newark, N. J. He was a corresponding member of the Edinburgh Society of Arts and Sciences; member of the Chemical Society of London; Society of Chemical Industry; American Institute of Mining Engineers; American Chemical Society; International Association for Testing Materials; American Electrochemical Society; Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft; Société Chimique de Paris; and of the Phi Beta Kappa college fraternity. He was also a member of the Sons of the Revolution; the New York chapter of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, being a direct descendant of Elder William Brewster of the Mayflower; and of the Order of Washington. He was married, Nov. 3, 1881, to Emma L., daughter of August Pomplitz of Baltimore, Md., and had three children: Albert Leeds, Anita Mary, and Thomas B. Stillman. He died in Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 10, 1916. Portrait opposite, page 190.

LADD, George Dutton, physician and surgeon, was born at Woodstock, Vt., Oct. 7, 1850, son of Orlando L. and Sarah A. (Crandall) Ladd. He received his preliminary education in the public schools and at Markham's, now the Milwaukee Academy. In 1871 he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Moses Barrett, and the following year entered the offices of Drs. Wolcott and Marks, who were among the most noted physicians and surgeons of Wisconsin. He was graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1875, with the degree of M.D., and, returning to Milwaukee, entered the office of his erstwhile preceptor, Dr. Solon Marks, as assistant, later becoming his partner in a relationship that continued until 1895. About this time he made a specialty of surgery, in which he won remarkable success. He joined the surgical staff of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, and for years was chief surgeon of that system; served on the visiting and consulting staffs of St. Mary's Hospital; was medical examiner for the board of police and fire commissioners of Milwaukee from its organization, and was likewise surgeon for the police and fire departments. Upon the call for volunteers for the Spanish-American war he was appointed one of the board of U. S. surgeons for the state of Wisconsin, upon the nomination of Gov. Scofield. He spent a part of 1898 in European travel and study in the hospitals of London and Paris, and he was at various times identified with many other institutions of his adopted city. In 1906 he was obliged to retire because of impaired health. He was past president (1898-1900) and director of the Wisconsin Humane Society; past president (1890) of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and a member of the American Medical Association, Milwaukee Medical Society, Milwaukee County Medical Society and the Brainard Medical Society, and a contributor of numerous articles to medical literature. His integrity of purpose and lack of selfishness and self-seeking were important factors in rendering him one of the most influential members of the medical profession in Milwaukee, and the opinion of few was more frequently sought on matters of medical policy. Dr. Ladd was married Nov. 10, 1885, to Annette Ashley, daughter of John A. Dutcher, of Milwaukee, Wis., and had one daughter, Annette, wife of Robert P. Ferry. He died in Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 15, 1913.

DODGE, Grenville Mellen, engineer and soldier, was born at Danvers, Mass., Apr. 12, 1831, son of Sylvanus and Julia Theresa (Phillips) Dodge, and a descendant of Richard Dodge, who came from Middlechinnock Parish, South Somerset, England, in 1630 and settled in Essex county, Mass. His military and engineering training was obtained at Norwich University, where he was graduated in 1851, and at Capt. Partridge's Military Academy, Norwich. He was first engaged in surveying at Peru, Ill., and then made surveys for the Illinois Central and the Chicago and Rock Island railroads. In 1853 he was appointed assistant engineer of the Mississippi and Missouri, now the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, surveying new lines in Iowa during 1853–54. He then commenced the surveys of the Union Pacific road from the Missouri river to the California state line, in all nearly 25,000 miles. In 1854 he took up a claim in Nebraska, but was so much harassed by the Indians that he was obliged to return to Council Bluffs, where he made his home until his death. He established a freight business across the plains; sent the first train from Omaha through to Denver, Colo., and in the latter city established a business under the name of Baldwin, Pegram & Co. In Council Bluffs he organized the banking house of Baldwin & Dodge, which in 1868 became the Pacific National Bank, of which he was president. It was merged into the Council Bluffs Savings Bank in 1878. Meanwhile he made extensive explorations and surveys west of the Missouri river, acquiring a knowledge of the customs and language of the Indians, which served him well in later life, and he also made surveys for the St. Louis, Chillicothe & Council Bluffs railroad, now a part of the Wabash system. In 1855 he organized the Council Bluffs guards, now known as the Dodge guards, of which he was captain. When the civil war began he was appointed an aid on the staff of Gov. Kirkwood, and in April, 1861, was sent to Washington to procure the necessary equipment for the state volunteers. Secretary Stanton, recognizing his great ability, offered him a captain's commission in the regular army, but he felt that his adopted state needed his services and he declined the offer. In the following July he was appointed colonel of the 4th Iowa volunteers. His first active service was against Col. Poindexter, who was overrunning Northwest Missouri and threatening Iowa. He was placed in command of a brigade which saw heavy fighting in the Southwest, capturing Springfield, Feb. 13, 1862, and opening the way for the advance of Gen. Curtis into Arkansas that year. In the battle of Pea Ridge his regiment was credited with saving the army from defeat by holding the extreme right, and it resulted in his appointment as brigadier-general, Mar. 31, 1862. In the summer of 1862 he organized the 1st Tennessee cavalry, captured Dyersburg and Huntingdon, and defeating Gen. Villepigue on the Hatchie river. He captured Col. Faulkner and his command at Island No. 10 and in the following October was given command of the 2d division of the army of the Tennessee at Corinth, Miss. On Dec. 1, 1862, he captured Tupelo and Okolona, Miss., and going north to Lexington, Tenn., drove Gen. Forrest across the Tennessee river. In the following February he defeated Van Dorn's army at Tuscumbia, Ala., and in April, 1863, defeated Gens. Chalmers and Ruggles at Tupelo. In June his command crossed the Tennessee river in the rear of Van Dorn's army, and captured Florence, Ala., attacked Gen. Ferguson's command on the Big Muddy, and stopped the raid on the Memphis & Charleston railroad. During the Vicksburg campaign Gen. Dodge was stationed at Corinth to hold the flank of Grant's army and prevent Gen. Bragg from reaching the Mississippi river and cutting the main Federal line of communication, and so well did he perform this important service that Grant placed him on the list of officers recommended for promotion to major-general. As commander of the left wing of the 16th army corps, with headquarters at Corinth, Miss., he defeated a portion of Gen. Roddy's command at Jackson, Tenn., in July, 1863, capturing a large number of prisoners, and then joining Gen. Sherman in his movement into middle Tennessee, he took part in the operations against Chattanooga, capturing and fortifying Decatur, Ala., and making many extensive fortifications for Sherman's army. On May 1, 1864, in command of the 16th army corps, he moved to Chattanooga, and thereafter took a conspicuous part in the Atlanta campaign. On the retreat of John's army Gen. Dodge attacked and defeated Walker's division near Rome Cross Roads, May 16, 1864. He participated in engagements at Kenesaw Mountain, Roswell, Dallas and Decatur, July 21st; Atlanta, July 22d; and Ezra Church, July 28th. At the battle of Atlanta, while Gen. Hood was making his celebrated movement to the rear of the army of the Tennessee, Gen. Dodge frustrated Hood's attempt and received the commendations of the commanding officers for his conspicuous services. He was commissioned major-general of volunteers, June 7, 1864, and in the following December was commissioned major-general of the Missouri state militia. During the war he was twice severely wounded, once in the battle of Pea Ridge, and again in front of Atlanta, the latter resulting in his retirement. Recovering from his wounds, he was given command of the department of the army of Missouri, on Dec. 2, 1864, and was sent against the hostile Indians who were in possession of the overland routes. He began this campaign with characteristic energy and ability, capturing Gen. Jeff C. Thompson with 7,000 men, and defeating the Indians from the Arkansas river on the south to the Yellowstone on the north, so that he could open the mail lines and rebuild the telegraph lines which had been destroyed. He made treaties of peace with the Comanches, Apaches, Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Sioux, receiving for his services the thanks of the Iowa Legislature. Gen. Dodge was an able strategist and commander, and while he made an enviable record in the Federal army, he gained greater distinction for his work as an engineer. In the fall of 1861 he rebuilt the Missouri Pacific railroad from Rolla to the Gasconade river, and in 1863 he rebuilt the Nashville & Decatur railroad from Nashville to Decatur. Grant in his memoirs wrote: "Gen. Dodge had the work assigned to him finished within forty days after receiving his orders. The number of bridges to rebuild were 182, many of them over deep and wide chasms. The length of road (N. & D.) repaired was 102 miles." In the Atlanta campaign Gen. Dodge rebuilt the bridge, 710 feet long, across the Chattanooga river in three days. After the war he became chief engineer of the Union Pacific railroad. The building of the Union Pacific railroad from Omaha west was a herculean task, carried on with unprecedented rapidity despite the greatest obstacles and attacks of the hostile Indians. Ground was broken at Omaha Dec. 1, 1863, and the last rail was laid, completing the connection with the Central Pacific at Promontory Point, Utah, on May 10, 1869, thus making the first through line from the Atlantic to the Pacific. To accomplish this work some 15,000 miles of instrumental lines were run, and over 25,000 miles of reconnoissance were made. Gen. Dodge received many tributes for his work, and his record for speed in railroad building has never been exceeded to this day. During 1867–69 he made surveys for the Oregon Short Line from Salt Lake City to Portland, Ore., and surveyed and supervised the construction of the Chicago & Northwestern from Boyer Valley to Council Bluffs. Resigning from the Union Pacific in 1870, he became chief engineer of the California & Texas Railway Construction Co., which was organized to build the Texas & Pacific, now the Southern Pacific. During 1871-74 he built the line from Shreveport, La., to Dallas, Tex., and from Marshall via Texarkana to Sherman, and also located the line to San Diego, Cal. By this time his fame as an engineer had spread to Europe. He was consulted by the German and Italian governments on the construction of the St. Gotthard tunnel through the Alps; he



Grenville M Dodge



RIDGELY HUNT

served as consulting engineer to the French government when it was considering a system of cheap lines of railroads, and the Chinese government offered to make him chief engineer of its system of public works, but he did not accept the latter. Elected president of the Texas & Pacific railroad in 1880, he built the line from Ft. Worth to El Paso, and made surveys through Arizona, Colorado, Utah, Nevada and California to San Francisco, it being the plan of the Texas & Pacific to join with the Union Pacific in a line from Southwest Utah to California. During 1880–82 he built the New Orleans Pacific railroad from Shreveport to New Orleans; the Missouri, Kansas & Texas from Ft. Worth to Taylor, Tex.; the International Railroad of Texas from San Antonio to Laredo; the Ft. Worth & Denver railway from Ft. Worth to Wichita Falls, and the Mexican railroad from Laredo, Tex., via Meir and Victoria to the city of Mexico. In 1882 he became vice-president of the Mexican & Southern railroad, of which Gen. Grant was president, and succeeded to its presidency in 1885. He supervised the surveys of this road from the City of Mexico to the Pacific. He constructed the Ft. Worth & Denver City railroad from Harold to Texline, and the Denver, Texas & Ft. Worth railroad from Texline to Pueblo, Colo., and by purchasing the Denver, Texas & Gulf railroad secured a direct line from Denver to Ft. Worth, which was the first outlet for the Middle West region to tidewater on the Gulf. This later became known as the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf railroad, and Gen. Dodge was its president until 1892. He was chairman of the board of directors of the Colorado & Southern railroad in 1909. In addition to the above-mentioned positions Gen. Dodge was president of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, president of the Ft. Worth & Denver City railroad, and president of the St. Louis, Des Moines & Northern railroad, and was a director in a number of other lines. In politics he was a Republican. He took a prominent part in all campaigns from 1861 to 1912, serving as a delegate to the national Republican conventions of 1868, 1872 and 1876. He was a representative from Iowa in congress during 1862-68, when he declined a renomination. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred by his alma mater in 1892 and by Cornell College, Iowa, in 1904. In 1898 he was president of the commission which investigated the conduct of the war department in the Spanish war, and was vice-president of the Grant Monument Association. He was commander of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, president of the New York Iowa Society during 1906–09, president of the Army of the Tennessee, and was a member of the G. A. R. and the Union League of New York, and an honorary member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He made a number of generous gifts to Norwich University during his lifetime, including funds for the building of Dodge Hall, and in his will left $50,000 to found the Dodge professorship of civil engineering. He was a frequent contributor to the press on engineering, military and historical subjects, and in 1911 published "How We Built the Union Pacific Railroad and Other Railway Papers and Addresses." He is also the author of "The Battle of Atlanta and Other Campaigns, Addresses, Etc.," and in 1914 wrote "Personal Recollections of President Abraham Lincoln, General Ulysses S. Grant and General William T. Sherman." He was married at Salem, Mass., May 23, 1854, to Ruth Anne, daughter of Warren Brown, and had three children: Lettie, wife of Robert E. Montgomery; Ella, wife of Frank Scott Pusey, and Anne Dodge. He died in Council Bluffs, Ia., Jan. 3, 1916.

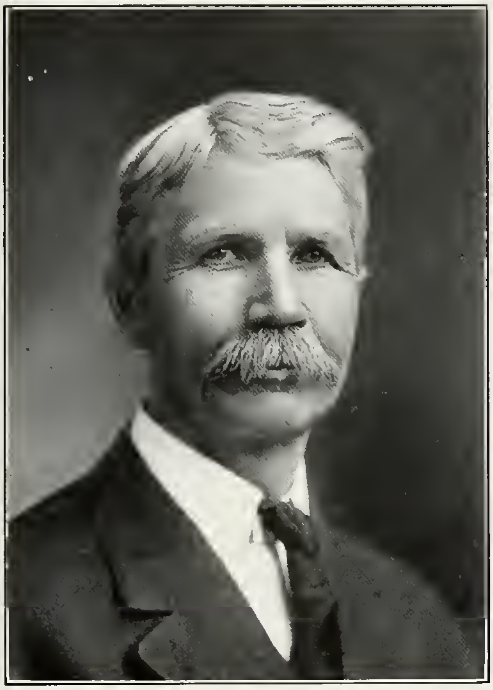
HUNT, Ridgely, naval officer, was born in New Orleans, La., Jan. 31, 1854, son of William Henry and Elizabeth Augusta (Ridgely) Hunt, and grandson of Thomas Hunt, of Nassau island of New Providence, Bahama Islands, who settled in Charleston, S. C., about 1800, where he became a distinguished lawyer and a member of the South Carolina legislature. His great-grandfather, Robert Hunt, was twice governor of the Bahama Islands and president of the king's council at Nassau, at a period when these colonies were important possessions of the British crown. William Henry Hunt (q.v.), father of our subject, was a lawyer, attorney-general of Louisiana, associate judge of the U. S. court of claims, secretary of the navy, and U. S. minister plenipotentiary to Russia. The son was graduated at the U. S. naval academy in 1875, was commissioned an ensign, and during 1877–81 served on the Alaska in the south Atlantic squadron and on the Pacific station. In 1881–82 he was on special duty in the naval department at Washington, D. C., and served on the Juniata in the Asiatic squadron. In 1883 he was promoted to lieutenant (junior grade), and during the ensuing two years was employed in the hydrographic office and on the steamship Boston. He was on special duty at the international maritime conference in Washington in 1889–90 and also served on the steamship Baltimore and the U. S. S. San Francisco. In 1895, after serving on the U. S. S. Atlanta, he was assigned to duty in charge of the branch hydrographic office in New York city, and in 1897 was retired on account of deafness. He was assistant naval editor of the "New York Herald" in 1898, and from that year until July, 1911, served in the hydrographic office in New York. In 1913 he removed to Washington, D. C., where he continued to reside until his death. He was the author of a first prize essay in the "Naval Institute Magazine" for March, 1912, and of a second honorary mention prize essay in the same magazine for May, 1916. His clubs were University of New York city and Army and Navy of Washington; he was also a member of the Society of Colonial Wars and the Society of the Lords of the Manor. He was married twice: (1) in Washington, D. C., Nov. 3, 1886, to Virginia De Lancy, daughter of Gen. Philip Kearny, U.S.A.; two children were born of this union, Ridgely, Jr., and Virginia Hunt; (2) at Highland Falls, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1901, to Margarita, daughter of Louis Cress, of Augusta, Ga., who survived him. He died in Washington, Feb. 23, 1916.

STRANGE, John, manufacturer, was born at Oakfield, Wis., June 27, 1852. He was educated in the public schools and after taking special work at Beloit College, taught school for two terms. He began his business career by starting the first store at Dale, Wis., and for several years was engaged in the manufacture and sale of lumber. In connection with his lumber business he built and operated a pail factory for three years. In 1892 he organized the John Strange Paper Co., at Menasha, with a capacity of eight tons daily. This has been increased to a daily capacity of 150 tons. He recently organized the John Strange Pail Co., for the manufacture of a patented paper pail of which he is the inventor. The pail is manufactured in large quantities and is used for packing candy, sugar and non-liquid merchandise. He is a director of the R. McMillen Co., Oshkosh, Fox River Paper Co., Appleton, and the Winnebago County Fair Association. He has served as school commissioner, councilman, register of deeds and lieutenant-governor, and is an advocate of prohibition of the liquor traffic in Wisconsin. He was married July 11, 1876, at Neenah, Wis., to Mary Margaret, daughter of Hugh McGregor, and has four children. Kathrine, wife of George W. Athearn, Oshkosh; Ethel, wife of Joseph W. McLaughlin, Minneapolis; Hugh M. and John Paul Strange.

WHEELWRIGHT, William Dana, lumberman, was born in Valparaiso, Chili, Apr. 16, 1849, son of Isaac W. and Sarah (Dana) Wheelwright. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Rev. John Wheelwright, who came from England in 1637 and settled in Boston, Mass. Rev. Daniel Dana, his maternal grandfather, was for years pastor of Old South Church, Newburyport, Mass. Isaac W. Wheelwright, father of the subject, resided in South America for a number of years, where his brother, William, was prominent in the establishment of water and gas plants in Chili; in South American railroad construction and in the introduction of steamboats on the South American Pacific coast. William Dana Wheelwright was educated at Dummer Academy, Byfield, Mass., and at Brown High School, Newburyport, Mass. At the age of fourteen he began his business career as a clerk in the executive offices of the Central Argentine Railway, London, England. After a brief period he returned to Boston and entered the general commission house of W. B. Reynolds & Co., remaining eight years. During 1872–96 he was engaged in lumbering operations, and as a lumber merchant in Boston and New York city. In 1896 he removed to Portland, Ore., and established the Pacific Export Lumber Co., of which he has since been president. The export lumber trade of the Pacific northwest was an unessential factor in the commercial circles of that section of the country, an occasional cargo shipped to China or South America in an old-fashioned wind-jammer being the measure of Portland's export trade. He was the pioneer in the movement of handling Oregon's most important staple by means of steamers, and with his broad knowledge of the lumber industry he bent his energies toward the development of a business that has become one of the foremost in the Rose City. At the present time Portland's export lumber trade has grown to such proportions that four or five first class steamers, each carrying three or four million feet of lumber, may be seen loading in the harbor at one time. He has likewise been identified with the organized movement for the development and extension of Portland's trade relations, and has been called upon to fill many leading positions in the commercial, industrial and financial, as well as in the social life of the city. He was formerly a member of the Port of Portland Commission; was president (1905) of the Portland Chamber of Commerce; was a director in the Open Air Sanitorium for Tuberculosis Patients; is president of the Portland Archaeological Society; served three terms as president of the Arlington Club, and is a member of the Commercial and other clubs in Portland. He finds his chief recreation in scientific research. He enjoys a local reputation as an orator and has delivered many addresses at colleges, universities and branches of the Y. M. C. A. He was married in Paris, France, Apr. 28, 1914, to Martha A., daughter of George W. Hoyt, of Portland, Ore., who is prominent in Y. W. C. A. work.

WEIDLER, George Washington, pioneer transportation agent, was born at Mechanicsburg, Lancaster co., Pa., Oct. 22, 1837, son of Dr. Isaac Carpenter and Catherine (Gealbaugh) Weidler. George W. Weidler was educated in the public schools of Mt. Joy and Strassburg, Pa. While still a youth he went to St. Louis, Mo., where he became clerk in a hardware store. Subsequently he was employed as freight clerk on steamboats plying between St. Louis and New Orleans, La., later becoming superintendent of a wagon train of mule teams conveying merchandise to Salt Lake City, Utah., for Livingstone Bell & Co., in whose store he served as clerk for about three years. In 1858 he became sutler at Fort Bridger and afterwards agent of the Overland Stage Co. When the Pony Express was established he was made agent and general manager under Ben Holliday for the line running between Carson City and Virginia City, and when Mr. Holliday sold his stage line he made Mr. Weidler purser on the steamers plying between San Francisco and Mazatland, Lower Cal. In 1866 he went to Portland as purser on the Sierra Nevada, from San Francisco, and in 1868 was appointed general agent for all steamers owned by Mr. Holliday running to Victoria, San Francisco, and later to Sitka, Alaska. He served thus until the Holliday interests were purchased by Henry Villard for the German stockholders. He completed the building of the railroad line from Salem to Portland in 1869, thereby saving Mr. Holliday his land grant. He then established the Willimette Steam Mills Lumbering & Manufacturing Co., having at that time the largest capacity for sawing lumber in Oregon. Mr. Weidler was instrumental in inaugurating the first street car line, the first crematory, and the first electric light plant and telephone in Portland. As manager of the Oregon transfer line and in other connections he became closely associated with freight and passenger transportation in that part of the country. His business ability and spirit of initiative enabled him to infuse new life into the community where he dwelt, and to institute projects which have been of the greatest benefit in promoting the welfare of Portland and of the entire state of Oregon. He was a charter member of the Arlington and Commercial clubs, and was a member of the Episcopal church. He was married Oct. 1, 1879, to Hattie Louise, daughter of Charles P. H. Bacon, a prominent stockman of Portland, who survives him with five children: Mabel, Hazel, Gladys, wife of E. A. de Schweinitz; Leslie, wife of Stanley G. Jewett, and Clara, wife of Andrew Dickinson Norris. Mr. Weidler died at Portland, Ore., Sept. 19, 1908.

COLE, George Watson, bibliographer and librarian, was born at Warren, Litchfield co., Conn., Sept. 6, 1850, son of Munson and Antoinette Fidelia (Taylor) Cole. His first paternal American ancestor, John (or Jonathan) Cole, supposedly a native of Scotland, came to this country about 1745 and settled at New Milford, Conn., being twice married; from him the descent is traced through his son Jonathan and his wife Lois Squires; and their son Hezekiah and his wife Jerusha Beers, who were grandparents of our subject. George Watson Cole received his early education in the schools of his native county and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. After teaching four years, during which time he read law, he was admitted to the Litchfield county bar in 1876, continuing in the practice of his profession until 1885, when he abandoned law to engage in library work,



JOHN STRANGE
MANUFACTURER

WILLIAM D. WHEELWRIGHT
LUMBER MERCHANT

GEORGE W. WEIDLER
TRANSPORTATION

GEORGE W. COLE
BIBLIOGRAPHER AND LIBRARIAN

Emily S. Goodwin Holcombe

in which he met with marked success. During 1885–86 he compiled and saw through the press the catalogue of the Fitchburg (Mass.) Public Library, a work still regarded as a model for a classified catalogue of a public library; the library having been classified by him according to the Dewey Decimal Classification. In 1886 Mr. Cole became librarian of the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. At the same time he attended the Library School at Columbia University, from which he was graduated in 1888. For the next three years he was connected with the Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill. In January, 1891, he became librarian of the Free Public Library of Jersey City, N. J. During his librarianship 50,000 volumes were purchased and catalogued and more than one million volumes were circulated for home reading, an average of more than 1,000 volumes a day. More than one-half of these were distributed through delivery stations, then a comparatively new feature of library work. The attention of the most prominent librarians in the country was attracted by the success of this undertaking, and, in 1893, Mr. Cole was selected to prepare a paper on "Branch Libraries and Distributing Stations," which he read at the World's Library Conference, held at the Columbian Exposition, in Chicago, Ill. In December, 1895, owing to ill health, he resigned his position as librarian and devoted the next two years to travel. In 1897 he attended the International Conference of Librarians in London. On his return to this country he became interested in bibliography, and has since devoted himself almost exclusively to that pursuit. During 1901–09 he was engaged in the compilation of a catalogue of the rare collection in the library of the late E. Dwight Church, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and the results are embodied in seven volumes, containing nearly eighteen hundred fac-similes of title-pages and other interesting bibliographical features. The first five volumes, published in 1907, are devoted to Americana, and the other two, published in 1909, to English literature and miscellanea. Its chief value consists in its detailed descriptions of the early editions of the Shakespeare folios and quartos; the Church collection ranking first in importance in this country. After completing the Church Catalogue, Mr. Cole visited California, where he spent a year devoting much of his time to a study of the old Franciscan missions of that state. In 1913 he returned to New York as private librarian for Henry E. Huntington (q.v.). Besides the works already mentioned, Mr. Cole is the author of "American Libraries, their Past, Present, and Future," (1895); "Bermuda and the Challenger Expedition," (1901); "Compiling a Bibliography," (1902); "Libraries in the City of New York," (1902); "Bermuda in Periodical Literature," (1907); "The First Folio of Shakespeare; a Further Word Regarding the Correct Arrangement of its Preliminary Leaves" (1909); "Missions and Mission Pictures; a Contribution Toward an Iconography of the Franciscan Missions of California," (1910); "Book-collectors as Benefactors of Public Libraries," (1915); and "Bibliographical Problems with a Few Solutions," (1916). He has also written articles on library and bibliographical matters for the "Library Journal" and other periodicals devoted to those subjects. He is a life member of the American Historical Association; American Library Association (treasurer, 1893–96); and the Bibliographical Society of America (president 1916–..); corresponding member of the Hispanic Society of America, and a member of the Bibliographical Society, London; the Institut Internationale de Bibliographie, Brussels; American Geographical Society; American Association for the Advancement of Science; New York Library Club (president 1893–94, 1909–10 and honorary member since 1911); Pennsylvania Library Club; and the New Jersey Library Association (president, 1894–95). Mr. Cole has been thrice married.

HOLCOMBE, Emily Seymour Goodwin, was born at Bristol, Conn., Apr. 2, 1852, daughter of Edwin Olmsted and Harriet (Brown) Goodwin, and a descendant of Ozias Goodwin, who came from Essex, England, and settled at Cambridge, Mass., in 1632; from him the line is traced through his son Nathaniel and the latter's wife Sara Cowles; their son Deacon John and his wife Mary Hosmer Olmsted, widow of Capt. Nicholas Olmsted; their son Deacon John and his wife Dorothy Pitkin; their son Joseph and his wife Hannah Meakin; and their son Hezekiah and his wife Emily Pratt, who were the grandparents of our subject. Her father, a lawyer, was one of the organizers of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co. In 1893 she organized the Ruth Wyllys Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which she was regent eleven years, and during that time attended nearly every convention at Washington. In 1903 the former home of Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth, in Windsor, Conn., was presented to the Connecticut Society of the D. A. R. by Ellsworth descendants. Mrs. Holcombe was chairman of the furnishing committee, and through her efforts the entire house was equipped in antique furniture, the gifts from various other chapters. She is one of the charter members of the Connecticut Society of Colonial Dames, and has served as historian member of the board of managers, vice-president and president, holding the latter office for years. She has also been a frequent delegate to the council of the national society at Washington. In 1902 she was appointed a member of the board of lady managers of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and she was largely instrumental in securing for her state, Connecticut, a suitable site for its official building and adequate representation. As a result of her co-operation with the state commission, the Connecticut building was made one of the most artistic and individual state buildings at the whole exposition, designed to represent a Colonial type of New England mansion, and furnished largely with priceless heirlooms loaned for the occasion. Mrs. Holcombe has long been advocating that Connecticut be called the "Constitution State", because the constitution of the United States was copied from that of Connecticut known as the "Fundamental Orders" of 1639. As a result of her success with the Connecticut building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, she was urged to take charge of the Connecticut building at the Jamestown Exposition two years later, and she duplicated her former success in the reproduction of a fine Litchfield house which attracted much attention. But with all her patriotic work, Mrs. Holcombe is essentially a home woman, a devoted wife and mother. She was married Jan. 29, 1873, to John Marshall Holcombe (q.v.), of Hartford, Conn., and has three children: Harold Goodwin, Emily Marguerite and John Marshall Holcombe, Jr.

GODMAN, Melvin M., jurist, was born in Marion county, Mo., Jan. 1, 1856, son of Montgomery Grandville and Frances (Johnson) Godman. He was brought up on his father's farm, and at the age of fourteen removed with his mother to Santa Rosa, Cal. He obtained his education in the public schools and at the Pacific Methodist College, where he was graduated in 1877. Taking up the study of law, he was admitted to the bar in 1880 and began the practice of his profession in Dayton, Washington territory, where for twenty years he conducted an extensive law business with remarkable success. In 1907 he removed to Seattle. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1889. In 1896 he was elected judge of the superior court of the counties of Columbia, Garfield and Asotin, remaining on the bench four years. Always an active and influential member of the Democratic party, he held many offices of importance. He was elected a member of the territorial council in 1888, being the only Democrat chosen to that body, and in 1891 he was elected to the second legislature of the state. He was again sent to the state legislature in 1907. That same year he became a member of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition commission, and in 1913 Gov. Lister appointed him chairman of the state public service commission, from which he resigned a year later on account of poor health. Judge Godman held a very high place in the esteem of his fellow men He was married Nov. 16, 1881, to Mary Belle, daughter of John Mustard, of Dayton, Columbia co., Wash., and had three sons: Roy M., Melvin M., Jr., and Donald Grandville Godman. He died in Seattle, Wash., Nov. 9, 1914.

PALEN, Frederick Pomeroy, engineer and inventor, was born at Jenningsville, Pa., Apr. 20, 1872, son of Peter E. and Rachel J. (Young) Palen. His first paternal American ancestor was Gylbert Palen, a native of Holland, who came to this country about 1680, and settled near Kingston on the Hudson river. From him and his wife, Helen Van Wert, the line of descent is traced through their son Peter; his son Ezekiel; his son Peter E., and his son Ezekiel, who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. The family had extensive interests in the tanning business, and were largely instrumental in the early development of this business in the states of Pennsylvania and New York. Frederick Pomeroy Palen was educated in the public schools of Monticello, N. Y., and received his M.E. degree at Cornell University in 1894. Immediately after graduation he became draftsman in the engineering department of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., under Charles F. Bailey, and in 1899 succeeded the latter as chief draftsman. In 1906, when Mr. Bailey became chief engineer, Mr. Palen was appointed assistant chief engineer and held that position until 1912, when he was appointed assistant general manager of the works. After the death of the president, Albert L. Hopkins, in 1915, Homer L. Ferguson, then vice-president and general manager, was elected to fill the office of president and general manager, and Mr. Palen succeeded to the vice-presidency, in charge of the financial and contracting departments, which position he still retains, with headquarters in New York city. He has been actively engaged in and connected with the development of naval and merchant marine engineering in the United States for over twenty years, and has taken out patents on some inventions developed during that time. He is an associate member of the American Society of Naval Engineers, and a member of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, the Engineers' Club, the Bankers' Club of America, the Englewood (N. J.) Country Club, and the Hampton Roads (Va.) Golf Club. In politics he is a Republican, and his religious affiliations are with the Episcopal church. Mr. Palen was married Oct. 18, 1906, to Lina Livingston, daughter of George W. Mayo of Richmond, Va., and has one son, Frederick Pomeroy Palen, Jr.

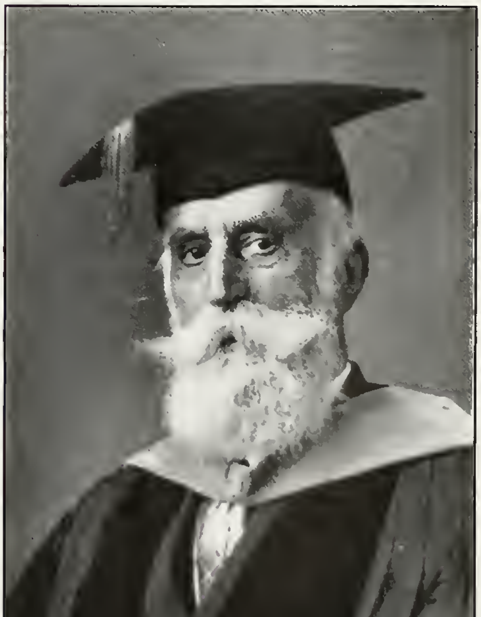
FAULKES, Fred Warren, journalist and philanthropist, was born in Dane county, Wis., Apr. 18, 1855, son of James Faulkes, a native of Gloucestershire, England, who settled in Dane county, Wis. He was educated at Evansville (Wis.) Seminary and the University of Wisconsin, but did not graduate. He was for some years an operator in the service of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway Co. He had previously acted as reporter, for a brief period, on the "State Journal," Madison, Wis., and throughout his railroad career he kept in touch with newspaper work by acting as special correspondent for various St. Louis, Chicago and other metropolitan newspapers. In 1877 he returned actively to the newspaper field as reporter on the Cedar Rapids "Republican," and becoming city editor, continued with that newspaper until 1884 when, with his brother-in-law, Clarence L. Miller, he purchased the "Gazette," a daily and weekly, of which he was editor until his death. A writer of unusual ability, he placed a stamp of originality on the "Gazette," his editorials being of the strong, virile sort, that swayed and molded public opinion. Broad-minded and fearless, there never was any doubt as to where he stood on any question of public welfare, and he neither gave nor asked quarter in any of his journalistic battles. Indulgent and sympathetic, doing the unexpected for those about him, lavishing charity in an unostentatious manner and ever ready to extend practical help to the needy, he took the stand that it was better to be imposed upon ten times than to make the error of refusing relief to a worthy sufferer. He was always the champion and friend of homeless boys, earnestly and vigorously pleading their cause, realizing that in each there was a spark of manhood which could be fanned into flame if given the proper environment. The founding of a home and school for crippled and homeless boys was one of his greatest ambitions, and only failed of realization through his untimely death. His share of the world's work was done with a vigor and vivacity that had no compromise to make with wrong in whatever guise he found it, and he was unfettered with allegiance to any cause or policy except the common good. He always promoted the beautiful, and any project that meant civic betterment received his hearty approval. He was married June 6, 1878, to Alice, daughter of Nelson F. Miller, of Cedar Rapids, who survives him, with two children: Alice Mary and James N. Faulkes. He died at Cedar Rapids, Ia., Mar. 21, 1905.

ELLIOT, Daniel Giraud, zoologist and author, was born in New York city, Mar. 7, 1835, son of George T. and Rebecca (Giraud) Elliot, and cousin of Jacob Giraud, author of "Birds of Long Island." He belonged to the Connecticut family of Elliots which settled in New London, Stonington and Wethersfield in the beginning of the sixteenth century. He was eighth in descent from Richard Treat, a prominent colonist of Wethersfield, who held many offices of honor between 1637–69, and was named in the royal charter granted by Charles II. as one of the patentees; seventh in descent from Thomas Welles, head of the colony in Connecticut in 1654, with the title of moderator, and its third governor, and also the magistrate of the colony in 1637 when

MELVIN M. GODMAN
JURIST

FREDERICK P. PALEN
ENGINEER AND INVENTOR

FRED W. FAULKES
JOURNALIST



DANIEL G. ELLIOT
ZOOLOGIST

William Cluff

war was declared against the Pequots; also seventh in descent from John Hollister, a lieutenant in the train bands of Wethersfield in 1657 and an Indian fighter, and who was a representative from Massachusetts in 1644 and from Connecticut in 1645–56. His great-grandmother on the maternal side was a descendant of the Girauds, who came from France with the Huguenots and settled in New Rochelle and afterwards came to New York, where the family has been represented for the past 200 years. He was educated in the public schools of his native city. Delicate health prevented him from pursuing a collegiate course, and he was compelled for a number of years to pass the winters in the South or abroad. From earliest youth he was devoted to the study of mammalogy and ornithology. He visited Europe in 1858, and in the following year his first paper on an ornithological subject was published in "The Ibis." Returning to New York in December, 1859, he began to prepare a monograph on the Pittidae, family of birds, which was finished in 1869 and which contained thirty-one plates, with but few exceptions drawn by himself. This work was the precursor of similar volumes on various subjects, two of which were devoted to the birds of North America not contained in Audubon's work, and one on mammalogy, devoted to the Felidae of the world. He was an extensive traveller and at various times visited the greater part of North America, South America, Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Asia Minor, Alaska, the West Indies and a large part of the East to study local zoological faunae. He was associated with Prof. Albert S. Bickmore (q. v.) in founding the American Museum of Natural History, to which he presented his valuable collection of birds of over a thousand specimens and made other gifts which laid the foundation of its present great department of mammals and birds. The museum later gained Dr. Elliot's books, a full working library of ornithologists. In 1894 he went to Chicago as head of the department of zoology in the Field Museum in Chicago. He headed an expedition into Africa to get specimens for the Field Museum, spending a year in Somaliland and Ogaden, and although prevented by illness from completing the work he was successful in obtaining valuable specimens of African species of quadrupeds. Later he led another expedition for the Field Museum into the Olympic mountains. In 1906 he began the preparation of his "Review of the Primates" (1913), devoting the two following years in visiting the large European museums and traveling in Egypt, India, the Straits Settlements, Java, China, Japan and Hawaii. His published books are: "A Monograph of the Tetraoninae, or Family of the Grouse" (1864); "A Monograph of the Phasianidae, or Family of the Pheasants" (1872); "A Monograph of the Felidae, or Family of the Cats" (1883); "North American Shore Birds: A History of the Snipes, Sandpipers, Plovers and their Allies" (1895); "The Wild Fowl of the United States and British Possessions, or the Swans, Geese, Ducks and Mergansers of North America" (1898), and "Synopsis of the Mammals of North America and the Adjacent Seas" (1901), comprising twelve large volumes, illustrated with over 400 hand-colored plates. The last is the acknowledged standard on the subjects of mammalogy and ornithology. Some of these books were influential in bringing about the popular interest in birds that developed in the beginning of the twentieth century. He also wrote over 100 papers on scientific subjects for the various technical periodicals. For his scientific achievements Prof. Elliot was made commander of the royal orders of the crown of Italy, of Charles III. of Spain and of Frederic of Wurtemberg; Knight of the imperial and royal orders of Francis Joseph of Austria, of the Danebrog of Denmark, of the Albert order of Saxony, of St. Maurice and St. Lazare of Italy, of Isabella the Catholic of Spain, of Christ of Portugal, of Philip the Magnanimous of Hesse. He was a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh and of the Zoological Society of London; founder and president of the American Ornithological Union; founder and vice-president of the Zoological Society of France, honorary member of the Linnean Society of New York and of the Nuttall Ornithological Club of Boston; member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, of the Leopoldinian Carolina Academy of Germany, of the British Ornithologists' Union, of the Acclimatization Society of Paris, of the Society of American Naturalists, of the New York Historical Society, corresponding member of the New York Academy of Sciences, of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Lisbon and of the Natural History of Boston. In 1917 his daughter gave $8,000 to the National Academy of Sciences to establish the Daniel Giraud Elliot gold medal, to be awarded annually to the author of an original essay upon some branch of zoology or paleontology. He was married Nov. 2, 1858, to Annie Eliza, daughter of David Henderson, of Jersey City, and had two children: Clara Ogden, wife of N. R. MacPherson (died in 1903), and Margaret Henderson Elliot. He died in New York city Dec. 22, 1915.

CLUFF, William, merchant, was born at Trillick, county Tyrone, Ireland, Oct. 1, 1856, son of John and Elizabeth Cluff. He came to America in early life and settled in San Francisco, Cal. He had the usual struggle of the young man providing for his own support, and when able to enter an independent business career engaged in the grocery trade. From a small beginning as a retailer he developed a wholesale business which grew to be one of the largest enterprises of its kind in the West. He was the Pacific coast representative of the leading grocers and jobbers of Europe, and as his trade expanded he established branch houses throughout the Pacific coast. He suffered heavy losses in the fire of 1906, but began anew, and, with undaunted courage and determination, amassed another fortune. In early manhood he was an active member of a California national guard regiment in which he attained the rank of major. He was a 32d degree Mason. An earnest advocate of the Republican party, he was tendered many times the nomination for mayor and other offices of trust and responsibility, but he had no taste for public office and always declined the candidacy. His religious faith was evidenced not only in his membership in the First Presbyterian Church, but in every act of his life. He was constantly reaching out a helping hand to those who needed assistance, and his philanthropy was one of his marked characteristics. He gave away great sums annually, but he hid his charity under the cloak of secrecy. It was characteristic of his kind, considerate attitude toward those with whom he was associated that when his health began to fail and he foresaw the inevitable result, he allotted stock in his business to all who had aided him in its upbuilding, permitting them to pay for it as they could. He was loyal in every relation of life to his family, his friends, his employes, and all who came within the sphere of his goodly influence admired and respected him. His conduct always had its root in high, manly principles resulting from a study of life's lessons and an understanding of life's purposes. He was married in Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 8, 1879, to California, daughter of Lewis Colton, a farmer, of Sacramento Valley; she survives him, with four daughters: Maud, wife of P. T. Cumberson, Menlo Park, Cal.; Mabel, wife of A. D. Miles, of Copper Cliff, Canada; California, wife of John Breuner, of San Francisco, and Florence G., wife of Edwin Janss, of Los Angeles. He died at his home in Menlo Park, Cal., Sept. 3, 1912.

TILYOU, George Cornelius, was born in New York city, Feb. 3, 1862, son of Peter Augustus and Ellen (Mahoney) Tilyou, grandson of Peter Vincent Tilyou and Marie Louisa Hannah, and great-grandson of John Vincent Tilyou (or Tillou), a member of a Huguenot family who came from the southern part of France and settled in New York in 1701. He attended the village school of Gravesend, N. Y., and the public schools of Brooklyn, and during the same time, beginning when only eight years of age, filled the position of cashier in his father's hotel, the first on Coney Island beach. Two years later he engaged in selling souvenirs on Coney Island, establishing also a stage line to Sea Gate and building two bathhouses. When he was sixteen he entered the real estate and insurance business on his own account in Coney Island, then only a barren patch of swamp and shingle totally ignored by real estate operators. He was the first to see the possibilities of what is now a world-famous playground, and from the beginning he was a leading factor in its development. About 1890 he added to his real estate activities the occupation of amusing the public, and until his death he kept pace with the ever-increasing popularity of the island, winning national fame and affection as a mirth-provoker and provider of healthful diversions. His first important enterprise was the building of Tilyou's Surf Theatre on the Bowery, the first playhouse on Coney Island. Incidentally he started the famous walk known as the Bowery and built the other main walks on that part of the island, to which he gave the name of West Brighton. Practically single-handed he drove out of Gravesend the corrupt political "gang" headed by John Y. McKane, which controlled the town, and the citizens of Gravesend showed their appreciation of his services to the community in electing him by an overwhelming majority to the office of justice, for which he had been nominated unanimously on a citizens' ticket by the best people of the town. Soon afterward he started the famous Steeplechase Park, with which his name is indissolubly identified and which is the embodiment not only of his great creative ability but of his minute and sympathetic study of public taste and demand. Steeplechase Park as it now stands covers thirty acres and employs over 300 persons. Among its features are a park, a pavilion constructed of steel and glass, occupying 207,000 square feet; a large, clean bathing beach, a sunken garden with an electric fountain, a ballroom where 500 couples can dance at one time and two swimming pools, one of which, measuring 500 by 80 feet, is the largest in the world. It also contains the largest carrousel in the world, built in Germany at a cost of $125,000. The park was made possible by the addition of thousands of tons of rich soil to the land which it covers. There is also a fine pier, the only one on the island where steamboats land from many points, and where fishing may be indulged in night or day the year round. In addition to his Coney Island property Mr. Tilyou built steeplechase parks at Atlantic City, San Francisco, St. Louis, Asbury Park, Revere Beach, Mass.; Charleston, S. C.; Rockaway Beach, and Bridgeport, Conn. He was the inventor of steeplechase horses, the human roulette wheel, the human pool table, mixer, bounding billows, and various other devices for providing merriment and thrills. His great enterprise was equaled only by his unfaltering courage and unfailing optimism. A cheerful, uncomplaining, thoroughly human philosophy was indeed the distinguishing quality of his character. Realizing the possibility of combining the sublime and the ridiculous so that each supplements the other to the greatest effect, Mr. Tilyou gave his patrons the highest quality in the greatest quantity possible under the circumstances. He believed that laughter was the best antidote for evil and proved the correctness of his theory by the absence of all police protection. His fame also traveled abroad and demands for his amusements were continually coming from European cities. There was in his nature a rich vein of tender and delicate sentiment which informed everything he did. A typical instance was his generous custom of giving over Steeplechase Park completely to the orphans for one day each year. Another example of his abiding tenderness may be seen in the set of chimes in Steeplechase Park erected in memory of his daughter. The first set was melted in the fire which completely destroyed his plant in 1907. Mr. Tilyou possessed high purpose and tenacity of will, decisiveness of thought and action, sound judgment, and a vivid, constructive imagination. In character and attainments he was a most notable, most estimable and most lovable man. Mr. Tilyou was a member of the National Democratic, Brooklyn, National and Atlantic City Yacht and Long Island clubs; Elks, Knights of Columbus and Royal Arcanum societies, and the Atlantic City Chamber of Commerce. His favorite recreations were yachting and motoring. He was married, Oct. 11, 1893, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of James O'Donnell, and is survived by five children: Edward F., Marie Helen, George C. Jr., Eileen and Francis S. Tilyou. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1914.

LOVEWELL, Nehemiah, soldier and scout, was born in New Hampshire, Jan. 9, 1726, son of Capt. John Lovewell (q. v.), the famous Indian fighter. He was a member of the New Hampshire militia, and served with great distinction in the French and Indian war as a lieutenant in Col. Blanchard's regiment, and later in the famous Rogers' Rangers. He commanded a company in Col. John Goffe's regiment in Gen. Amherst's army. As one of the early settlers of Newbury, Vt., where he located some time before 1770, he took an active part in opposing the unjust aggressions of the colony of New York against the New Hampshire grants. When the news of the conflict at Lexington, Mass., reached Newbury, he and other residents of that town at once started for the scene of the conflict, joining Walker's company of Col. Reed's regiment, New Hampshire troops. He was at the battle of Bunker Hill, and in November of that year (1775) assisted in fortifying Dorchester Heights. Returning to Vermont in 1776, he was put in charge of scouting in the northern wilderness of Vermont and New Hampshire. No one in the colony was better fitted for this important service. He was one of the most proficient riflemen in a country noted for its sharpshooters; he knew the language of the various tribes of Canadian Indians, and he held the honor

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Ed C. Flynn

S. C. Schenck

with Capt. Peleg Sunderland, another famous scout, of being able to outmatch any Indian in following a trail. Under orders of Gen. Gates in December, 1777, he, with Capt. Frye Bayley and Capt. John Powell, escorted Capt. Singleton, a British officer, who had been in Vermont negotiating an exchange of prisoners, to Montreal, Canada. Reaching St. Johns after intense suffering from hunger and cold, the entire party was arrested by the British and he was held a prisoner of war in Quebec until December, 1778. He was commissioned captain Feb. 1, 1780. He was engaged in a number of scouting expeditions in northern Vermont and New Hampshire during the rest of the war and thereafter. It is generally supposed that hostilities ended with the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1781, but at no time during the revolutionary period was Vermont more harassed by marauding parties from Canada than from the fall of 1781 until late in 1782. It was largely due to Capt. Lovewell and his brave scouts that the settlements in Vermont and New Hampshire were protected from being plundered and the residents from being taken prisoners to Canada. Lovewell was one of the grantees of Haverhill, N. H., and Colchester and Ferdinand, Vt. He resided in Corinth, Vt., several years after 1780, and was the first representative from Corinth to the state legislature in 1783. His last years were spent in Newbury. He was married Nov. 24, 1748, to Rachel Farwell, and had thirteen children: Catherine, wife of Col. John Taplin; Susannah; Hannah; Nehemiah; Betsey, wife of Mansfield Taplin; Henry Zaccheus; Jonathan; Robert; Vodica, wife of John Lovewell; John; Joseph and Rachel, wife of Samuel Hilliard. He died in Newbury, Vt., about 1800.

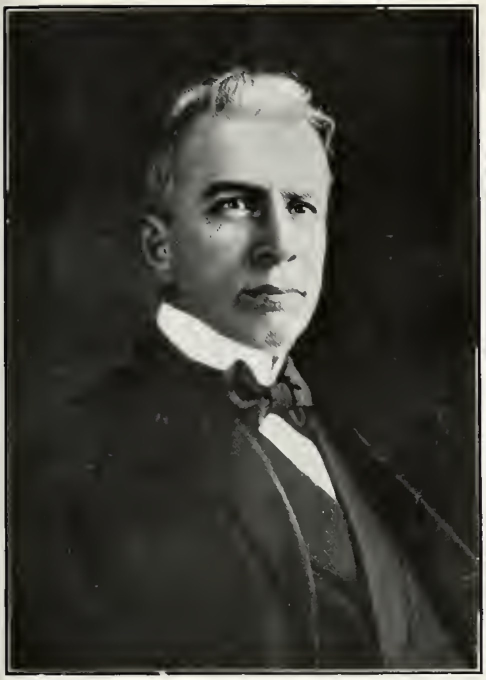
SCHENCK, Schuyler Charles, railway executive and banker, was born at Fulton, Oswego co., N. Y., Mar. 9, 1842, son of William and Mary (Falley) Schenck, and grandson of Jacob and Mary (Lott) Schenck. His father was a farmer and lumber merchant. Schuyler C. Schenck was educated in the public schools, and at an early age entered a general mercantile establishmernt at Fulton. Subsequently, he was for ten years associated with a hardware store at that place, having been admitted a partner in the business upon attaining his majority. In 1870 he removed to Toledo, O., and directly established himself in the coal and fuel business as local agent for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway Co., in which capacity he continued until his death. As a wholesale and retail dealer in coal and fuel, he was selling agent not only for the Lackawanna, but for other coal roads and companies. Immediately prior to his death he was appointed sales agent for the Lackawanna in Chicago, and for a brief period had charge of the company's fuel distributing departments in both that city and Toledo. He was also president of the Toledo & Indiana Railroad Co.; director, past vice-president and past president of the First National Bank, Toledo; director of the Union Savings Bank, and a trustee of the Lucas County Children's Home. For nearly half a century he was one of Toledo's most important and impelling factors in finance, business, charity and civic progress, and served as a member of council and of the park board. Throughout his entire career he had been a leader in industrial, philanthropic and municipal advancement. He was influential in the establishment and maintenance of Toledo Hospital, and from its inception was a member of the advisory board, while Mrs. Schenck still continues as a member of the board of trustees. He was known as a subscriber to virtually every charity of a public nature, and he gave liberally to the unfortunate and unhappy. He was a member of the Toledo, Toledo Country, Toledo Inverness and Middle Bass clubs. His political affiliation was with the Republican party, and he was a communicant of the First Congregational church. He was married Oct. 4, 1871, to Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of Hezekiah Richardson Dow, of Baldwinsville, N. Y.; she survives him, with four children: Daniel Dow, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Bartelle Sawyer Hamilton; Lewis Richardson, and Margaret Lucia, wife of Walter L. Haskell. He died at Toledo, O., June 3, 1913.

SMITH, William Alden, U. S. senator, was born at Dowagiac, Mich., May 12, 1859, son of George Richardson and Leah Margaret (Allen) Smith, and great-grandson of Capt. William Smith and his wife, Rebecca Abercrombie. His paternal grandparents were Abial Barney and Hannah (Putnam) Smith. His great-great-grandparents were James Abercrombie and Margery (Conkey) Smith. William A. Smith attended the public schools of his native town, and at twelve years of age moved with his parents to Grand Rapids, Mich., where he secured a position as cash and errand boy in a drygoods store. At fourteen he and his younger brother began a business of their own selling newspapers and popcorn. By this means and by serving as messenger boy in the Western Union Telegraph office he was able to support his parents for several years, his father being ill. In 1879 he became connected with the law firm of Burch & Montgomery, and in 1883 he was admitted to the bar. Upon the election of Mr. Montgomery to the bench he was made a member of the firm. Since 1899 he has been a partner in the firm of Smiley, Smith & Steven, one of the leading law firms of western Michigan. Mr. Smith's political career began in 1879, when he was enrolled on the list of pages for the Michigan house of representatives. During 1882–92 he was a member of the Republican state central committee, and in 1895–1907 represented the 5th Michigan district in the 54th to the 59th congresses, was unopposed for a seventh term and unanimously re-elected to the 60th congress. On Jan. 15, 1907, Mr. Smith was elected to the U. S. senate to succeed Hon. R. A. Alger for the term beginning March 4th, and on the death of Sen. Alger was elected to fill out the unexpired term, taking his seat on Feb. 11th. On the expiration of his term he was re-elected, his present term expiring March 3, 1919. He is president and principal owner of the Grand Rapids "Herald," the leading morning newspaper of western Michigan, and is also president of the Grand Rapids Savings Bank. In 1912 he conducted an investigation, for the U. S. senate, into the causes leading to the sinking of the steamer Titanic, his report being unanimously adopted by the senate; he has also taken part in the investigation of the Mexican revolution. Courageous, determined and self-reliant, Sen. Smith has fought his way to a high place in the political, social and business affairs of his state. The honorary degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth College in 1901. He is a member of the Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.; Detroit Athletic Club, Detroit, Mich., and Peninsula and Kent Country clubs of Grand Rapids, Mich. His favorite diversions are horseback riding and baseball. He was married Oct. 21, 1886, to Nana A., daughter of Peter Osterhout, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and has one son, William Alden Smith, Jr., secretary and assistant manager of the Herald Publishing Co. of Grand Rapids, and publisher of the "Kalamazoo Telegraph-Press, Kalamazoo, Mich.

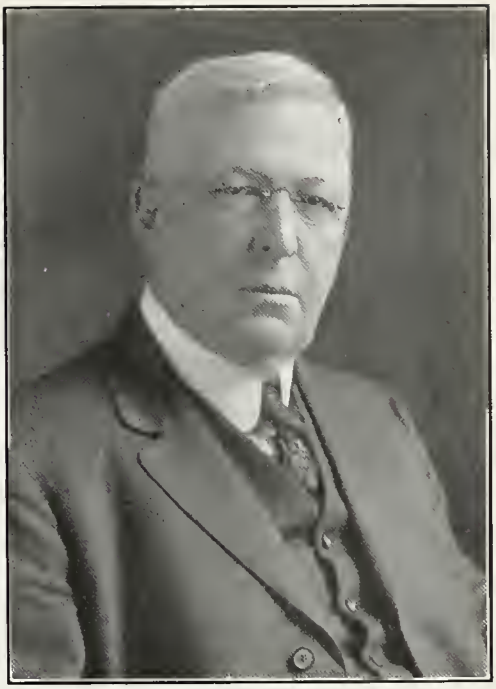
PAUL, Amasa Copp, lawyer, was born at Wakefield, N. H., Sept. 12, 1857, son of Hiram and Mary Porter (Copp) Paul. His first paternal American ancestor was Daniel Paul, who came over from Ipswich, England, in the early part of the seventeenth century and settled at Kittery, Me. Upon his mother's side Mr. Paul is descended from William Copp, a native of Honely, Warwickshire, who came to Boston, Mass., with his wife Judith in 1635. He or his son David, an elder in the North Church, gave the name to Copp's Hill, whereon the citizens of Boston gathered to watch the battle of Bunker Hill. Mr. Paul's great-great-grandfather was Capt. David Copp, a revolutionary soldier, holding successively the ranks of captain, major and lieutenant-colonel of New Hampshire militia; he was one of the original settlers of the town of Wakefield and was prominent in the affairs of the town and state. Mr. Paul was educated in the public schools of New Hampshire and at Dartmouth College, where he was for two years a member of the class of 1878. Removing to Washington, D. C., he taught in the public schools for four years and entered the National University law school, where he was graduated LL.B. in 1880. He was admitted to the bar soon afterward. During 1881—84 he served as assistant examiner in the United States patent office. He took a post-graduate course at Columbian University (now George Washington University) and received the degree of LL.M. in 1882. In June, 1884, he removed to Minneapolis, Minn., where he began the practice of his profession, and where he has acquired a large and extensive business. He has made a specialty of the law of patents and trade-marks, and is recognized as a leading authority in those branches of the law. He is the author of "Paul on Trade-Marks" (1903), which has had a wide circulation. Mr. Paul is a member of the Minneapolis, Athletic, Minikahda and Automobile clubs of Minneapolis, and is a life member of the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts and the Minnesota Historical Society. Since his residence in Minneapolis he has taken an active interest in civic affairs. He has long been a member of the Commercial (now Athletic) Club, and was its president in 1901–02. Mr. Paul was married, May 11, 1881, to Ella Mortimer, daughter of Dr. Mortimer Williams, of Moorefield, W. Va.

BERGEN, Paul David, missionary, was born at Bellefontaine, O., July 19, 1860, son of George Providence and Mary E. (Bentley) Bergen, and a descendant of Hans Hansen Bergen, a native of Bergen, Norway, who removed to Holland and in 1633 to New Amsterdam, where he owned land and lived near the Fort, now Pearl street, New York. From him and his wife Sarah Jansen de Rapelie, the first white female child born in New Amsterdam, the line of descent is traced through their son Jores and his first wife Sarah Stryker; their son Hans Jores and his wife Setje van Wyckler; their son Jores and his wife ———— Hoogland; their son John B. and his wife Sara Stryker; their son George I. and his wife Rebecca Coombs; and their son David Coombs and his wife Nancy Boice, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. He was educated at Park College, Mo.; at Parsons College, Ia., and at Lake Forest University, Ill., being graduated at the last in 1880. He attended Princeton Theological Seminary two years, was graduated at McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, in 1883, and then went to China as a missionary of the Presbyterian church. While home on a furlough in 1892 he pursued post graduate work for one year at Johns Hopkins University. At the time of his arrival in Tsinaufu, China, in 1883, there were no foreigners residing in the hostile city, excepting one or two Roman Catholic priests and two families of the American Presbyterian Mission. In common with most of the missionaries in Shantung at that time, Mr. Bergen adopted the Chinest garb, early taking over a section of the evangelistic field about Tsinaufu, and was a faithful and enthusiastic itinerator as well as an exceptionally successful street-chapel preacher. He gave special attention to the German language, and when in 1898 the Germans took that part of Shantung in which his work lay he was enabled to maintain pleasant relations with the German authorities. During the Boxer rebellion Dr. Bergen led a small company of German soldiers to rescue fourteen or fifteen Germans and three American colleagues. It was a hard week's work and extremely dangerous. The German Emperor afterwards sent him a medal "for service under great danger" and a fine expression of appreciation. In 1902 he became president of Tengchow College, which a year later was moved to Weihsien. When the English Baptist Mission joined in a union for higher education, the Shantung Christian University was launched, with Dr. Bergen at the head of the Union Arts College. Despite predictions of failure, the union proved a gratifying success, due largely to the exceptional personality of the first president of its arts college. Dr. Bergen was a clear and correct speaker of the Chinese language, and was deeply versed in Chinese literature. He was also well read in English literature, and possessed the rare faculty of rapid reading combined with the ability to reproduce a succinct and interesting outline of an entire book. He, himself, commanded a charming English style, and after he was invalided home in 1913 delivered a series of lectures on Chinese topics at the School of Missions, Hartford, Conn. A lover of nature, especially of animals, he was an authority in ornithology, made a collection of birds, animals and fishes, trained a score or more of taxidermists; and at the college in Wei Heien prepared a museum of natural history which contained specimens of three-fourths of the birds of China. In 1910 he was a delegate to the World's Missionary Conference in Edinburgh. Dr. Bergen was possessed of a sane enthusiasm for the uplifting of the Chinese people. He was characterized by patience, courage, urbanity, humor, kindness of heart, optimism, lofty piety and self-abnegation. A sweet-natured, cultured Christian gentleman, the extraordinary beauty of his character impressed all with whom he came in contact. Lake Forest University conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1903. He was married Aug. 13, 1883, to Mary I., daughter of John McKinney, of Aledo, Ill.; his fitting complement in disposition and his peer in wit and culture, she walked bravely and helpfully with him to the earthly parting of the ways; of this union one child survives, a son, Paul Chalfant Bergen. Dr. Bergen died near Hartford, Conn., Aug. 8, 1915.

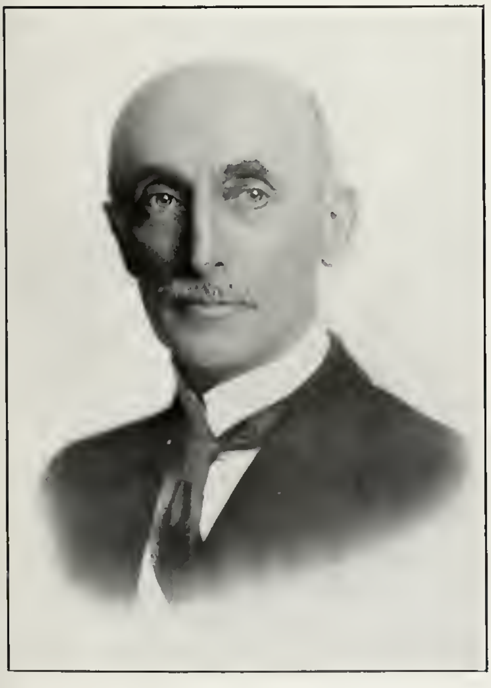
CASTLE, Henry Anson, lawyer and journalist, was born near Quincy, Ill., Aug. 22, 1841, son of Timothy Hunt and Julia Ann (Boyd) Castle. His first American ancestor was Henry Castle, a native of England, who, with his wife, Hannah Squires, came to America and settled in Connecticut in 1639; from him the line descends through his son Isaac, who married Joanna Richardson; their son Israel, who married Eunice Terrell; their



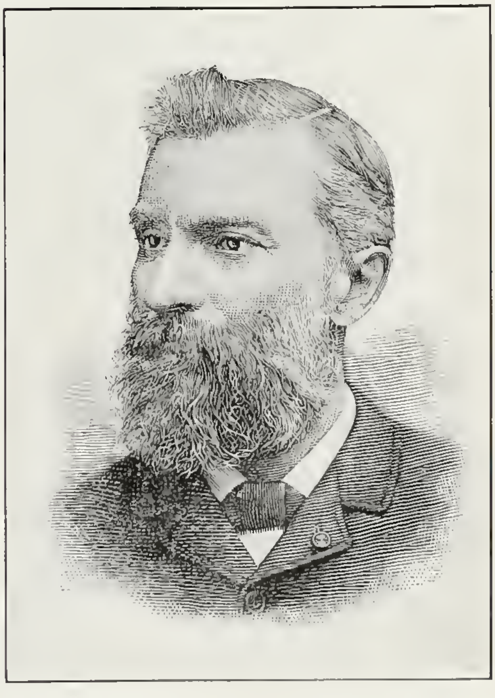
WILLIAM A. SMITH
U. S. SENATOR



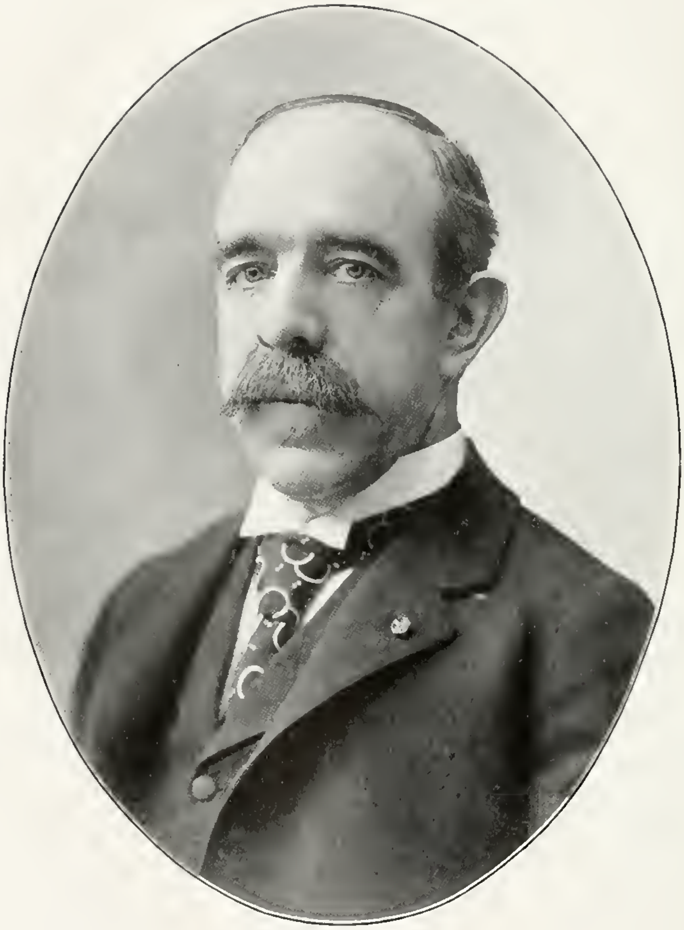
AMASA C. PAUL
LAWYER



PAUL D. BERGEN
MISSIONARY



HENRY A. CASTLE
LAWYER AND JOURNALIST



Clark H. Sampson

son Timothy, who married Mary Hunt; their son Philo, who married Jerusha Dix, and was the grandfather of Henry A. Castle. The four great-grandfathers were all soldiers in the revolutionary war. Henry A. Castle was educated in the public schools and at a seminary in Quincy, and was graduated at McKendree College with the degree of B.S. in 1862, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1882. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Federal army as a private in the 73d Ill. volunteers. He served in Gen. Sheridan's division of the Army of the Cumberland, and after three months was made sergeant major. At the battle of Stone River he was so severely wounded that he was honorably discharged. Upon recovery, however, he raised a company and re-entered the service as captain of company A, 137th Ill., serving until the close of his term and receiving an honorable discharge in October, 1864. He was admitted to the bar in 1865, and practiced first at Quincy and later at St. Paul, Minn. In 1876 he became editor and proprietor of the St. Paul "Daily Dispatch," which he sold in 1886. As an editor, his style was clear, forcible, and animated; his paper was always an able advocate and defender of the principles of the Republican party, and he himself was personally active and prominent in its service. In 1885–86 he was president of the Minnesota State Editorial Association. Politically, he served his state as a member of its legislature in 1873; as adjutant-general in 1875–76; and as state oil inspector during 1883–87, rendering a report upon the illuminating properties of oils, which was widely complimented by scientific bodies. In 1892 he was appointed postmaster of St. Paul, and applied all his energies to increasing the efficiency of the local service. During 1875–87 he was either secretary, treasurer, or chairman of the Republican state central committee in all but two of the state campaigns. He is an able and attractive public speaker, and has delivered many Decoration-day and Fourth-of-July addresses, as well as numerous lectures and addresses on miscellaneous subjects. Capt. Castle was prominent in the affairs of the Grand Army of the Republic, was department commander in 1872–75, and was commander of the Loyal Legion of Minnesota in 1895. He had been a director of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce since 1872; was its first vice-president, 1884–86, and its president in 1887. He also served as president of the North St. Paul Land Co. He was auditor for the post-office department at Washington in 1897–1903, and counsel for the U. S. Postal Commission in 1907. He was the author of "The Army Mule and Other War Stories" (1897); "History of St. Paul" (1911) and "History of Minnesota" (1915). In 1901–02 he contributed to the North American Review a valuable series of articles on the "Defects and Dangers of the Postal Service." He also wrote on postal subjects for "Harpers' Weekly," "McClure's Magazine," the "Saturday Evening Post," "The Independent" and other leading publications, and served as counsel for several postal improvement associations. He was a member of the Minnesota Historical Society, National Geographic Society, and Sons of the American Revolution, and was a member of the bar of Illinois, Minnesota and the District of Columbia. He was married Apr. 18, 1865, to Margaret Wesley, daughter of Rev. James F. Jaquess, D.D., of Quincy, Ill., and is survived by five children: Helen S., Col. Charles W., U. S. A., Mary J., Margaret, wife of Ed. R. Stone, and Anne, wife of Fred Christy. He died at Silver Lake, Minn., Aug. 16, 1916.

SAMPSON, Clark Hamilton, merchant and manufacturer, was born in Hatfield, Hampshire co., Mass., Sept. 17, 1850, son of Elijah N. and Agnes (Hubbard) Sampson, and a descendant of Abraham Sampson, who came from England and joined the Plymouth colony two years after the first voyage of the Mayflower. He was also descended from John Alden and Miles Standish. He was educated under private tutorship and at the schools of Hatfield and Northampton, and served an apprenticeship in a large dry goods store until twenty-one years of age, when he became secretary of a manufacturing corporation at Northampton. Subsequently he entered the employ of the Corticelli Silk Mills, and for some time represented them in New York city. In 1879 he removed to St. Louis, Mo., and opened a wholesale establishment for the company, entering at once upon a business which was uniformly successful. A man of practical ideas, large resourcefulness and superior organizing capacity, he was conspicuous for his energy, prompt action and tenacity of purpose. Candid and courteous in manner, and inflexible in the rectitude of his business transactions, he wielded a large influence in business circles, and was no less esteemed for his moral worth and his devotion to the welfare of his adopted city. He organized the Colonial Trust Co. of St. Louis, and was its president until forced to resign because of ill health. He was president of the Corticelli Silk Co. and the St. Louis Manufacturing Co., and a director in the St. Louis and Suburban Railway Co., the American Credit Indemnity Co., and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co. Notwithstanding the fact that his large business interests were exacting in their requirements, he was always able to respond to the demands of the public for his services, and ready to labor for the public good. He was chairman of the finance committee in charge of the Grand Army encampment in 1887 and raised $90,000 for entertaining purposes; was chairman of the finance committee that raised funds and erected the first monument to Gen. Grant; chairman of the delegation through whose labors the national Republican convention was brought to St. Louis in 1896; president of the Missouri state commission created by Gov. Stephens to represent the interests of Missouri at the trans-Mississippi and international exposition held at Omaha in 1898; founder of the New England Society of St. Louis, of which he was president, and president of the Missouri Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and deputy governor-general of the Missouri and of the National Society of Colonial Wars. He was also a director of the St. Louis World's Fair. Mr. Sampson was married at Long Branch, N. J., Oct. 20, 1882, to Mary, daughter of George Ryer, of New York, and had four children: Marjorie, Hazel, Maybell and Helen, wife of Melville B. Hall. He died in St. Louis, Mo., Mar. 31, 1904.

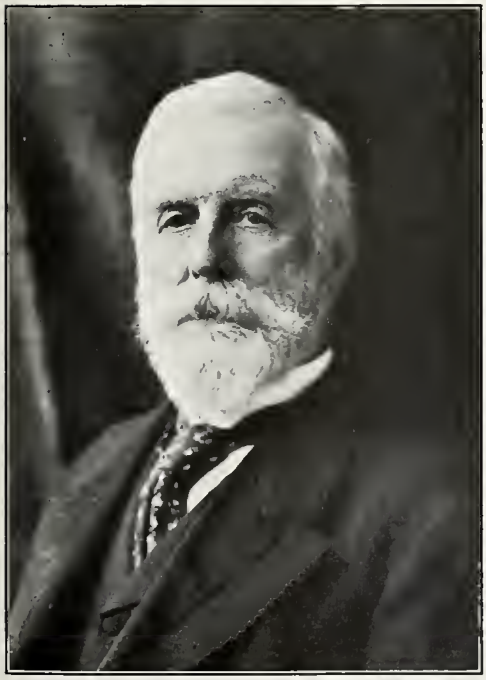
PRENTICE, Leon Hamline, contractor, was born at Lockport, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1847, son of Alonzo Tyng and Emeline (Rockwell) Prentice. His first paternal American ancestor was Henry Prentice, a native of Nazing, Essex co., England, who emigrated to this country in 1638 and settled in Cambridge, Mass.; from him and his wife Joan ——— the line of descent is traced through their son Henry and his wife Mary Gove; their son Rev Nathaniel and his wife Mary Tyng; their son John and his wife Dorothy Sexton (or Saxton); and their son John and his wife Olive Kibbe, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. His father was a jeweler and watch-maker. On the maternal side he is descended from Deacon William Rockwell, who emigrated from England in 1630 and settled in Dorchester, Mass., where he became a selectman, and was later admitted freeman. Subsequently he removed to Sunsetting (now Windsor), Conn., where he was also chosen deacon and was one of the leading men of the settlement. The family occupied prominent positions as professional men, preachers of the Gospel and statesmen. Eight have been U. S. senators, no less than twenty-three have represented their districts in the lower house of congress, and several were supreme court judges. Leon H. Prentice received a public school education, and later pursued a course at Bryant & Stratton's Business College. In 1863 he entered the employ of R. T. Crane & Bro. (now Crane Co.), Chicago, as office boy, remaining until 1877, when he became associated with A. B. Hay in the steam and hot water heating business under the firm name of Hay & Prentice. In 1885 the firm was incorporated under the style of Hay & Prentice Co., and in August, 1888, it became L. H. Prentice Co., with Mr. Prentice as president and his only son, Leon H. Prentice, Jr., as vice-president. This company, since its inception in 1877, has met with unqualified success, and has undertaken and completed contracts representing millions of dollars in nearly every part of the United States and Canada. The plant is equipped with an engineering department capable of meeting every demand, and also maintains a large sheet metal department, a well equipped machine shop, and a blacksmith shop. Among the more important contracts executed by the company may be mentioned the Hippodrome, Flat Iron and the New York "Times" buildings, New York city; Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia; the City Hall Square, Harvester, Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co., McCormick, Marshall Field & Co. and the Illinois Athletic Club building, Hotel La Salle, Hotel Sherman and the Blackstone Hotel, of Chicago. In all it has equipped with heating or ventilating apparatus over 125 office and mercantile buildings, 175 residences, more than 75 railroad stations and buildings, and about 200 clubs, theatres, libraries, churches, hotels, apartment houses, schools, hospitals and asylums. Careful study and attention are accorded all contracts and of the early steam heating contractors, the L. H. Prentice Co. is the only one with the original founder still in active business in this country. In politics Mr. Prentice is a Republican, and he is a member of the Union League Club, the Navy League, Sons of the American Revolution and Founders and Patriots of America. His chief recreation is experimental farming. Mr. Prentice was married, Oct. 1, 1874, to Julia, daughter of Dr. Emanuel Honsinger of Chicago, and of their four children, two survive: Elizabeth Honsinger wife of Loomis Charles Johnson, of St. Louis, Mo., and Lucy Ann Clark, wife of George W. Yeoman, of Detroit, Mich.

WARREN, Benjamin Franklin, civil engineer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 25, 1845, son of James William and Mary Sellers (Hobson) Warren. On the maternal side he was a descendant of William Warner, who came to Philadelphia from Blockley, England, prior to the arrival of William Penn; bought five hundred acres of land from the Indians on the west side of the Schuylkill, and named this plantation Blockley. Our subject's father, a native of Halifax, N. S., was a railroad promoter. The son was educated in the public and Central High schools of Philadelphia, and for two years traveled throughout Europe and the Orient. Returning home, he was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1876 at the head of his class, of which he was valedictorian. He began his professional career as civil engineer in the service of the Tidewater Oil Co., and soon developed marked ability in his chosen line of work. He laid the first pipe line to carry oil to the seaboard, an undertaking fraught with great difficulties owing to obstructions from an opposing company and the railroads, as well as natural obstacles. He continued in the employ of the Tidewater company until the close of his life, respected and esteemed by a large circle of friends. His home was in Philadelphia until 1887, when he removed to Brooklyn, N. Y. He was a member of the Engineers' Club, Philadelphia, and of the University of Pennsylvania Club, New York city. His favorite pursuits were reading and the study of geology. He was a man of kind and generous nature, giving a helping hand to all who sought his aid. His mind was dominated by a large intelligence, which recognized the highest claims of professional duty, of citizenship, and of friendship. He was married in June, 1887, to Emma Frances, daughter of John Kinzey, of Philadelphia; she died in 1906. Mr. Warren died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Apr. 26, 1914.

SHERMAN, Byron, underwriter, was born at Homer, N. Y., June 3, 1824, son of John and Lucy Pomeroy (King) Sherman and great-great-great-grandson of Rev. John Sherman, who came from Emanuel College, Cambridge, England, to Watertown, Mass.; from him the line is traced through his son James, his son John and his son Thomas, who was the grandfather of our subject. Byron Sherman entered mercantile life in New York city in 1844 and with capital contributed by his father, formed the firm of Barry, Way & Sherman. In 1859 he removed to Morristown, N. J., still retaining, however, his business interests in New York. In 1873, he became general agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., at St. Louis, Mo., with a territory attached to the agency which embraced the states of Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas and the territory of New Mexico. Throughout this extensive district, by constant travel and the initiation of business methods characterized by large views, liberality and scrupulous integrity, he acquired in an extraordinary degree the confidence and friendship of business men. On his retirement from office in 1892, he returned to Morristown, N. J. He was one of the founders of Morristown Memorial Hospital, an institution occupying today a conspicuous place and exercising a wide usefulness. He added to a capacity for practical activity a life of art and literature as well. The Presbyterian Church at Morris Plains, founded by his father-in-law, Gordon Burnham, found in him a liberal friend and was enabled greatly to enlarge its sphere of work. Despite his advancing years, Mr. Sherman traveled extensively and was familiar with many parts of the Orient, as well as Europe and the near East. In politics, he was a loyal supporter of the Republican party. In his character were found traits which inspired many with his own high personal ideals. He was twice married: (1) Feb. 24, 1847, to Mary, daughter of Daniel Pomeroy, of Brooklyn, N. Y. She died Mar. 23, 1849, leaving two sons, Byron, who died when twelve years of age, and who inspired the beautiful children's tale of "Ernest," written by Mrs. Frederick G. Burnham, of Morristown, his aunt; the elder son, Charles Pomeroy

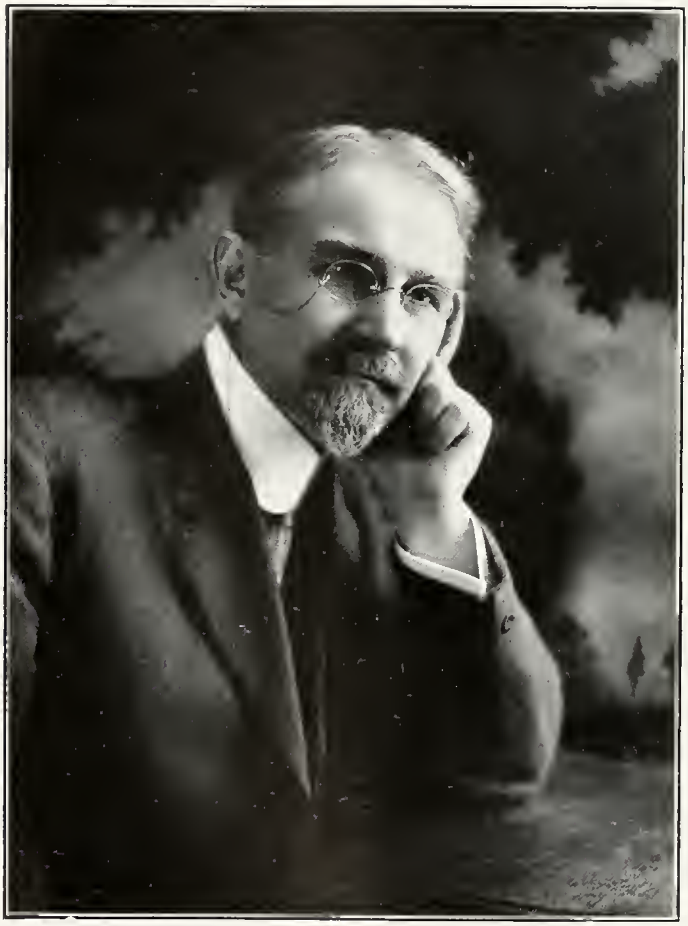
LEON H. PRENTICE
CONTRACTOR

BENJAMIN F. WARREN
CIVIL ENGINEER



BYRON SHERMAN
UNDERWRITER

HARVEY R. KEELER
JURIST



Howard Gates

Sherman, is a practising lawyer in Philadelphia. Mr. Sherman was married (2), Nov. 30, 1852, to Julia A., daughter of Gordon Burnham, of Morristown, N. J. She died Sept. 22, 1915, leaving a son, Gordon E., and two daughters, Julia Frances and Edith, widow of Charles Gordon Knox, all of Morristown, N. J. During the years in which she survived her husband, Mrs. Sherman was able to maintain and expand the philanthropic liberalities which Mr. Sherman had so much at heart. He died at Morristown, N. J., Feb. 27, 1899.

KEELER, Harvey Ray, jurist, was born in Harlem twp., Delaware co., Ohio, July 1, 1858, son of Ransom Noble and Maria (Campbell) Keeler. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Ralph Keeler, who came from England early in the seventeenth century and settled in Connecticut. His second wife was Sarah Whelpley, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Samuel and his wife Sarah St. John; their son Joseph and his wife Elizabeth Whitney; their son Elijah and his wife Sarah Keeler; their son Elijah and his wife Elinor Squires, to their son Diodatus and his wife Orilla Hill, who were the grandparents of Harvey Ray Keeler. Diodatus (VI) was the owner of a farm, upon which he also conducted a stone quarry, tannery and sawmill, employing thirty men. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church and superintendent of the Sunday school. On the maternal side the subject was a descendant of Alexander Campbell (q.v.), theologian, who founded the Disciples of Christ, commonly known as the Christian Church, and sometimes called Campbellites. Ransom Noble Keeler, father of the subject, was likewise farmer, tanner and lumber manufacturer, and succeeded his parent as elder in the same Presbyterian Church and as superintendent of its Sunday school. Harvey Ray Keeler received his preliminary education at Doane Academy, Granville, Ohio, and was graduated A.B. at Denison University in 1880. After a few months in Cincinnati, Dayton and Cleveland in the employ of the Bradstreet Mercantile Agency, he began the study of law in Cleveland under the preceptorship of Attorney George Sowden. He was admitted to the bar of Ohio in 1885, and in that year began the practice of his profession in Cleveland. In 1895 he was appointed assistant prosecuting attorney of Cuyahoga county and was subsequently twice elected prosecuting attorney of that county. In 1904 he was elected judge of the common pleas court, serving seven years in that office. In 1906 the president of the University of West Virginia offered him the office of dean of the department of law of that institution, but he declined to accept. As prosecuting attorney he had many interesting cases. One of them attracting nation-wide attention was that of Cassie L. Chadwick, who had posed as the illegitimate daughter of Andrew Carnegie, forged his name to documents purporting to be notes for one and a half million dollars, put up these documents with a confiding banker and succeeded in obtaining large sums of money. She was under indictment in the federal court on charge of wrecking a national bank, and in the criminal branch of the common pleas court on charge of forgery. She was tried in the federal court, found guilty, and sentenced to the penitentiary, where she died. He was a member of the board of trustees of Denison University, and he was also a trustee of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, Cleveland. He was appointed by Gov. Harmon delegate to meetings of the international convention for prison reform. Politically he was a Republican, and he was a communicant of Euclid Avenue Baptist church. He was a member of the National Geographical Society, Ohio State Bar Association, Cuyahoga County Bar Association, Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, Dover Bay Country Club, and Sigma Chi college fraternity. In the course of his professional life he had practiced in all the courts of the state, and also the supreme court of Michigan and the supreme court of the United States. He was an able, fearless, honorable, upright judge, a faithful and loyal representative of the people, and a brilliant, bold, aggressive and successful practitioner in his profession. He was married at Conneaut, O., Jan. 21, 1888, to Cora L., daughter of Seymour A. Boughton, of the Lake Shore Railroad Co. She survived him, with four children: Robert B., a broker of Cleveland; Horace Bushnell, representative in Cincinnati of the National City Co. of New York city; Helen Rhoda, and Katherine Keeler. He died at Dover Bay, O., Oct. 7, 1915. Portrait opposite page 202.

GATES, Howard Baker, physician and surgeon, was born at San José, Cal., Nov. 23, 1867, son of Freeman and Adeline M. (Rhodes) Gates, and grandson of Freeman Gates, who removed from Shoreham, Vt., to the vicinity of Syracuse, N. Y., about 1835. His father, who had served as principal of the first public school at San José, subsequently established the San José Institute, the most pretentious private school in that section. His father's death threw him early upon his own resources. He received his preliminary education in the schools of San José, including the University of the Pacific, working his way through, and entered the University of California, where he was graduated in 1893, having been obliged to leave college for a year to earn sufficient money to complete his course. He studied for two years at Cooper Medical College, San Francisco, and received the degree of M. D. in the New York Homeopathic Medical College, supplementing his work in the hospitals and post-graduate schools of New York. In 1895 he began the practice of his profession at San José in association with Dr. William Keith. From the first his work was highly successful, and his practice multiplied. Sympathetic, painstaking, tireless, he soon drew to himself a large circle of devoted patients. During 1899-1902 he was health officer of San José, and during 1904-10 was surgeon and superintendent of the County (Santa Clara) Hospital. In 1906 Dr. Gates went to Europe, spending two years in the hospitals of Vienna, Berne and Berlin. He then determined to devote his time exclusively to surgery and settled in Los Angeles, where he at once acquired a large practice and became known as one of the leading surgeons of the Southwest. That he had the power to relieve human suffering, to save human life, to cheer human distress, was to him more than all else; as his skill became known, the demands upon his time and services overwhelmed him, and his health became impaired. He possessed in a high degree the qualities inherent in greatness. In him unusual mental acumen was united with an extraordinary capacity for work. He was married in San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 22, 1897, to Amelia, daughter of Louis Levinson, and had one son, Harold Keith Gates. Dr. Gates died in Rome, Italy, May 8, 1914.

LOVE, Alfred Henry, merchant and philanthropist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 7, 1830, son of William H. and Rachel (Evans) Love. He was graduated A.B. at the Central High School, of Philadelphia in 1847, and in 1851 became associated in business with his father, a dealer in woolen goods. As senior member of the firm of A. H. Love & Co., he continued in the woolen commission business for a period of over sixty years. In 1845 he was one of the founders of the American Literary Union, which was chartered in 1858, and of which he served as president from 1875 until the close of his life. In 1866 he assisted in organizing the Universal Peace Union, which he also served as president until his death; was instrumental in forming over fifty other branches, and was a patron of the International Council of Women. He was actively interested in the abolition movement, and was vice-president of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society. Other causes advocated by him were temperance, the welfare of the Indians, and prison reform. For over fifty years he was a member, and at one time vice-president of the Pennsylvania Prison Society, and was editor of the "Prison Journal." The cause of peace claimed his untiring devotion, and at the outbreak of the civil war he refused to sell goods for army use, which action resulted in the dissolution of the firm with which he was connected. A speaker of intense earnestness, he delivered many addresses on peace, reformatory and philanthropic subjects, and contributed numerous articles regarding them to various magazines. He was editor of "The Bond of Peace," "The Voice of Peace," "The Peacemaker," and "Court of Arbitration" for more than forty years. He was connected with the Philadelphia Board of Trade, the Trade League, and various commercial and benevolent associations. He belonged to the liberal branch of Friends and, without sectarianism, believed in practical religion. He was married Jan. 13, 1853, to Susan Henry, daughter of John Brown, of Burlington county, N. J.; their children were: William Henry, John Brown and Elizabeth Ellis Love. He died in Philadelphia, June 29, 1913.

SCHAFFNER, Louis, merchant, was born in Alsace (then belonging to France), July 25, 1827, son of Frederick and Salome Schaffner. Coming to America at nine years of age, his educational opportunities were limited, but he was an indefatigable reader, and by his own efforts acquired a liberal education. He began his business career in New York city, where he and his brother engaged in the dry goods trade. At the outbreak of the civil war he organized the first volunteer company, which was mustered in, May 7, 1861, as company A, 7th N. Y. volunteers, and of which he was first lieutenant and adjutant. In the following October he became captain in the 82d regiment, N. Y. volunteers, and in November, 1862, major of the 156th regiment, N. Y. volunteers. Thereafter he was successively captain in invalid corps (June, 1863); lieutenant-colonel in invalid corps (July, 1863); provost marshal of prisoners in Rock Island barracks (Nov. 15, 1863, to Mar. 8, 1864); lieutenant-colonel of 153d regiment, Illinois infantry volunteers (Feb. 27, 1865), serving until honorably discharged at the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Big Bethel and Balls Bluff, Va. After the war he settled in Chicago, Ill., where he was a tobacco merchant during 1873-94. He was on the staff of Gov. Cullom as brigadier-general and paymaster in 1877, and as colonel and aide-de-camp in 1879, and was on Gov. Hamilton's staff as colonel and aide-de-camp in 1883. Col. Schaffner was commander of Post 27, G. A. R., Chicago, in 1869, and in the same year was a member of the committee that planned and inaugurated the observance of Memorial Day. He was U. S. assistant assessor in 1866–70, and for five years following was alderman of the old 17th ward, Chicago; was a member of the board of education in 1872–73, and was a presidential elector in the election of Pres. Hayes. In Masonic circles he attained high rank; he was a charter member and life member of Lincoln Park Lodge No. 611; life member of Corinthian chapter No. 69; charter member of St. Bernard commandery, the organization of which he was first to suggest, and a member (Scottish Rite 32°) of Oriental consistory. Col. Schaffner was possessed of an exceedingly generous disposition; he was straightforward, frank and outspoken, of unquestioned probity, and prompt and conscientious in all his dealings. His favorite pursuit was reading, and so ardently did he range through the fields of literature that he was recognized as a widely-read and well-educated man. He was married in Chicago, Nov. 22, 1866, to Ida, daughter of Isaac Rutishauser, a Swiss manufacturer who came to America in 1858. Their children were: Lucy I., Julia A., C. Louise and Unita, an adopted daughter. Col. Schaffner died in Chicago, May, 5, 1914. Portrait opposite page 205.

HEATH, Perry Sanford, journalist and capitalist, was born near Muncie, Ind., Aug. 31, 1857, son of Jacob W. and Rhoda A. (Perdieu) Heath. His father was a farmer and also a lay minister in the Methodist Episcopal church. At the age of fourteen, the son entered a newspaper office to learn the printer's trade. In 1877 he became an editor of the "Muncie Weekly Times," and soon thereafter he established "The Daily Times," Muncie's first daily newspaper, of which he was managing editor and publisher until 1881, when he established the "Dakota Pioneer," the first newspaper at Aberdeen, S. Dak. Later he went to Washington as a general newspaper correspondent and organized and conducted the National Associated Press, became identified with official affairs and made the acquaintance of many public men. In 1894 he purchased a controlling interest in the Cincinnati "Commercial Gazette," and was its president, editor and general manager. He was influential in securing Pres. McKinley's nomination at St. Louis, Mo., in 1896. He had charge of the literary and publication bureau of the Republican National committee for both the New York and Chicago branches of the committee during the presidential campaigns of 1888, 1892, 1896 and 1900. He was secretary of the Republican National Committee during the chairmanship of Marcus A. Hanna. He declined the nomination to Congress in 1890. He was appointed by Pres. McKinley first assistant and acting postmaster-general in March, 1897, and was accorded the unusual compliment of confirmation by the senate without the customary reference to committee. During the summer and autumn of 1896 Mr. Heath exerted much interest and influence in unionizing non-union printing offices in Chicago, and succeeded in bringing into the union a number of the largest non-union offices in Illinois, comprising 12,000 men, on account of which the Allied Printers' Union in Chicago, the Typographical Union of Washington, D. C., and the International Typographical Union elected him an honorary member. As first assistant and acting postmaster-general he established the custom of confining government contracts for emergency printing to union shops, secured legislation in behalf of the post-office employees and established and made possible the rural free delivery of mail. While in Washington he made a study of financial subjects, and became interested in several banking and industrial institutions. Between 1881 and

Alfred H Love

LOUIS SCHAFFNER
MERCHANT

PERRY S. HEATH
JOURNALIST

ERNEST L. CARR
FINANCIER

CHARLES C. BARRY
LAWYER AND BANKER

1894 he was probably the most prolific copy-producer in the country, and created during his direction of the old National Associated Press the most complete system of news condensation and the present "flash bulletin" of wire news. He was prominently identified with the various constitutional conventions in North and South Dakota, which resulted in a division of the territory and admission of the same into the Union. In recognition of this he was tendered by Pres. Harrison the position of governor for the two Dakotas after congress had passed the enabling act, and the ratification of the constitution for the two states was to be submitted to the people thereof, a position warranting a United States senatorship. When he visited Russia in 1887, nihilists were rampant, and he later wrote many magazine articles and published a book entitled "A Hoosier in Russia," which had an extensive and successful circulation. He was chairman of the committee of arrangements of the triennial convention of the International Postal Union, which met in Washington City in 1897, one of the most important international bodies that ever assembled in this country. He was chosen sole arbitrator to pass upon a long-pending dispute between the United States government and the Western Union Telegraph Co. as to the rate of tolls to be paid on government messages, and his report when made, involving a very broad principle and a million dollars, was promptly accepted by the U. S. court of claims, Western Union Telegraph Co. and the Federal government as a satisfactory adjustment of the controversy—all of which was ratified by congress. The arduous duties performed by him in organizing, establishing and maintaining the military postal service during the Spanish-American war are matters of history. Mr. Heath purchased the Salt Lake "Tribune" in 1901, of which he became editor and general manager, and established the Salt Lake "Evening Telegram" in 1903, both of which he disposed of in 1905. He was an incorporator and director (1901–03) of the Salt Lake–Los Angeles railroad. At the present time he is interested in various industries, commercial, gas, oil and mining companies, and is the owner of much real estate. He is a member of the Authors' Club of London, Eng.; the Gridiron, National and National Rifle clubs of Washington, D. C., the Alta Club of Salt Lake City, Utah, and numerous others. Mr. Heath was married Sept. 17, 1890, to Ella, daughter of Capt. George W. Conway of Louisville, Ky.

CARR, Ernest Leighton, financier, was born at Melrose, Mass., Nov. 5, 1874, son of George Edwin and Martha Frances (Watts) Carr. He was graduated at the Melrose high school and became associated with the Old Colony Trust Co. in 1892, remaining until 1898, when he accepted the office of treasurer of the United Electric Securities Co. In this capacity he had the general direction and management of the company and of the various electric lighting and public service corporations, which it controlled and he held that position until the close of his life. Mr. Carr early evinced a desire to devote his life to the best interests of humanity. As a member of the First Baptist church of Melrose, he was among the foremost to bestow his money, his advice and his personal service to accomplish the welfare of the organization. For years he was a director of the Melrose Y. M. C. A. and was a member of the board of the Melrose Hospital Association. He was one of the leaders in the great campaign for the new hospital, and his ability in securing funds for this work was most signally demonstrated. While keen in perception Mr. Carr was always a patient plodder for all the facts in the case, was calm in judgment, sure in his grasp of the essential principles, simple and straight-forward in statement, unyielding as to convictions and always ready for action according to his conclusion. In the family circle he was a tender companion, a loving husband and a provident father. He was a member of the Melrose and Belleview Golf clubs, and was a director in various financial and business organizations. He was married Oct. 16, 1900, to Lillian, daughter of Albert B. Franklin, who was of the same family as Benjamin Franklin, the statesman. She survived him with four children: Dorothy, Marjorie, John and Franklin Carr. He died at Melrose, Mass., July 13, 1914.

BARRY, Charles Copeland, lawyer, banker and philanthropist, was born at Melrose, Mass., July 11, 1848, son of Royal Pierce and Elizabeth (Serrat) Barry. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of Melrose, and began his business career in the service of W. E. Coffin & Co., iron merchants, Boston. When this firm retired from business in 1878, he became a clerk in the office of Ropes, Gray & Loring, afterwards Ropes, Gray & Gorham, attorneys of Boston, and for years prior to his death was confidential clerk as well as a member of the corporation. He was also a trustee of the Melrose Savings Bank, and from 1874 was secretary and treasurer of the Boston Associates. Mr. Barry was interested in every social, forward and welfare movement. He was past president (1895), and trustee, of the Boston Baptist Social Union; president Boston Baptist City Mission Society; vice-president American Baptist Home Mission Society; treasurer Newton Theological Institution; chairman of the apportionment committee for Massachusetts of the National Northern Baptist Convention; auditor Northern Baptist Educational Society; director Massachusetts Baptist Missionary Society; moderator Boston East Baptist Association of Churches; corresponding secretary Massachusetts Baptist Sunday School Association; past treasurer Massachusetts Interdenominational Sunday School Association, and the dominant figure in the First Baptist Church of Melrose, in which he was deacon, superintendent of the Sunday School (1878–99), organizer and teacher of the Barry Bible class, and chairman or member of every important church committee. He was past president of the Amphion club, Melrose; secretary of the old Melrose Lyceum Committee; a founder (1863) of the Franklin Fraternity of Melrose; trustee of the Melrose public library from its establishment in 1871, and at his death chairman of the trustees; trustee and director of the Melrose Young Men's Christian Association; president Melrose High School Alumni Association, and member of the Men and Religion Forward Movement, and one of the Boston committee of 100 on that movement, and secretary of the building committee that erected the Ford building, Boston. He possessed a fine sense of civic duty, was a member of the Melrose Hospital Association; secretary of the charter committee that drafted a new charter for Melrose; and chairman of the sinking fund commission. He was known as the first citizen of Melrose and none disputed him that distinction. He was married (1) Nov. 8, 1871, to Harriet Louisa, daughter of Col. Ephraim Moulton, of Melrose, Mass., by whom he had one son, Charles Gardner Barry; she died in 1885 and he was married (2) at South Framingham, Mass., Oct. 10, 1889, to Sarah Maria, daughter of George Warren, of Weston, Mass. They had one daughter, Eleanor Elizabeth Barry. He died in Melrose, Mass., Dec. 27, 1911.

GRAY, John Chipman, lawyer and educator, was born in Brighton, Mass., July 14, 1839, son of Horace and Sarah Russell (Gardner) Gray, grandson of William and his wife Elizabeth Chipman Gray, and great-grandson of Abraham and Lydia Calley Gray of Lynn, Mass. William Gray was the second largest shipowner on the Atlantic seaboard, and lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts at the time that Elbridge Gerry (q.v.) was governor. John Chipman Gray was educated at the Boston Latin School; was graduated at Harvard College in 1859, and at the Harvard Law School in 1861. He studied for a third year at the law school, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar, in 1862. Shortly afterward he enlisted in the army as second-lieutenant, 41st Mass. volunteers and the 3rd Mass. cavalry. He was aide-de-camp to Gen. Gordon, and major and judge advocate-general of the U. S. volunteers on the staffs of Gen. Foster and Gen. Gillmore. At the close of the war he returned to Boston and began the practice of his profession in partnership with John C. Ropes. Later, by the addition of William Caleb Loring the firm became Ropes, Gray & Loring; and at the time of Mr. Gray's death it included, under the name of Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins, eight of his former pupils, among them his son Roland. He was appointed lecturer at the Harvard Law School in 1869, and reappointed in 1871, 1872 and 1873. In 1875 he was made Story professor of law, and in 1883, Royall professor of law, retiring in 1913 as Royall professor of law, emeritus. His term of service thus covered the whole development of the modern school, and every member of the present faculty (1918) came under his instruction. No other member of the Harvard Law School equalled his length of service. Prof. Gray had the power to inspire in his students profound enthusiasm for their work. With Mr. Ropes he founded the "American Law Review" in 1886 and edited it for several years with ability and success. Thereafter he published several treatises of marked excellence. The first edition of his "Restraints on the Alienation of Property" appeared in 1883, the second in 1895. There were three editions of his "Rule Against Perpetuitise" (1886, 1906, 1915). "The Nature and Sources of the Law," embodying the substance of lectures delivered at Columbia Law School appeared in 1909. He also published two editions of his collected "Cases on Property" in six volumes, and various articles in magazines. Prof. Gray was well known in England, and wherever the common law prevailed was an authority on real property. He had a wide circle of friends, and received for his labors the love and gratitude of a vast number of students and clients. Of him Maj. Henry L. Higginson said: "John was a delightful companion, and clung to his friends as they did to him. He shrank from public honors and high positions offered him, for he liked best, large earnest work, and was deeply interested in the real—the essential things of life—and he put aside the rest." He was a director of the Boston and Providence railroad, vice-president of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Co., trustee of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and member of the corporations of the Boston Athenaeum and the Social Law Library. He was also a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the American Academy of Fine Arts and Sciences (former vice-president), the Massachusetts Military Historical Society of Boston, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, president of the Bar Association of the City of Boston, and also president for a time of the Harvard Alumni Association. He was one of the council of Radcliffe College. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Yale in 1894 and by Harvard in 1895. He was married, June 4, 1873, to Anna S. Lyman, daughter of Rev. Charles Mason, of Boston, and granddaughter of Hon. Jeremiah Mason (q.v); they had two children: Roland and Eleanor Lyman, wife of Henry D. Tudor. Prof. Gray died in Boston, Mass., Feb. 25, 1915.

FRITZ, William Wallace, physician, was born at Elders Ridge, Indiana co., Pa., Apr. 25, 1872, son of William and Sarah (Miller) Fritz, and a descendant of Jacob Fritz, who settled in Perry county, Pa., from Germany, in 1727. He was reared on his father's farm until sixteen years of age, when he was graduated at Elders Ridge Academy and joined a civil engineering corps as axeman. While haying in the following summer he was so injured by falling from a load of hay that his life was despaired of, and while convalescing began the study of anatomy, thus determining his future career. In 1891 he entered the Medico-Chirurgical College in Philadelphia, and was graduated M.D. in 1894, having been a charter member of the L. Webster Fox Ophthalmological Society and member of the William Easterly Ashton Gynecological Society; he was also assistant gynecologist in the dispensary service of the college and hospital. In 1892 he received a diploma from the Philadelphia School of Anatomy for proficiency and research work; was demonstrator in the latter school in 1895; was elected director and dean in 1896, and was lecturer on anatomy in the Medico-Chirurgical and Philadelphia Dental colleges. In 1897 he was appointed lecturer on minor surgery in the Philadelphia Dental College; in 1898 became surgeon on the staff and in 1899 consultant medical chief of the Garretson Hospital, and in 1900 was graduated D.D.S. at the Philadelphia Dental College. During the latter year he organized tho medical and pharmaceutical departments of Temple University, of which he was dean and professor of anatomy and clinical surgery. He also inaugurated there a five-years' course of study for medical students, Temple University being the first university in this country to require a five-years' course. During this time he was surgeon on the staff of the Samaritan Hospital, and professor of anatomy and surgery in the Philadelphia Normal Training School. Having become interested in the drugless treatment of human ills, in 1906 he was appointed professor of surgery and clinical surgery in the Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy, and in 1908 organized the American College of Neuropathy. He was dean of the latter, professor of anatomy, surgery and clinical surgery and a member of the board of trustees, and in 1909 became president of the corporation. Dr. Fritz is one of the iconoclasts of the medical profession, having evolved a number of theories that run contrary to the generally accepted beliefs of the profession. He denies that most diseases are caused by bacteria, claiming that the beginning of all diseases is the loss of the function of the nerve mechanism governing the blood supply to the involved area, producing hyperemia followed by blood stasis, diminishing the resisting power in the involved area, which thus becomes susceptible to the invasion of disease germs; also that diseases can be prevented by removing the blood and lymphatic stasis from the

John C. Gray

W. Wallace Fritz, M.D.

involved area by regulating the blood supply to all parts of the body through the nerve mechanism. He also maintained that there was no epidemic of infantile paralysis during the summer of 1916; that the majority of such alleged cases were mistaken diagnosis; that infantile paralysis is not contagious or infectious, but is caused by errors in diet in unhygienic conditions; and that 99 per cent. of reported cases could have been cured by drugless treatment or neuropathy. And finally in 1917 he announced the theory that the white blood corpuscle is not a phagocyte or scavenger of the body, as has been believed for many years, but such corpuscles were in fact a mass of dead debris thrown off as waste product of the body, and their movement in the blood is due to the gases caused by fermentation. Dr. Fritz organized and was elected president of the American Association of Neuropathy, president of the Pennsylvania Neuropathic Association, and in 1912 organized and was elected president of the National Association of Drugless Practitioners. He is a member of the British-American Dental Society, the American Medical Association, the New Jersey Neuropathic Association, and the Pennsylvania Drugless Therapeutic Association, and honorary member of the Naturopath Association and the New Jersey Chiropractic Association. He is also a member of the Chiropractic Research Society, Academy of Fine Arts, American Association of Progressive Medicine, American Academy of Medicine, and is editor of the department of neuropathy in the "Naturopath Magazine." He was medical director of the Pennsylvania Life Insurance Co. in 1895. In 1917 he received the degree of Ph.C. Dr. Fritz is one of the most interesting characters in the medical world and has fully proved his worth in whatever position he has been placed.

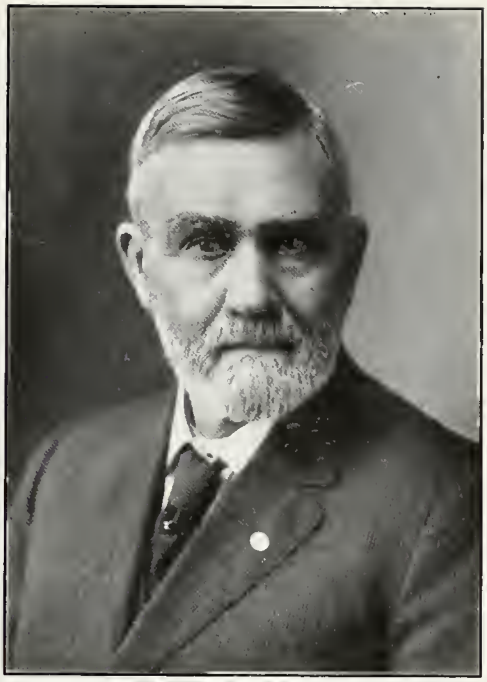
SAXON, Elizabeth Lyle, writer and pioneer woman's suffrage advocate, was born at Greenville, Tenn., Dec. 2, 1832, daughter of Andrew Jackson and Clarissa N. (Crutchfield) Lyle, granddaughter of James and Sarah (Lyle) Lyle, and great-great-granddaughter of Daniel Lyle, who came from County Antrim, Ireland, in 1745, and settled on Timber Ridge, Va. Andrew Jackson Lyle was killed in the civil war. She received her education at Tuskogee, Ala., under the preceptorship of Caroline Lee Hentz (q. v.), a noted author. In such an environment it is not surprising that her pen was early brought into play. Her first poetical writings date from her twelfth year, appearing under the nom de plume of "Annott Lyle." Subsequent short stories and sketches were published in the Louisville (Ky.) "Courier;" the Columbia (S. C.) "Banner," and the old Philadelphia "Courier." After the civil war many of her poems and sketches and articles in regard to life and things in general were published over the signature of "E. L. S." Eventually she signed her full name to her writings, and her name became celebrated, especially in the South. She was one of the "Southern Mothers," working for, equipping and nursing many soldiers during the civil war, and won fame during the yellow fever epidemic in the Crescent City. In 1878 she was president of the Ladies' Physiological Association, and thereafter she became a dominant factor in all public work. In 1879 she led a band of New Orleans women in securing a petition for equal suffrage, which was signed by more than six hundred prominent citizens, and at that time spoke for an hour at the St. Charles Hotel before the committee on suffrage. Later she addressed the Louisiana constitutional convention. A motion was made that the committee on election franchise be directed to embody in the articles on suffrage a provision "giving the right of suffrage to women upon the same terms as to men." Her address upon this occasion was published in full in the New Orleans "Times" (June 11, 1879). In 1880 she made an address before the judiciary committee of the U. S. senate, at the great convention held in Washington in that year, and later went with Susan B. Anthony on a tour of the New England states. Thenceforth, as a vice-president of the Women's National Suffrage Association, she was in demand as a speaker from Maine to California. She combined temperance work with that of suffrage, and canvassed six New York counties for the National Prohibition Alliance. In 1882 she was the independent organizer of fifty societies of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. In 1885 she became state president of the Tennessee Suffrage Association. She was credited with doing more than any other woman to arouse the sentiment which carried Kansas and Nebraska for municipal suffrage. In 1888 she delivered the leading address to the International Council of Women on Social Purity, Washington, D. C., speaking to five thousand women at Albaugh's Opera House. Subsequently, she accepted invitations to deliver that stirring address in five states. In the very noon of her reputation she went with a son to Washington territory, establishing a government claim in the foothills of the Cascades, and there she resided two years, the government naming the post office, Saxon, in her honor. From there she removed to Whatcomb, Wash., where, in 1900, she delivered her fourth Independence Day speech. She aided largely in founding the Whatcomb Public Library, and during her life in the Pacific northwest was a member of the Century Club, Seattle. Her life was a desperate search for truth, and during her travels she visited the Oneida Community, the Adventists, Mormons, Dunkards, Shakers and Quakers, finding "good in all, yet none all good." Her letters and articles on the woman question, as published during 1878–79, were so far in advance of that day as to almost startle a reader of the present time. Her logic and fervid retorts in defense of her sex are inspiring. She possessed a wonderful psychic power but, fearing the rebuke of friends, refrained from listening to this inward voice. Of fine voice and presence, she was ever fully alive to her subject and made some powerful and humorous hits. She was a member of the First Congregational Church, of Memphis, Tenn. She was married at Watumpka, Ala., Jan. 4, 1849, to Lydall A. Saxon, of Lawrence district, S. C.; he died in 1901. There are four surviving children: Walter Lyle, commercial agent, New Orleans; Hugh A., journalist, Los Angeles; Lyle, lawyer, New Orleans, and Ina, widow of Andrew J. Murray, who was a civil engineer. Mrs. Saxon died in Memphis, Tenn., Mar. 14, 1915. Portrait opposite page 208.

HIMES, George Henry, printer and curator and assistant secretary of the Oregon Historical Society, was born at Troy, Bradford co., Pa., May 18, 1844, son of Tyrus and Emeline (Holcombe) Himes. His earliest paternal American ancestor is believed to have come from Wales early in the eighteenth century and settled in Vermont. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Amos, to his son Amos and the latter's wife, Anna Adams, who were the grandparents of George Henry Himes. Tyrus Himes, father of the subject, removed to Lafayette, Stark co., Ill., in 1846, and in 1853 settled at Olympia, Washington territory, where he established the first boot and shoe factory north of the Columbia river. George Henry Himes received his education in the public schools of Illinois and Washington territory, receiving also most efficient tutoring from his mother, a woman of liberal education. As a mere youth he performed active military duty in four different stockades and blockhouses during the Yakima uprising. In 1861 he became a printer's apprentice in the office of the "Washington Standard," Olympia, and in 1864 began work as journeyman printer on the Portland "Oregonian." In 1865 he entered a job printing office of which he became proprietor in 1868, and continued in that relation until 1899. He was then appointed assistant secretary and curator of the newly organized Oregon Historical Society, and he still holds both positions (1918). As early as 1888 he had advocated such an organization, in order to better attain the aim of the Oregon Pioneer Association in preserving the history of the state and its pioneers. He is an acknowledged authority on the general history of the Pacific northwest, and especially Oregon. He is a life member of the Oregon Historical Society; has been secretary of the Oregon Pioneer Association since 1886; was recording secretary of the Oregon Humane Society for twenty years; is a perpetual member of the Portland Library Association, and he is a member also of the Oregon Horticultural Society, Oregon State Press Association, Portland Civic League, American Historical Association, National Geographic Society, Oregon Geographic Board, Wisconsin Archaeological Society, Portland Civic League, Progressive Business Men's Club, Portland; the Mazamas, an Alpine organization; and the Young Men's Christian Association, Portland, of which he became a charter member, in 1868. He also holds membership in the Masonic fraternity. Politically he is an independent Republican and is a communicant of the First Congregational Church. He was married Dec. 24, 1865, to Anna F., daughter of Daniel Lindley Riggs, of Salem, Ore., and has six surviving children: Edna Emeline, wife of Robert Allan Reid; Grace Helen, wife of Harold G. Rice; Claridge Holcombe; Mildred Florence, wife of Guy C. Buswell; Elma; Fay Celestia, wife of Thomas William Mann and Lurah Margaret, wife of Edward Arthur Albrecht, all of Portland.

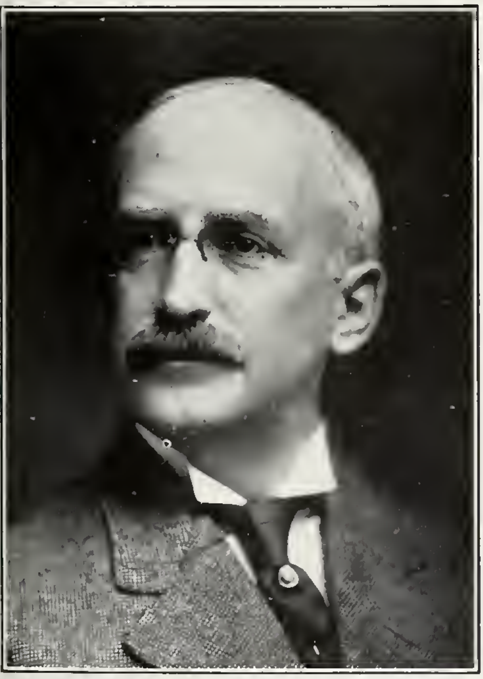
NORTHRUP, Jesse E., merchant and civic worker, was born at Saline, Mich., Dec., 1, 1857, son of Elijah Sears and Sarah (Brown) Northrup. His earliest American ancestor was Joseph Northrup, who came from England in 1637, and settled at New Haven, Conn. His wife was Mary Norton, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Joseph and his wife Miriam Blakeman; their son James and his wife Hannah Hine; their son Thomas and his wife Mehetabel Rockwell; their son Elijah and his wife Amy Williams, and their son Erastus and his wife Temperance Sears, who were the grandparents of Jesse E. Northrup. Elijah Sears Northrup, father of the subject, served as state senator from the twenty-third district of Michigan. The son received his education at Waterville (N. Y.) Academy and at Hungerford Collegiate Institute, Adams, N. Y. He engaged in business as a seedsman in New York, 1879, and in 1884 removed to Minneapolis, where he founded the wholesale seed-house with which his name was ever afterwards associated. He first joined with Charles P. Braslan, in forming the Northrup-Braslan Seed Co., which through the addition to the partnership of Augustus H. Goodwin, later became the Northrup, Braslan & Goodwin Co. In 1890 Mr. Braslan and Mr. Goodwin established a Chicago branch of the Minneapolis house. This proved a losing ventnre, and in the reorganization of the business which followed the subject became president of the Minneapolis concern. Its growth and prosperity increased with each succeeding year until at his death its territory embraced practically all of the northwest. In 1896 Preston King became a partner, and the title was changed to Northrup, King & Co. Of all of these several companies he was president, and he was likewise president of the Northern Warehouse Co. For a quarter of a century he was a leader in the promotion of seed interests, devoting his efforts to evolving and bringing into the northwest seeds adapted for growth under the peculiar climatological conditions of that section. Thus many crops have had their line of production advanced northward season by season, thereby contributing to the advancement of rotation of crops and diversified farming. At the present time corn is produced several hundred miles farther north than was thought possible when he went to the northwest. Aside from his business activities his chief interest was in civic and municipal work. From 1888 until his death he served on the Minneapolis Park Board and was its president during 1907–09. The nature of his business made him particularly fitted for such a position. Throughout Minneapolis he was known as the father of Gateway Park. He saw the potentialities of Minneapolis as a city of parks and helped to acquire land for park purposes years in advance of the city's immediate needs, cheerfully enduring the criticism of those whose vision was limited to the present. He was a member of the Minneapolis Civic Celebration Committee of 1911, and served on various sub-committees, notably those of lake spectacles and historic parades. He was past president of the American Seed Trade Association, and he was a member of the Minneapolis, Minikahda, Commercial, La Fayette, Publicity, and Six O'Clock clubs. He was married at Watertown, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1878, to Carrie, daughter of Rufus P. White, of Adams, N. Y. She died in 1899. There are five surviving children: Sarah Florence, wife of Jacob Stone, Jr.; Edwin Bercele, secretary Northrup, King & Co.; Jessaline Edith, wife of Gerald R. Martin; Isabel White and Helen Edwards Northrup. He died in Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 3, 1915.

SELLS, Lewis, showman, was born at Columbus, O., Nov. 12, 1841, son of Peter and Hannah (Reamy) Sells, grandson of Benjamin and Rebecca (Skidmore) Sells, and great-grandson of Ludwig and Kathryn (Deardorf) Sells. He received his preliminary education in the schools of Columbus and Cleveland, subsequently becoming a student at Hiram (O.) College. He began his business career as an auctioneer, but in 1871 abandoned auctioneering and entered the show business on a minor scale. With his brothers, Ephraim, Allen and Peter Sells, he began with one tent and a few side-show features, traveling in wagons. The next year they organized the celebrated Sells Brothers' Circus, representing an initial investment of $35,000. The receipts of their first performance, at Columbus, O., Apr. 27, 1872, amounted to $1,540, but three years elapsed before they had another day's business equal to the premier. At the close of the first year they attributed poor business to newspaper punning upon the name Sells and also to the fact that they had no elephant. Accordingly they billed the cir-

ELIZABETH L. SAXON
AUTHOR AND REFORMER

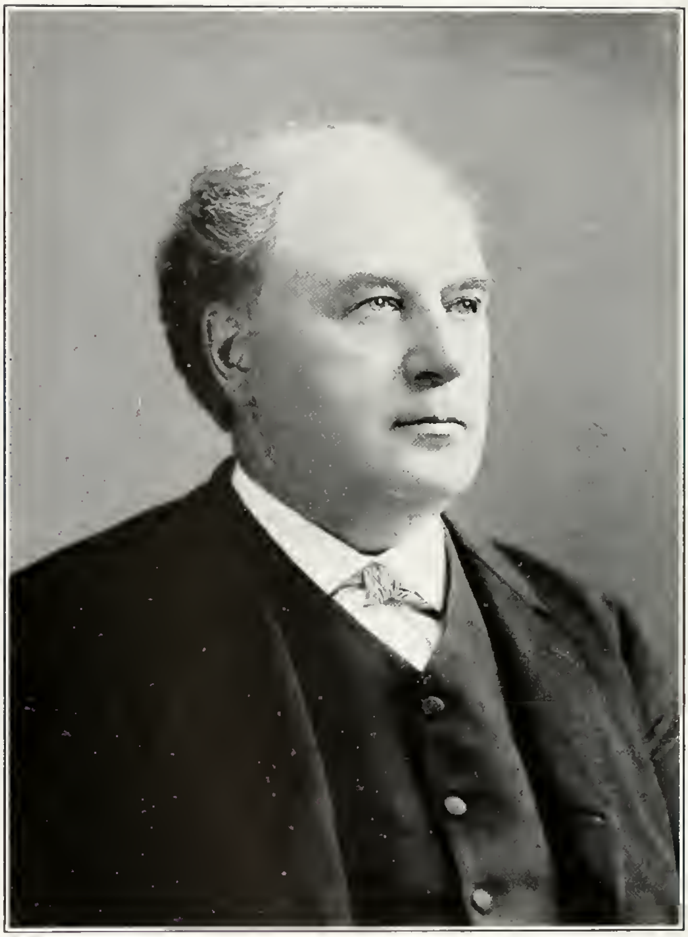


GEORGE H. HIMES
CURATOR



JESSE E. NORTHRUP
MERCHANT

LEWIS SELLS
SHOWMAN



cus under the name of Paul Silverburg and also purchased an elephant, but while en route from Philadelphia to Columbus the animal died. Poor business and a bank failure caused them to close their show shortly thereafter. The next year they purchased another elephant, resuming business under their own name, and in 1878 they began to transport by rail the entire circus which had been greatly increased. In 1882, while en route to London, Ky., the second train telescoped the first while running down a mountain near Paintlick, resulting in one of the worst railroad wrecks in circus history. In that year Allen Sells withdrew to engage in the hotel business, but the other brothers persevered with the circus. Though at times they suffered losses through wrecks, tornadoes and other agencies, they reaped success. In 1891 they went to Australia. Ephraim Sells died in 1898 and Peter in 1904, which left the subject sole proprietor of the great shows. Having lived to see his early dreams come true and make his name famous through the English-speaking world, he retired and sold the circus at public auction, a half-interest being purchased by James S. Bailey and the other half by Ringling Brothers. The winter quarters of his show in Columbus became known as Sellsville. He was always a lover of the great white tent, which represented to him his active business life, and the day preceding his death witnessed a performance of Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show. Energy, grit and untiring activity proved the basis of his prosperity. He had a remarkably keen insight into business situations and his close study of the show business enabled him to give the public those things which were most attractive, entertaining and instructive, having perhaps introduced more new and novel features into his show than any other circus man of his day. He was a companionable, genial man; he never forgot a kindness, being himself charitably inclined, and he was ever ready to assist the unfortunate and distressed. Politically, he was a Republican. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights Templar and Mystic Shrine, and was a 32nd degree Mason. He was married at Topeka, Kan., Feb. 6, 1884, to Rhoda J., daughter of Robert Stephen Cross, and granddaughter of Gen. John Keifer, of civil war fame. Mrs. Sells is a charter member of Columbus chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, and has high standing in the social, musical, literary and religious circles of Columbus. There is one child: Mary Keifer, wife of Thomas Hervey Bower, Columbus. He died at Columbus, O., Sept. 5, 1907.

L'ENFANT, Pierre Charles, engineer and architect, was born in Paris, France, Aug. 2, 1754, son of Pierre L'Enfant, a painter in ordinary to the king in the manufacture of fine tapestries. He was educated as an architect and engineer, and while serving in the Provincial troops of the French army obtained permission of the king to come to America with eight companions to aid the colonies against England (1777). Reaching Philadelphia, he joined the continental army as a volunteer at his own expense and was commissioned captain in the corps of engineers, April 30, 1779, to date from Feb. 18. In the assault on Savannah he was left for dead on the field, but after the battle was found alive and was taken to a hospital, where he speedily recovered and returned to his post. At the siege of Charleston, May 12, 1780, he was captured, but was later paroled and in 1782 exchanged. He was breveted major of engineers on the recommendation of Gen. Washington, May 25, 1783, and in June the French government granted him a pension of 300 livres in consideration of his services through the revolutionary war. On Jan. 1, 1784, he was honorably discharged. He returned to France on special duty for Gen. Washington, but he had become attached to America and decided to make this his permanent home. While in France he organized a branch of the Society of the Cincinnati, of which he was a prominent member and the designer of its emblem. He first attracted notice in 1784 by a memorial to congress, recommending the establishment of a corps of engineers and offering his services. In 1785 he removed to New York city, where he gave instruction in engineering and architecture and he is credited with the design of the steeple of St. Paul's Church. He designed and superintended the erection of the Society Library building on University Place, New York, in 1789, and in the same year he was commissioned to remodel the old City Hall of New York, the expectation of the authorities being that New York would become the nation's permanent capital. At an expense of $32,500 L'Enfant made what was then considered the most imposing and pretentious structure in America. He was offered for remuneration ten acres of land at what is now Third avenue and Sixty-eighth street, which was then so far out from the city that he refused it as insufficient remuneration for his services. He was then offered $750.00 in cash, which he also refused for the same reason. His originality and architectural and engineering ability had now come to the attention of Pres. Washington, and in March, 1791, the president commissioned him to plan the streets and locate, design and erect the public buildings for the new federal city in the District of Columbia. L'Enfant selected Jenkins Hill to be the site of the capitol, comparing it to "a pedestal awaiting a monument"; he laid out the streets to run north and south and avenues to radiate from the capitol and the White House with "circles" where they intersect the cross streets, which should contain fountains and statuary; he grouped the public buildings along the mall and designed the magnificent park system, making what was considered the most perfectly planned city in the world. He selected the site of the Washington monument as the most suitable place for the equestrian statue of Gen. Washington that had been voted by congress in 1783, and he proposed bridges over the Potomac river to change the post roads and divert business and travel to the new city. He was given free rein, and his plans were entirely original, although it has been suggested that the idea of radiating streets upon a gridiron plan was gained from Wren's plan of the city of London after the great fire of 1666. In January, 1792, work on the excavation for the capitol was ordered begun by Maj. L'Enfant, but the order was countermanded by the congressional commission which had charge of building the city, on the ground that the order should have come from it. The commission wished to make use of his plans, but L'Enfant refused to loan them until the work was all done. These and other disputes caused so serious a rupture of relations between L'Enfant and the commission that upon his refusal to recognize its authority Washington was reluctantly compelled to dismiss him. It is difficult to impartially judge the man and the merits of his quarrel with the commission. "Of good breeding and native politeness," as even his enemies admitted, he was nevertheless of violent and hasty temper and bitterly resented what he considered interference with his work by the congressional commission, maintaining that, as he had been employed by the president, he was responsible to him alone. His artistic sense was shocked at the way the commission saw in the national capitol only an opportunity for making money, and most of his acts are to be interpreted as his method of saving the city for the nation. His spirit was also embittered by the fact that his official map was used by Andrew Ellicott, the surveyor, against his wishes; it was published with L'Enfant's name omitted, and he was deprived of the profits from its sale. Having received but $600 and expenses during his year of service, Pres. Washington proposed that he be given 500 guineas and a city lot, but he curtly refused such a meagre compensation and in 1800 presented to congress a claim of $95,500 for services. After dragging along for ten years it was settled for $1,394.20 and the cancellation of $200 due on a lot in Washington. Through the influence of Alexander Hamilton, in 1792 he was put in charge of the development of an industrial city where Paterson, N. J., is now located, but the enterprise fell through from lack of sufficient capital. In the spring of 1794 he was appointed engineer in charge of Fort Mifflin, on Mud island, below Philadelphia. After the burning of Washington in 1814 he was commissioned to strengthen the defenses of Fort Washington and was removed on a charge of extravagance. This was his last public employment. The last year of his life was spent in poverty at the home of William D. Digges, Green Hill, Prince George co., Md., where he died June 14, 1825. He was never married. By act of congress his remains were removed from the Digges family cemetery in 1909 and placed in Arlington cemetery. No authentic portrait of him exists.

HARBISON, Hugh, merchant, was born in county Armagh, Ireland, Oct. 20, 1833, son of Robert and Mary (Anderson) Harbison. He came with his family to America in 1849 and settled at Hartford, Conn., where he attended school and helped to support the family, after the death of his father in 1852. For some years he was employed with the firm of D. Morgan & Co., then the leading wholesale grocers of Hartford, and subsequently he became bookkeeper with the Hartford Car Co. After the company was forced out of business by the flood of 1854, he had charge of the settlement of its affairs. About 1859 he became bookkeeper in the fire-arms factory of Col. Samuel Colt and was made secretary and treasurer of the Colt company. Later he became manager of the corporation and had practically the complete direction of the business for years before his retirement in 1894. During the same year he was also interested in the firm of Harbison Bros., founded by him in association with his brother, Gen. Alexander Harbison (q.v.), in 1861, and which for twenty years conducted one of the largest retail grocery stores in Connecticut. He was one of the original subscribers to the Traveler's Insurance Co.'s stock, and one of its first directors, as well as a director and member of the finance committee of the Mechanics' Savings Bank and a director of the Hartford City Gas Light Co. He also took a very active part in public education in Hartford, and for twenty-five years he was chairman of the South School District committee, devoting much of his time and attention to its work and managing the affairs of the district with great ability and success. For more than half a century Hugh Harbison was identified with Hartford's civic life, and filled positions of trust and responsibility. Though he never sought public office, and took little interest in politics, he was a consistent supporter of the Republican party, and was noted for his keen insight, breadth of view and practical wisdom. Unlike his brother, Gen. Alexander Harbison, he was a man of reticent and retiring disposition, finding his greatest satisfaction in the privacy of his family life. Mr. Harbison was an ardent supporter of the church. It was in his home that the first Presbyterian church of Hartford was founded, and he was prominent in the work of that society until a few years before his death, when he withdrew and became an attendant of the South Congregational Church. He was married, Oct. 29, 1887, to Annie, daughter of Col. E. N. Phelps, of Windsor, and had three children: Lucy Anderson, Hugh, Jr., and Alexander Wolcott Harbison. He died at Hartford, Conn., Mar. 10, 1903. Portrait opposite page 209.

HARBISON, John Pooler, capitalist and philanthropist, was born in county Armagh, Ireland, June 11, 1837, son of Robert and Mary (Anderson) Harbison. His father emigrated to America in 1849 and settled at Hartford, Conn. The son received his education in the public and private schools of his native county, and at an early age removed to Belfast, where he was employed by one of the largest linen manufacturing firms. He followed his parents to America in 1850 and became the first newsboy in Hartford. In 1854 he entered the employ of William H. Imlay, paper manufacturer and lumber dealer, and after a period spent in the Poquonock mills was sent to Forestville, Mich., on the shores of Lake St. Clair, where his employer owned ten thousand acres of timber. On his return to Hartford, his employer secured for him a position as conductor on the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill railroad. Later he accepted a clerkship with the Hartford Gas Light Co., in 1855; was elected secretary of the company in 1864, treasurer in 1879, and president and treasurer in 1900. He retained this office until 1904, when a holding corporation, the Hartford Gas Securities Co., took over the stock of the company. Upon this occasion the stockholders passed a resolution complimenting him for the energy, perseverance and ability as displayed by him as employee and officer during a period of more than half a century. He was well known in gas circles beyond his adopted city, and was a former vice-president of the New England Association of Gas Engineers. He was also a member of the finance committee and later president of the American Association of Gas Engineers, and an honorary member of the Western and of the Ohio Association of Gas Engineers. During his whole life he took a keen interest in municipal affairs; served for years as councilman and alderman, and was president pro tempore of the council in 1879. In 1893–94 he was quartermaster-general of the Connecticut national guard, and in 1901 he was a member of the committee on the site for the 1st regiment armory. He gave liberally of his time and service in behalf of the Landlords and Taxpayers' Association and the Hartford Business Men's Association, and was active in the (Woodrow) Wilson Club and the Wilson presidential campaign. Keenly interested in the welfare of the youth of Hartford, he was chairman of the building committee which erected the addition to the Washington Street School, presented to the city three acres of ground to be known as the John P. Harbison Playground, and provided for the erection of a

J. P. Harbison

Alexander Harbison

recreation building to bear the name of Harbison Memorial Hall. He was actively identified with the First Presbyterian Church, and for twelve years a ruling elder and for twenty years superintendent of the Sunday-school. In later years he was interested in the Rose Memorial Church. Owning much real estate, he was instrumental in the development of much of the southwestern portion of Hartford. Harbison avenue, the fruit of his endeavors, was named in his honor. He was a member of the Masonic lodge, council and chapter, and was past great sachem of the great council, Order of Red Men of Connecticut. Mr. Harbison was married (1) in November, 1860, to Anna, daughter of Joshua Allen, of Hartford, Conn.; (2) in April, 1896, to Vida, daughter of Robert Ayer, of Hartford, Conn., who survives him, with three children: Mary L. F., John Pooler, Jr., and Isabel Ayer Harbison. He died at Hartford, Conn., June 5, 1914.

HARBISON, Alexander, mayor of Hartford (1900-1902), was born in county Armagh, Ireland, Mar. 31, 1840, son of Robert and Mary (Anderson) Harbison. The family came to America in 1849 and settled at Hartford, Conn., where he was employed by a newsdealer of that city. After finishing his education he became bookkeeper for A. L. Sisson, who conducted a large market, and two years later, in association with his brother, Hugh, he started a grocery business under the name of Harbison Bros. Serious injuries, resulting from a runaway accident, compelled him to retire in 1887, and subsequently he went into the business of real estate promotion. In 1888 he became general representative of the New York Life Insurance Co., and continued in that capacity until his death. He began to take an active interest in politics in 1860, when, as a member of the famous Wideawakes, he marched with the young men who escorted Abraham Lincoln from the railroad station in Hartford to the city hall, where Lincoln made a campaign address. Later he became a member of the Hartford city guard, quartermaster general of the state, member of the Putnam Phalanx, and was very much in the public eye. In 1871 he was elected alderman and held that office until 1875, serving during part of that time as president of the board. In the following year he was a candidate for mayor in a three-cornered contest, in which the Democratic candidate secured election through the splitting of the Republican vote. He was councilman and president of the board in 1884-87. He was a Republican nominee for mayor of Hartford in 1900, and carried every ward in the city. His administration on the whole was a very successful one, but a disturbance of public opinion, due primarily to the effect of a harmless boxing match on the sensitive New England conscience, secured his defeat for re-election by one vote. Subsequently he held no public office, but he was extremely active in politics and was in influential supporter of the Everett J. Lake wing of the Republican party. Gen. Harbison was at different times a member of the state central committee, chairman of the town committee of Hartford, president of the Mayors' Association of Connecticut and a member of the Republican and McKinley clubs and a number of social and fraternal organizations. At the time of his death he was instructor with the rank of lieutenant on the staff of Maj. H. B. Philbrick, of the Putnam Phalanx. He was prominent in the Hartford Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association, and was for a time president of the New England League of Veteran Volunteer Firemen. He was also connected with the Hartford city guard, company F, first infantry, C.N.G., and was a member of the company's veteran organization. For years he was prominently known as a horseman and acted as starter at Charter Oak Park and at Lexington, Ky. He was also for a time president and secretary of the Charter Oak Park Association. Gen. Harbison has been described as a courageous, frank, independent man of positive views; a generous, cordial, loyal, forthright man with a great facility for making both friends and enemies. He died in Hartford, Conn., Dec. 25, 1910.

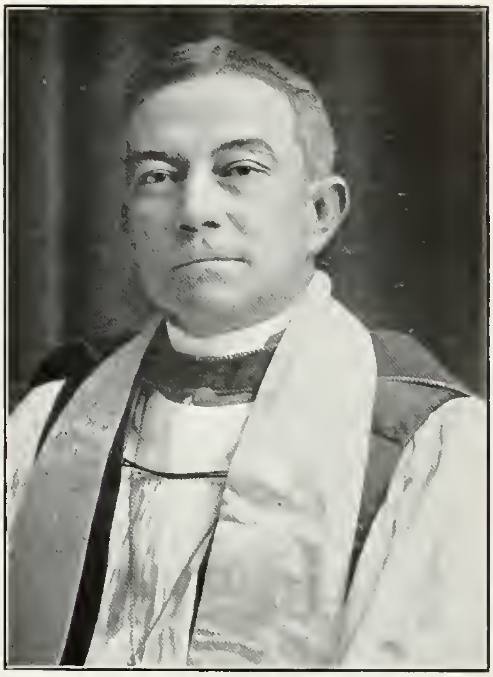
SCHULTZ, Oscar [John] Theodore, pathologist, was born at Mount Vernon, Ind., Sept. 28, 1877, son of Oscar Theodore and Louisa (Pfeffer) Schultz, and grandson of Dr. Theodore Schultz, who came from Silesia, Prussia, in 1854, settling at Evansville, Ind.; his wife was Margaret Weber. Oscar Theodore Schultz, father of the subject, was a prominent physician. The son received his preliminary education in the public and high schools of Mount Vernon, and was graduated at the University of Indiana in 1897 with the degree of A.B. During the Spanish-American war he served in Cuba under Gen. Fitzhugh Lee as sergeant of company B, and sergeant major, 161st regiment, Indiana Vol. Inf. He then began the study of medicine; was graduated M.D. at Johns Hopkins University in 1903, and took post-graduate courses at Columbia University and Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. He began his professional career in 1903 as demonstrator of pathology at Western Reserve University, and at the same time became resident pathologist of St. Vincent's Charity Hospital, Cleveland, O. During 1904–07 he was demonstrator of both pathology and protozoology; instructor ibid., during 1907–10, and assistant professor of pathology during 1910–13. Also, during the latter period he was associate pathologist of Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, and he was pathologist to the Cleveland City Hospital during 1912–13. In 1913 he became professor of pathology and bacteriology at the University of Nebraska, and upon taking up his residence in Omaha at once became pathologist to the Nebraska Methodist, Douglas County, and Wise Memorial hospitals. Since July, 1916, he has been director of the Nelson Morris Memorial Institute for Medical Research, and of the laboratories of Michael Reese and Sarah Morris hospitals, Chicago. He was associate editor of the "Cleveland Medical Journal" in 1909–12 and editor in 1912–13. His papers on pathology and pathogenesis of syphilis have appeared in that journal, also in the "Journal of Medical Research" and the "Journal of Infectious Diseases." He is author of papers on dermatopathology, which have appeared in the "Cleveland Medical Journal" and the "Journal of Cutaneous Diseases." His "Studies in the Biology of the Tumor Cell" appear in Monograph No. 2, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. Protozoological papers by him are contained in the Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin, and "The Coroner's Office" appears in a volume on "County Government" (1913), American Academy of Political and Social Science. During 1911–12 he was acting city bacteriologist for the city of Cleveland. He was secretary, 1909–10, and chairman in 1913 of the experimental medicine section of the Cleveland Academy of Medicine; is a fellow of the American Medical Association, and a member of the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Chicago Pathological Society, and of the Chicago and Illinois State

Medical societies, and was a member of the sixth international dermatological congress (1907) and of the fifteenth international congress of hygiene (1912). He also holds membership in Sigma Xu, Nu Sigma Nu, and Alpha Omega Alpha fraternities. He was married in New York city, Aug. 15, 1906, to Irene, daughter of George S. Throop, of Baltimore. They have three children: Kathryn Louise, Louise Irene and Oscar John Theodore Schultz, Jr.

KNIGHT, Albion Williamson, seventh vice-chancellor of the University of the South (1913–), was born at White Springs, Fla., Aug. 24, 1859, son of George Augustine and Martha (Demere) Knight. His first American ancestor was George Knight, who came from Hingham, England, and settled on the shore of Bare Cove, now Hingham Harbor, Mass., in 1633. He removed with his parents to Savannah, Ga., where he received his early education. He was prepared for college at the Toronto (Canada) English and Classical School, and was graduated at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., in 1880. His theological studies were pursued at the same institution, and his ordination as deacon of the Episcopal Church followed in 1881, and priest in 1883. He at once engaged in missionary work in Florida, and in 1884 became rector of St. Mark's Church, Palatka. This was followed by the rectorship of St. Andrew's, Jacksonville, Fla., in 1886, where, under his guidance, the parish became the model of the diocese. His property was increased during his incumbency from $1,000 to $35,000, and the number of its communicants increased fourfold. During the fearful ravages of yellow fever in Jacksonville he was chairman of the relief committee for the eastern division of the city, and in this capacity labored indefatigably and with distinguished ability. His able management of the commissary department caused him to become known among the negroes, who constituted a large part of the destitute people, as the "Grub King." Besides the duties of his ministry, he held important diocesan offices; was for three years on the board of missions and a deputy to the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church six times. He also served as chairman of the committee on the division of the diocese, which resulted in the creation of the diocese of southern Florida. In 1893 he became dean of the cathedral at Atlanta, Ga., and in this wider field of activity again displayed those qualities which distinguished his work in Jacksonville. In 1904 he was elected first bishop of Cuba. He was consecrated Dec. 21, 1904, at Atlanta, Ga., and took up his residence in Cuba the following January. The diocese at that time consisted of seven churches, two priests and 220 communicants, which has increased during Bishop Knight's incumbency to fifty congregations, twenty-five priests and 2,000 communicants. Besides his regular duties, he has had charge since 1908 of the work of the Episcopal Church on the isthmus of Panama in co-operation with the government's work of construction. Bishop Knight has edited and compiled the "Journal of the Semi-Centennial Diocese of Florida," together with the historical papers, a work of much merit and great historical interest. In 1916 his book, entitled "Lending a Helping Hand in Cuba," was published by the Church Missions Publishing Co. of Hartford, Conn. He was a trustee of the University of the South during 1886-1904 and was an officer of its Alumni Association. In 1913 he was chosen executive head of the university, and, with the consent of the house of bishops, was relieved of his duties in Cuba. Bishop Knight was married at Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 27, 1889, to Elise Nicoll, daughter of Miller Hallowee, an owner of the large estate named Claremont, Fla. They have one daughter, Ada Nicoll Knight, wife of Lieut. J. N. C. Richards, U. S. A.

JENKINS, James Graham, jurist, was born at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., July 18, 1834, son of Edgar and Mary Elizabeth (Walworth) Jenkins, and a descendant of Marshall Jenkins, one of the founders of Hudson, N. Y., who originated the proprietary system of settlement in that locality. His maternal grandfather, Reuben Hyde Walworth, was a judge of the supreme court of New York and chancellor of that state; he also served as adjutant on the staff of Gen. Moore at the battle of Plattsburg, during the war of 1812. Edgar Jenkins, father of the subject, was a merchant of New York city. The son was educated in private schools and began the study of law in the office of Ellis, Burrill & Davison, New York city. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1855 and entered at once upon the practice of his profession, removing, in 1857, to Milwaukee, Wis., where he quickly gained recognition. During the many years of his practice his name was connected with some of the best known law firms of the city, the principal partnerships having been Downer, La Due & Jenkins; Ryan, Carpenter & Jenkins; Jenkins & Hickox; Jenkins, Elliott & Winkler; Jenkins, Winkler, Fish & Smith, and Jenkins, Winkler, Smith & Vilas. In 1863 he was elected city attorney, continuing in office four terms, and besides other important litigation, he successfully defended the constitutionality of the law authorizing taxation to pay soldiers' bounty (Brodhead vs. Milwaukee, 19 Wis. 624). In 1879 he was the Democratic candidate for governor of Wisconsin; received the Democratic vote of the legislature for U. S. senator in 1881, and in 1885 declined the tender of an appointment by Pres. Cleveland as associate justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia. When William F. Vilas was elected U. S. senator he succeeded him as counsel for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Co., in which capacity he served until his public duties made his resignation imperative. Meanwhile, in 1888, he was appointed by Pres. Cleveland U. S. district judge for the eastern district of Wisconsin. He was made circuit judge of the U. S. court for the seventh judicial circuit in 1893, later becoming presiding judge of the court of appeals in the same circuit, comprising the states of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, and in 1905, after seventeen years of faithful and energetic service, he retired from the bench. He was concerned in a number of cases involving great financial and industrial interests, including that of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. vs. Northern Pacific Railway Co. et al., for the foreclosing of a trust mortgage of $140,000,000. His opinions in this suit were remarkable condensations of broad legal knowledge and judicial acumen. The University of Wisconsin conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1893, and the next year Wabash College gave him a similar degree. Since 1896 he has been dean of the college of law of Marquette University, Milwaukee. He was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1880 and 1884. Judge Jenkins is president of the board of trustees of Milwaukee Hospital, a trustee of the Layton Art Gallery, director of the Northwestern National Insurance Co., and a member of the State Historical Society, the Society of American wars

OSCAR J. T. SCHULTZ
PATHOLOGIST



ALBION W. KNIGHT
EDUCATOR

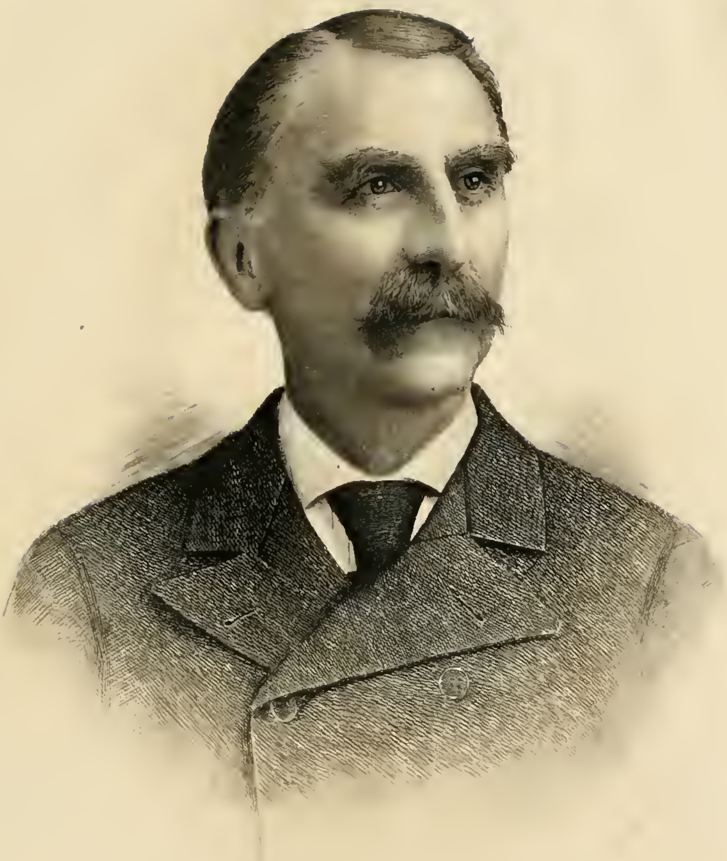
JAMES G. JENKINS
JURIST

WILLIAM K. CARR
PHILOSOPHER

field gun and carriage, one of the three that met the requirements of the exhaustive competitive field tests at Fort Riley, Kan., in 1902, which led to the adoption of the present field gun and carriage. His latest invention, and one which has brought him international fame, is an automatic air-cooled machine gun—primarily designed for use with field troops—but which has been found also to be especially effective as an offensive and defensive weapon for aeroplanes. The Lewis gun is automatic, because as the first bullet leaves the barrel it uncovers a hole connecting the barrel with a cylinder below into which a portion of the gas passes with sufficient force to re-cock the gun, eject the empty case, transfer a live cartridge from the magazine to the chamber and fire it. This operation continues automatically until the gunner lets go of the trigger at the rate of 600 shots per minute. Its advantages over earlier machine guns are its lightness (only twenty-five lbs., without the tripod), permitting it to be carried and used by one man, its simplicity of construction, lack of recoil, ability to operate in any position, and its effective cooling system. The firings with the Lewis gun from an aeroplane at the American Aviation grounds, College Park, Md., in June, 1912, marked the beginning of a new era in warfare. It was the first successful attempt of its kind, and because of the easy manipulation and great accuracy of the gun, the event challenged the immediate attention of army and navy experts in every civilized country. The U. S. government was slow to recognize its merits, and Col. Lewis upon his retirement from active service in 1913 arranged for its manufacture abroad. During the European war many thousands were used by the armies of the allies, and when the United States entered the war it also purchased the Lewis gun in large numbers. In addition to his varied professional work as an ordnance engineer, Col. Lewis has won a place for himself in the mechanical and electrical engineering world. He was the inventor of the first practical system of electric lighting of railway cars by means of a self-regulating dynamo carried by the car truck and operated from the axle (1894). In connection with his car-lighting work he later developed and put into practical use a method of electric current supply for country houses and isolated station plants, using windmills as motive power. He is also the inventor of the differentially wound dynamo now in general use. In the mechanical engineering field Col. Lewis has done original work on internal-combustion engines and on methods of power production from hydrocarbon fuels, and a number of patents have been granted him for improvements in such apparatus. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; associate of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; a member of the Army and Navy Club, of Washington, D. C., and of the Press and Lawyers' clubs of New York. He was married Oct. 21, 1886, to Mary, daughter of Richard Wheatley, D.D., of New York city, and they have four children: Richard W., Laura, George F., and Margaret Lewis.

COMFORT, Will Levington, author, was born in Kalamazoo, Mich., Jan. 17, 1878, son of Silas Hopkins and Jane (Levington) Comfort. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of Detroit, Mich., and at Albion (Mich.) College, but was not graduated. During the Spanish-American war he served in the 5th U. S. cavalry, and in 1899 was war correspondent in the Philippine Islands and China for the "Detroit Journal" Newspaper Syndicate. In 1904, during the war between Russia and Japan, he was in those countries as war correspondent for the "Pittsburgh Dispatch" Newspaper Syndicate. He is the author of the following volumes: "Routledge Rides Alone" (1910), "She Buildeth Her House" (1911), "Fate Knocks at the Door" (1912), "The Road of Living Men" (1913), "Down Among Men" (1913) "Midstream," autobiographical (1914); "Red Fleece" (1915), and "Child and Country" (1916); also numerous short stories in leading magazines. Concerning his writing, "The Dial," of Chicago, says: "Mr. Comfort's work is tense, virile and deeply informed. It is tinged with mysticism, shot with imaginative gleams—a distinctive style, as far as possible removed from the banal of commonplace. . . In characterization it is swift and incisive." The "Chicago Journal" also says: "Will Levington Comfort is a man with a message, a voice crying out in the wilderness of materialism. Behind all the driving force of his books is his own aspiration, his own struggle to the summits. His every page proclaims the thinker, the seer." Mr. Comfort's favorite diversions are horseback riding and teaching children. He was married Sept. 30, 1900, to Mrs. Adith Duffie-Mulholland, daughter of J. S. Duffie of Detroit, Mich., and has three children: Jane Levington, John Duffie and Thomas Tyrone Comfort.

BAARS, Henry Gerhardt Sophus, lumber exporter, was born in the Duchy of Oldenburg, Germany, Feb. 29, 1844, son of Ernest and H. (Siebers) Baars. His early education was conducted by tutors on his father's estate, and he graduated at the early age of seventeen in one of the gymnasium schools of Germany. After his graduation, his father bought him an interest in the prosperous timber export firm of Carl Epping & Co., which firm did business from Darien, Brunswick and Savannah, Ga. Mr. Baars came to America at the outbreak of the civil war and enlisting in the Savannah guards, served in the Confederate army until the end of the war. He was twice wounded, and at Sailor's Creek was taken prisoner. As soon as peace was restored, he immediately made his way back to the South and, in the absence of Mr. Epping, who had spent the period of the war in Europe, he opened the business offices of Carl Epping & Co. Mr. Baars continued in business for a number of years with Mr. Epping, the name of the firm being later changed to Epping, Baars & Co., and, after Mr. Epping's retirement, to H. Baars & Co., which name the firm now bears. He achieved merited distinction as head of the largest lumber and timber exporting house in this country, if not in the world, having agencies in London, Paris, Lisbon, Genoa, Liverpool and other great trade centers, in addition to correspondents in nearly every civilized port of the world. His concern controlled the output of a large number of mills in Florida, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, and had shipping offices in Pensacola, Mobile and Gulfport. He was a member of the Osceola Club and other social organizations of Pensacola. His political affiliation was with the Democratic party. He was a communicant of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church and a leader in religious welfare and charitable work. In 1908 Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria-Hungary bestowed upon him the Order of Franz Joseph. Few men did more towards the upbuilding of the state's material interests or the development of its resources, and the impress of his vigorous personality, active



Yours truly
H. Baars

Edward J. Cornish

intellect and indomitable energy will long be felt. He was a man of remarkable judgment, of unquestioned integrity and of great intellectual force. Mr. Baars was married Sept. 28, 1871, to Mary Ellison, daughter of John Franklin Dunwody, of Georgia, who survives him with four children: John Ernest, Theodore Dunwody, Annie Ellison and Henry Gerhardt Baars. Mrs. Baars, on her father's side, is a descendant of Edward the First, King of England, and his wife, Elenora of Castile. Edward was king from 1239 to 1307, fought in the Barons' war and the Crusades, conquered Wales, expelled the Jews, was acknowledged lord of Scotland, and defeated Wallace at the battle of Falkirk. He was married to Elenora of Castile from 1244 to 1290. She accompanied him on his crusade and saved his life at Grantham. Their daughter, Frauna Plantagenet, married Ralph de Monthoney, and their son was Thomas de Monthoney, whose daughter Margaret married Sir John Montague, and their son was Robert Montague, whose son was John Montague, whose son was William Montague, whose daughter was Elenora Montague, married John Berrin, and their daughter, Catharine Berrin, married Alexander Multileim, and their daughter, Alice Multileim, married in 1565 Sir John Smith of Exeter, England, and their son was Sir George Smith, sheriff of Devon, England, in 1615, and their son was Sir George Smith, whose grandson was Gov. Thomas Smith of the colony of South Carolina in 1693, and his son was the Landgrave Thomas Smith, whose son, Thomas Smith, married Margaret Sanders, and their son, James Smith, married Semor Munro, and their daughter, Elizabeth West Smith, married Col. James Dunwody, and their son, John Franklin Dunwody, was the father of Mrs. Baars. Through her great grandmother, Semor Munro, Mrs. Baars is descended from Wolfgang, the Viking who, about the year 800, landed on the coast of Scotland, burned his ships and marched into the highlands and founded the house and clan of Foulis and the line of Barons of Foulis, from whom Semor Munro is descended. On her mother's side Mrs. Baars is descended from Sir Robert Peyton, who was born in Isleherne, England, in 1610, and came to Gloucester, Va., in 1670. Mrs. Baars' family also gave to this country three Colonial governors, Gov. Sir John Yeamans, Gov. Moore and Gov. Thomas Smith, all of South Carolina. Mr. Baars died at his country home, Cordova Park, near Pensacola, Fla., July 2, 1909.

CORNISH, Joel Northrup, lawyer and banker, was born in Lee Centre, N. Y., May 28, 1828, son of Allen and Clarissa Cornish. He was a grandson of Josiah Cornish, a soldier of the revolutionary war, and great-grandson of Samuel Cornish, who came over from Cornwall, England, in 1691 and settled in Plymouth, Mass., where he married Susannah Clarke, granddaughter of Thomas Clarke, who was a mate on the "Mayflower." He was educated in the public schools and at the State Normal School, Albany, N. Y. He taught school in the villages of Lee Centre, Rome and Cuba, N. Y., studying law in the meantime. While principal of the high school at Cuba, N. Y., he was married in 1850, to one of his teachers, Virgina, daughter of Daniel Raymond. She was a woman of rare grace and culture, who early advocated woman suffrage, being a friend and correspondent of Susan B. Anthony. They had four children: Mrs. Ada L. Hertsche, Mrs. Anna V. Metcalf, Judge Albert J. Cornish and Edward J. Cornish. Mr. Cornish continued his law studies in Iowa City, Ia., was admitted to the bar in 1856, and commenced the practice of law in Sidney, Ia. His library, one of the largest at the time in western Iowa, consisted almost entirely of textbooks and elementary treatises. Unlike the precedent-bound lawyer of the later generation, the pioneer lawyer was wont to start with the major premise that "the law is the perfection of human reason" and develop his conclusion by showing what was the better reason as applied to the facts of the particular case. The result was the development of a unique type of lawyer that for breadth, forcefulness and fitness to grapple with the problems of a new commonwealth has never been equaled. Mr. Cornish rapidly acquired a large law practice, extending over a radius of fifty miles from his home. In a community where the amounts involved in litigation were small, his annual income for many years was from $10,000 to $20,000. Upon the outbreak of the civil war he was appointed draft commissioner with a rank of lieutenant of cavalry, later being commissioned a colonel of the Iowa Cavalry. In 1873, owing to trouble with his eyes, he gave up his law practice and founded the First National Bank of Hamburg, Iowa. In 1890 he was made president of the National Bank of Commerce of Omaha, which had become seriously involved, for the purpose of winding up its affairs. Both as a lawyer and banker Mr. Cornish achieved a merited reputation for ability, integrity and forcefulness. As a banker, while liberal in extending credit, he was remarkably successful in distinguishing between those who were and those who were not entitled to credit. He was a Republican in politics, always active though never a candidate for office. Of splendid physique, great personal magnetism, democratic in thought and action, he was beloved and trusted by all who knew him. He died in Omaha, Neb., June 7, 1908.

CORNISH, Edward Joel, financier, merchant and lawyer, was born in Sidney, Ia., Dec. 15, 1861, son of Col. Joel Northrup and Virginia (Raymond) Cornish. His father (above) was a lawyer and banker. The son attended Tabor College, Iowa, in 1876–79 and was graduated with the degree of A.B. at Iowa State University in 1881, and that of LL.B. a year later. He immediately began the practice of his profession in Omaha, Neb., in partnership with Edmund H. Bartlett, then assistant U. S. district attorney, under the firm name of Bartlett & Cornish. Mr. Bartlett retired in 1889, and a new firm, Cornish & Robertson, was formed with Bernard M. Robertson as partner. During 1892–96 he was assistant city attorney of Omaha. Mr. Cornish gave up active legal work in 1906. In 1903 he was made president of the Carter White Lead Co. in connection with his duties as attorney for the estate of Levi Carter. Two years later he built and became the controlling factor in a large plant erected at Montreal by the Carter White Lead Co. of Canada, Ltd., the first lead corroding works in Canada. In 1906 he sold the capital stock of the Carter White Lead Co. to the National Lead Co., he continuing as president of the former company. Two years later he was elected director of the National Lead Co. and became manager of the Chicago branch. In 1910 he went to New York city as one of the executive committee and vice-president of the company, and upon the death of William W. Lawrence in August, 1916, was made president of the company. The National Lead Co. is the largest manufacturer of lead products, including Babbitt metal and solder, in the world. It was formerly known as the Lead Trust, owing to the fact that some twenty-six lead corroding companies formed a combination under trust proceedings. Later in 1882 the National Lead Co. was formed, taking over all of the property which had theretofore been held in trust. The company has a capital of $50,000,000, of which $25,000,000 is preferred and the other $25,000,000 common. It has branches in Boston, New York city, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Atlanta, St. Paul, Omaha, and San Francisco and numerous distributing warehouses. It owns all of the capital stock of the Carter White Lead Co., Chicago and Omaha; Heath & Milligan Manufacturing Co., Chicago; Magnus Co., Inc., New York city; Matheson Lead Co., Long Island City; St. Louis Smelting & Refining Co., St. Louis; United Lead Co., New York, and is interested as a stockholder in the River Smelting & Refining Co., St. Louis; the United States Cartridge Co., Lowell, Mass.; Williams Harvey Co., tin smelters, of England; and the Baker Castor Oil Co., New York. The officers of the company are: E. J. Cornish, president; G. O. Carpenter, R. P. Rowe and Norris M. Gregg, vice-presidents; Charles Davison, secretary, and F. R. Fortmeyer, treasurer. Mr. Cornish is a member of the American Association for Labor Legislation. The National Lead Co. established a voluntary system of compensation for disability of employees in advance of any legislation enacted for that purpose. It has also established a pension system and has put into force a system of group insurance for all employees, and is among the most progressive companies in looking after the welfare of its employees. Mr. Cornish served as a member of the Omaha board of park commissioners during 1896–1912, during which period Riverview and Bemis parks were enlarged, and the Deer, Miller, Kountze and Curtis Turner parks acquired; Levi Carter park, containing 365 acres, which surrounds Carter lake, was donated by Mrs. Cornish and turned over to public use; and a system of boulevards was developed and other enterprises executed, which resulted in making Omaha one of the finest of western cities. He is a charter member of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity of the State University of Iowa, a Knight Templar and a Mystic Shriner. Mr. Cornish was married July 21, 1909, to Selina C., daughter of George H. Bliss, of Chicago, Ill., and widow of Levi Carter of Omaha.

MILLER, Thomas Woodnutt, lawyer and legislator, was born at Wilmington, Del., June 26, 1886, son of Charles Robert and Abigail Morgan (Woodnutt) Miller. His earliest American ancestor was Thomas Lloyd (q.v.), who came from Wales in 1680, settled in Pennsylvania, and was deputy governor and governor of that colony under Penn. Charles Robert Miller, father of the subject, is a prominent lawyer, banker and capitalist, and governor of Delaware (1913–17). Thomas Woodnutt Miller received his preliminary education at the Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn., and was graduated at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1908 with the degree Ph. B. He spent a part of several years ranching in Nevada, and in 1908–09 was connected with the Bethlehem Steel Co., as a steel roller. During 1910–13 he served as secretary to former Representative Heald, member of congress from Delaware, and to the Deleware congressional delegation. He was secretary of the state of Delaware in 1913–15, and in 1914 was elected representative at large from Delaware to the sixty-fourth congress, being a member of the committees of accounts and of claims. While serving in the capacity of secretary in Washington he was a student at the law school of George Washington University. Upon the declaration of war with Germany in 1917, Mr. Miller enlisted in the U. S. army, being promoted to lieutenant, 114th infantry, then captain in the aviation section, signal corps, regular army, and is at present (1918) major in the ordnance corps. He is a member of the Yale Club of New York; Union League Club, Philadelphia; University, and Army and Navy clubs, Washington; St. Elmo Club of Yale University, and the Wilmington Country Club, and is also a member of the Delta Phi fraternity. He was married at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 4, 1913, to Katharine M., daughter of Frank G. Tallman, of Wilmington; they have one child; Thomas Lloyd Miller.

SULLIVAN, Mark A., jurist, was born in Jersey City, N. J., Nov. 23, 1878, son of Mark A. and Catherine (Driscoll) Sullivan. His father was a native of Ireland and followed the sea. The son was graduated at St. Peter's College, Jersey City, in 1897, subsequently receiving the degrees A.M. and LL.D. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1903, and began the practise of his profession in his native city. He was a member of the New Jersey assembly during 1907–10, and was Democratic minority leader for three years. In the legislature he attained considerable prominence by the eloquent and fearless manner in which he flayed the political bosses and advocated reform legislation. By introducing and advocating the passage of laws aimed at the New Jersey incorporation evils and laws under which there was formerly much promiscuous stock-watering, he at times incurred the displeasure of party bosses, but at each succeeding election he was returned to the assembly by an increased plurality. In 1910 he served by appointment of Gov. Fort as special judge of the court of errors and appeals of New Jersey, being the youngest man ever appointed to that bench in his state. He resigned at the end of one year to accept the nomination for mayor of Jersey City. Since 1913 he has been judge of the court of common pleas of Hudson county and since 1912 he has been member from New Jersey to the conference of commissioners on uniform state laws. Mr. Sullivan is a member of the Knights of Columbus and several local clubs. He was married July 11, 1906, to Elizabeth V., daughter of John Ward of Jersey City, N. J., and they have six children: Elizabeth, Winifred, Mark, Mary, Eileen and Thomas Sullivan.

BOISSEVAIN, Inez Milholland, reformer, was born in New York city, Aug. 6, 1886, daughter of John E. and Jean (Torry) Milholland, of Scotch and Irish parentage. Her great-grandfather, James Milholland, came from Ireland and settled at Lewis, N. Y. Her father was a New York journalist, at one time the political advisor and an editorial writer on "The Tribune." He was a promoter of world peace, an active humanitarian, and an exponent of equal suffrage, dominant characteristics which were inherited to a marked degree by his daughter. Mrs. Boissevain was educated at the Comstock School, New York; the Kensington High School, London; the Willard School, Berlin, and Vassar College. After vain efforts to gain admission to the law schools of Oxford, Cambridge and Harvard on an equal footing with men, she entered the law school of New York University, and was graduated in 1912. She practiced in New York city with the firm of Osborne, Lamb & Garvan, making a specialty of

THOMAS W. MILLER
LAWYER

MARK A. SULLIVAN
JURIST

INEZ MILHOLLAND BOISSEVAIN
REFORMER

J. FLETCHER FARRELL
BANKER

H. L. Keller

criminal and divorce law, most of her work being in the interests of the poor. She early showed a tendency toward altruistic endeavor, and became prominently identified with the woman suffrage movement and labor reforms. She was the first American to parade the streets of London carrying the "Votes for Women" banner, and headed the first suffrage parades in New York city. After Italy had entered the war against the Teutonic allies, she went to that country, under the chaperonage of the inventor, Marconi, a life-long friend, to help the peasants who were likely to suffer under war conditions. She was a member of the Henry Ford peace expedition, but left the expedition at Stockholm, because of the undemocratic methods employed by the managers. Mrs. Boissevain's final work was with the Congressional union for woman suffrage, and it was while speaking through the West for the Woman's party that the illness came upon her which proved fatal. She was a member of the National Woman's Suffrage Association and its affiliated societies, the Peace Society, the National Trade Labor Committee, the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Fabian Society of London and the Woman's Social and Political Union of London. She was married in London, July 15, 1914, to Eugene Boissevain, of Amsterdam, and died in Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 25, 1916.

FARRELL, J[ohn] Fletcher, banker, was born at Madison, Mo., Aug. 19, 1878, son of William Martin and Susan Virginia (Weatherford) Farrell, grandson of John and Mary Ann (Grove) Farrell, and a descendant of John Farrell, a native of Kilkenny, Ireland, who settled in Kentucky about 1785. His father served two years in the Confederate army, and thereafter engaged in farming and stock-raising for a number of years; he was a merchant in Madison, Mo., for fifteen years, and for thirty years has been connected with the Paris Savings Bank, Paris, Mo., of which he has been president since 1913; he was also county treasurer of Monroe county, Mo., for four years. J. Fletcher Farrell was educated at the Paris High School, and was later employed successively in a restaurant, in a clothing store, in a shoe store, as a post-office clerk, as a baseball player, and finally as bookkeeper in the Paris Savings Bank. In 1901 he became assistant state treasurer of Missouri and served in that capacity for three years, resigning a year before the expiration of his term to accept a position as representative of the Third National Bank, St. Louis, Mo., being chosen assistant cashier of the latter institution in 1906. In 1909 he was vice-president from Missouri of the American Bankers' Association, was member of the executive council from Missouri in 1910, and treasurer during 1911–13. In 1910 he was elected vice-president and director of the Fort Dearborn National Bank, Chicago, and has continued thus until the present time (1918). Mr. Farrell is a director of the Fort Dearborn National Bank and of the Woodlawn Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago; vice-president and director of the Paris Savings Bank, Paris, Mo.; and treasurer of the Sinclair Oil & Refining Corporation, New York city, Chicago, Tulsa, Okla., and elsewhere. The latter corporation represents a merger of a number of the most successful producing, pipe line, and refining companies in the mid-continent field, which is located in Kansas, Oklahoma and North Texas. The corporation has assets aggregating $90,000,000. As treasurer of the Sinclair Oil & Refining Corporation, he makes his home in New York city. He is also interested in a number of other corporations, and is a member of the Bankers' Club of America, and the Sleepy Hollow Country, Scarsdale Golf and Country, Lawrence Park and Gymnic clubs, of New York, and the South Shore Country, of Chicago. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows Society. He was married, June 17, 1901, to Nellie West, daughter of James A. Curtright, of Paris, Mo., and their children are: Esther Virginia and William Fletcher Farrell. Portrait opposite page 216.

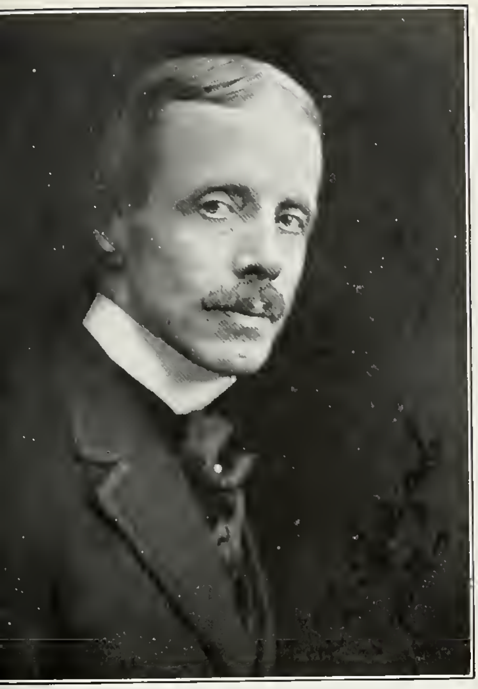
WELLER, Michael Ignatius, banker and historian, was born in London, England, June 10, 1846, son of Samuel and Mary (O'Brien) Weller. His father was a wealthy and influential merchant of London. Michael I. Weller was educated in the schools of his native country, as well as noted schools in Boulogne and Vienna. He came to America in 1867, and in 1872 settled in Washington, D. C. In 1875 he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, George R. Repetti, in the real estate business. In 1905 he was an organizer of the East Washington Savings Bank and served as vice-president until 1909, when he was made president, which office he continued to hold until his death. He resided in Washington for nearly half a century and during all of that time he was identified with the best interests of the capital, throwing himself unsparingly into all works for the advancement of the District's welfare, taking a keen interest in and with characteristic energy promoting the study of local history, while in the field of affairs he contributed richly to the prosperity of his adopted city. He owned probably the largest private collection of publications relative to the District of Columbia, and was not only a student but an authority on all matters pertaining to the history of that section, as well as of the states of Maryland and Virginia. He maintained a summer home at Arundel-on-the-Bay, near Annapolis, where he owned considerable property, and where he served as a county commissioner. He was a director of the National Rivers and Harbor Congress, and vice-president of that body for the District of Columbia; president of the Citizens' Relief Association, member of the Washington Board of Trade, Washington Chamber of Commerce, East Washington Citizens' Association, and during the inauguration of Presidents Cleveland, McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson he was chairman of the committee on public comfort of the inaugural committee. He was a trustee of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, a member of the Holy Name Society, and a Catholic Knight of America, having served as state president of the latter organization during 1881–85. He was also a member of the Association of Oldest Inhabitants of the District of Columbia and charter member and corresponding secretary of the Columbia Historical Society. His religious affiliation was with St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church. An admirable type of citizen, he was a man of keen intellect and broad knowledge. His dominant personal characteristics were perhaps his love of home and family, and the deep interest he took in the well being of them and his fellow men. He was married June 13, 1871, to Rita, daughter of John Joseph Repetti, of Genoa, Italy, and had four children: Joseph I., Francis R., Michael A., and Mary Dorothea, wife of Charles A. McCarthy. He died in Washington, D. C., Mar. 4, 1915.

OPDYCKE, Leonard Eckstein, lawyer, was born in Warren, O., Sept. 26, 1858, son of Gen. Emerson and Lucy Wells (Stevens) Opdycke. He was a descendant of Louris Jansen (Laurence John's son), who came to America prior to 1653 and settled at Fort Orange, New York. From this first American ancestor and his wife Christiana, the line of descent is traced through their son Johannes Louwrensen and his wife Catherine; their son Albert and his wife Elizabeth; their son Benjamin; his son Albert and the latter's wife Martha Hendrickson, and their son Albert, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. His father served throughout the civil war, attaining the rank of brigadier-general and major-general by brevet. He distinguished himself especially at the battle of Shiloh as acting major of the 41st Ohio Vols., when he led an important charge and lost more than one-third of the regiment in killed. At the battle of Chattanooga he led his semi-brigade in the storming of Missionary Ridge, having two horses shot under him in the assault. He led two other regiments besides his own in the assault on Kenesaw mountain, and in the battle of Franklin was given the credit for having saved the day, by Gen Thomas. Leonard E. Opdycke entered Harvard College in 1876, and was graduted cum laude in 1880, and then took the regular course at Harvard Law School, receiving his LL.B. degree, cum laude, as well as that of A.M. in 1883. He read law in the office of Bristow, Peet & Opdycke until he was admitted to the bar in 1884, and at times practised law in the same office until 1892. He devoted much time to European travel and study. Mr. Opdycke collaborated with his kinsman, the late Charles Opdycke, on "The op Dyck Genealogy" (1889). He translated from the French "Tales from the Ægean" (1894), by Demetrios Bikelas, and from the old Italian "The Book of the Courtier" (1901 and 1903), by Count Baldesar Castiglione. He was a member of the board of managers of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, treasurer of the Bar Harbor Property Owners' Association, director of the Jesup Memorial Library of Bar Harbor, a knight of the Italian Order of Saints Morris and Lazarus, and a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the New York Historical Society, the Archaeological Institute of America, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Modern Language Association, the Phi Beta Kappa, the New York Zoological Society, the University Club, the Century Association, the Down Town Association, the Mount Desert Reading Room of Bar Harbor, Me., and the Fly Club of Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Opdycke was married Oct. 12, 1893, to Edith, daughter of Edward Rogers Bell, of New York city, and had two children: Leonard and Mary Ellis Opdycke. His death occurred on Sept. 3, 1915.

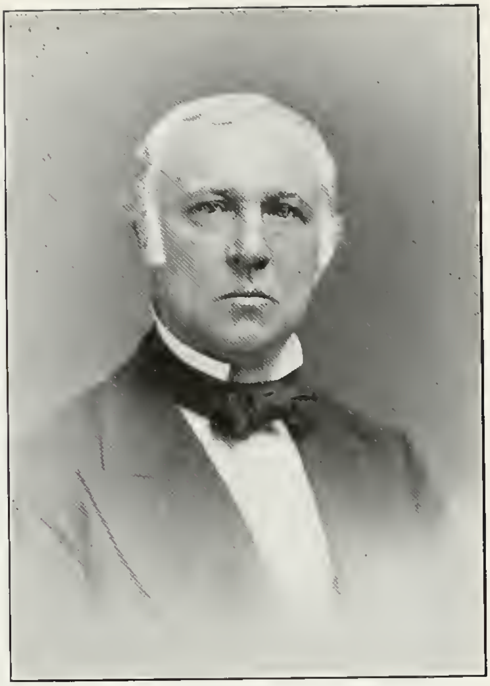
BULKELEY, Edwin, merchant, was born at Southport, Conn., Dec. 18, 1817, son of Andrew and Sally (Dimon) Bulkeley, and a descendant of Peter Bulkeley, who came to America about 1634 or 1635. This Peter Bulkeley was a fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, a scholar, an aristocrat and a dissenter—an unusual combination in those days. With large estates, rich living, and an undisputed place among the highest in the land, he chose to abandon all these and follow the leading of his conscience into the wild wastes of New England. He helped to found the town of Concord, Mass., established a church, the twelfth in the colony, and became widely known as a preacher of power and scholarship and a minister of remarkable sympathy, piety and disinterested love of humanity. Among his descendants have been many men of distinction. Gershom Bulkeley, one of his sons, was one of the most influential men in the colony, and was as remarkable in his way as his father. The youngest son of the Rev. Peter Bulkeley was Peter Bulkeley of Fairfield, whose son, Peter, married Hannah Ward; their son, James, married Elizabeth Whitehead; their son, Eleazer, married Mary Ogden, and their son, Andrew, married Sally Dimon, and was the father of the subject of this sketch. Eleazer Bulkeley, grandfather of Edwin, ran away from home when he was thirteen years of age (1776), enlisted on the ship Defense and took part in many engagements with British vessels during the next three years In 1779 he joined the coast guard under Capt. Stephen Thorp and served on land for a year. After that he went to sea again and for several years was engaged in various business ventures which were almost invariably successful. In 1785 he bought a sloop in partnership with Miah Perry, and buying out his partner two years later established the shipping firm of E. Bulkeley & Sons—the first shipping business in New York city. Edwin Bulkeley was educated at the public schools of Southport. He was a member of the firm of Bulkeley, Brother & Co. and Bulkeley, Dutton & Co., wholesale paper dealers in New York, and a director of the Bank of North America. He founded a paper mill at Turner's Falls and was a director in the Standard Fire Insurance Co. He was a trustee of the Church of Pilgrims of Brooklyn and one of the founders of the Mercantile Library of that city. He was married at Southport, Conn., July 6, 1846, to Helen, daughter of Gurdon Perry of Southport, had eight children, three of whom survive: Jonathan Bulkeley; Grace, wife of Frederick W. Moss; and Theodora Bulkeley. He died at Southport, July 7, 1881.

HUMES, Edward Crouch, banker, was born at Bellefonte, Pa., Aug. 23, 1810, son of Hamilton and Ann Elmira (Bailey) Humes, of Scotch-Irish stock. He was educated at the Bellefonte Academy and at Dickinson College. He was first associated with his father in the mercantile business of H. Humes & Son at Bellefonte, Pa., the name of which was subsequently E. C. Humes & Co. With Gov. Curtin, Judge Hale and Hon. H. N. McAllister, he founded the banking house of Humes, McAllister, Hale & Co., which became widely and favorably known at home and abroad. It was subsequently merged into the First National Bank of Bellefonte, of which Mr. Humes was president until his death. He was one of the first trustees and first treasurer of what is now the Pennsylvania State College, a trustee of the Bellefonte Academy, and elder in the Bellefonte Presbyterian Church. He was married Dec. 7, 1843, to Lucy Winters, daughter of Thomas Alexander of Lycoming county, Pa., and had three children: William Potter, Ann Elmira and Hamilton Humes. He died in Bellefonte, Pa., Mar. 28, 1895.

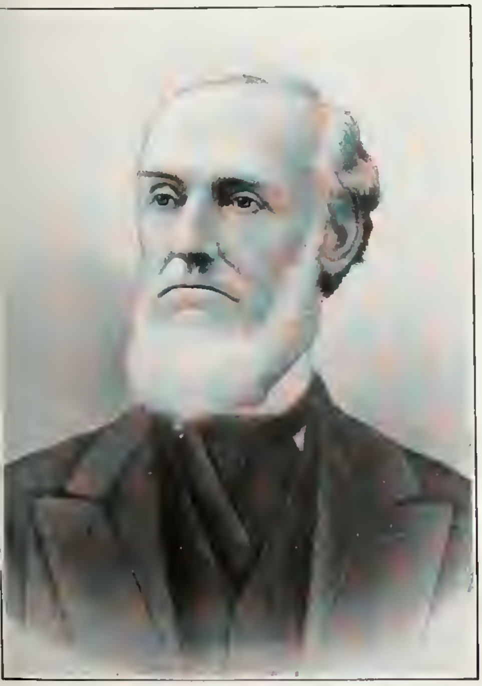
BOVEE, Christian Nestell, lawyer and author, was born in New York city, Feb. 22, 1820, son of James and Bellphame (Scribner) Bovee. His father was a French Huguenot who fled from France after the Edict of Nantes, going first to Holland and thence to the West Indies and New York. He became a captain in the merchant marine, and was part owner of a vessel trading between the West Indies and Europe. The son received a liberal education in private schools of New York city, was admitted to the bar in 1843 and acquired a fair practice, being associated at various times with Clarkson N. Potter, William H. Bromley and James Richards. His tastes were inclined to literature rather than the law, and a study chair suited his disposition better than an



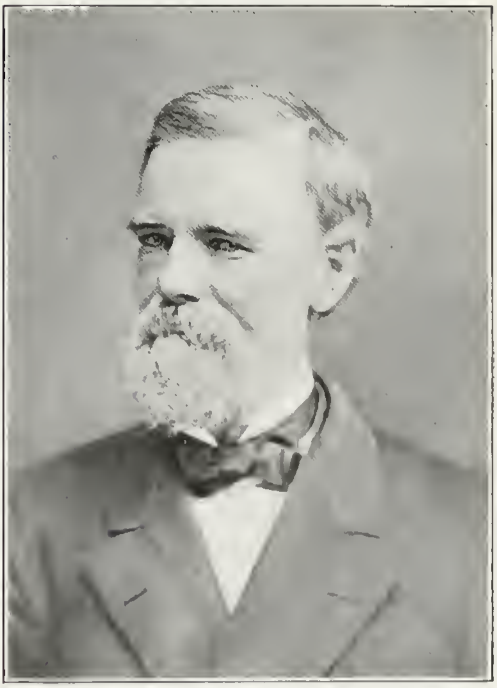
LEONARD E. OPDYCKE
LAWYER



EDWIN BULKELEY
MERCHANT



EDWARD C. HUMES
BANKER



CHRISTIAN N. BOVEE
LAWYER AND AUTHOR

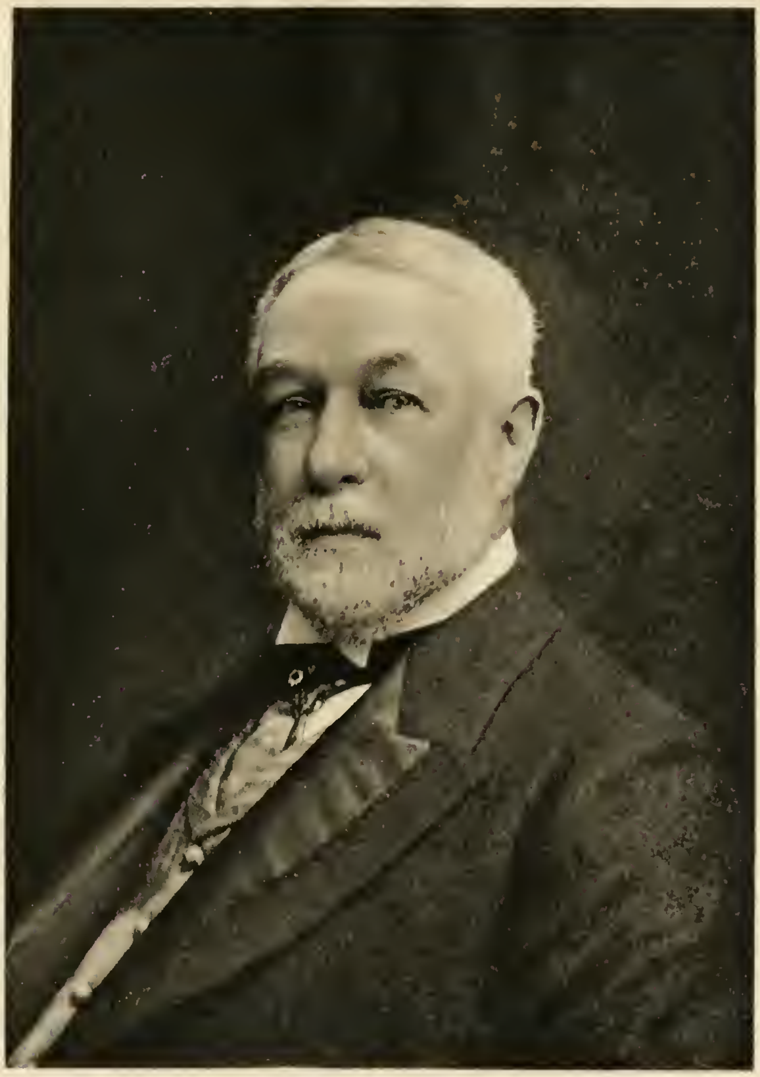
Charles E. Fox.

office desk. In addition to a keen thirst for knowledge he had a habit from his earliest years of recording his thoughts in a crystallized suggestive form, something after the manner of Pascal—though their expression is more crisp and polished and incisive than that of the famous Pensees. As Joel Benton said, "He would stop anywhere between the soup and dessert of a dinner to catch a thought that hovered in his mental horizon;" and he put them on paper in such a finished form, with such a cameo-like beauty and refinement of expression that they are very well fitted to stand as originally written, without elaboration or development. In this combination of an extraordinary fecundity of ideas a wonderful facility for condensation and for epigrammatic appositeness and grace of expression, he is hardly surpassed by any modern writer. The following are a few examples of these gems from the thousands that go to make up his literary work: "Who would speak to humanity must be content to suffer its pains, as well as to partake of its pleasures." "Life cannot well appear mean to one who uses it nobly." "Count nothing good that is not also just." "Genius makes its observations in shorthand, talent writes them out at length." "Books are embalmed minds; they make the great of other days our present teachers." "There are few wild beasts more to be dreaded than a communicative man having nothing to communicate." "A sound discretion is not so much indicated by never making a mistake as by never repeating it." "One's life should be as the sunbeam, that comes into the world only to glorify it—that passes through even its dirty places without contracting any of its dirt, but only to invest it with its own splendor and to pass on to glorify elsewhere." For many years Bovee's apothegms were a distinguishing feature of the "Atlantic Monthly." In 1846 he published his first book, "Thoughts, Feelings and Fancies," and two others were subsequently issued, "Intuition" and "Summaries of Thought." The "Boston Traveller" compared him to such writers as Feltham, Jean Paul, Paul Courier and Heine, "and those clever Frenchmen of former times who might, in a certain sense, be called masters of the sentences." His three books contain the germs of a whole library of works on social, civil, moral and religious subjects, and are a wonderfully rich mine of valuable ideas, expressed with an inimitable pungency, brevity and choice of phrasing. Mr. Bovee was a close friend of Irving, Bancroft, Emerson, Holmes, Longfellow, Tuckerman, and the rest of the brilliant coterie who gathered at the famous Saturday Evening Club of Boston, of which he was a frequent guest. In New York he was a charter member of the old Atheneum Club, and one of the founders of the Long Island College Hospital. He was married to Mary M., daughter of John Doubleday of New York city, and had five children: Christian Nestell, Jr., a lawyer of New York; Belle, Stella, wife of Richard Morris Popham, and Kate and Eleanor Bovee, who conducted a private school in New York city. He died in New York, Jan. 18, 1904.

FOX, Charles Eben, naval officer, was born in Chelsea, Mass., Sept. 20, 1851, son of John Lawrence and Elizabeth Amory (Morris) Fox. His first paternal American ancestor was Thomas Fox, who came to this country from England and became a freeman of Concord, Mass., in 1638; from him and his wife Rebecca ———, the line of descent is traced through their son Eliphalet and his wife Mary (Stone) Hunt; their son Nathaniel and his wife Hannah Merriam; their son David and his wife Mary Coburne, and their son Dr. Jonathan and his wife Susannah Patterson, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. His paternal grandfather, Dr. Jonathan Fox, was surgeon on a privateer fitted out at Newburyport, Mass., and was also one of three committeemen of Hollis, N. H., appointed to raise men for the New Hampshire battalion. Com. Charles Morris, his maternal grandfather, was a descendant of Roger Williams; he was executive officer of the U. S. S. Constitution in 1812, and was wounded in the fight between that ship and the Guerriere in August of the same year; he was also with Decatur in the cutting out expedition to bring the U. S. S. Philadelphia out of the harbor at Tripoli, was the first man to board the vessel and the last to leave it after firing her, and he also served through the Mexican war. John Lawrence Fox was a surgeon in the U. S. navy, being attached to Adm. Porter's Atlantic fleet at the time of his death. The son, Charles Eben Fox, received his preliminary education at St. Mark's school, Southboro, Mass., and was graduated at the U. S. naval academy in 1872. He became ensign in 1873; master in 1877; lieutenant in 1884; lieutenant commander in 1899; commander in 1902; captain in 1906, and rear admiral in 1910. During 1872–75 he acted as aide to Rear Adms. Jenkins, Parrott and Pennock of the Asiatic squadron; served in the U S. hydrographic office in Washington in 1876; was engaged in coast survey from Maine to Texas, 1878–79; on the U. S. S. Nipsic, 1879–83; assigned to navy department, 1883–84; aide to Adm. David D. Porter, 1884–86; served during 1886–89 on the U. S. ships Hartford, Iroquois, Vandalia and Mohican; on duty in the U. S. naval observatory in 1889–92; during 1892–95 was flag lieutenant to Rear Adms. Skerrett and Beardsley; was connected with the bureau of intelligence and the U. S. naval observatory in 1895–97; executive officer on the U. S. S. Vicksburg, 1897–98. In April, 1898, he was given command of the U. S. torpedo boat Morris, and in December of the same year was navigator of the U. S. S. Olympia. The following May he was executive officer on the U. S. S. Helena; was in command of the U. S. S. General Alava in 1899–1900; stationed at the U. S. naval observatory, 1900–03; was in command of the U. S. S. Adams, 1903–05, and received four complimentary letters from the navy department for efficiency both of men and ship. He was aide to Rear Adm. Harrington at Norfolk navy yard in 1905–06; was light house inspector of the 11th district, with headquarters at Detroit, Mich., in 1906–07; was in command of the South Dakota in 1907–08; in command of the U. S. receiving ship Wabash at the Boston navy yard in 1909, and Lancaster at the Philadelphia navy yard in 1910. In May, 1910, he was commandant at Charleston, S. C., where he remained until October, 1911, although he had been retired at his own request in August, 1911. It was said of Rear Adm. Fox: "Few officers have seen so wide a range of diversified service in the same length of time, and none has served the government more faithfully and honorably." Rear Adm. Fox was a member of the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C.; the Bohemian Club, San Francisco, Cal., and the Loyal Legion. He was married at Washington, D. C., June 10, 1884, to Nelly, daughter of Gen. Edward Griffin Beckwith, and had two sons: Edward Griffin Beckwith Fox, engineer, and Lieut. John Lawrence Fox, U. S. N. He died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 12, 1916.

WEATHERBEE, Edwin Henry, merchant, was born at Chatham, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1852, son of Henry M. and Mary (Angell) Weatherbee, and a descendant of John Witherby, who came from England in 1650 and lived successively in Marlboro, Sudbury and Stow, Mass. His father was a lawyer, a writer of prominence and a powerful social and political leader. Edwin H. Weatherbee was educated at the Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary, the Hopkins Grammar School, and at Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1875. At college he enjoyed wide popularity, being active in athletic and social life, and was a member of the Psi Upsilon, Beta Psi Iota and Delta Kappa societies. Among his classmates were ex-Pres. William H. Taft, Arthur T. Hadley, now president of Yale; Otto Bannard, the banker, and Walker Blaine, son of James G. Blaine. After spending two years in travel and study he entered the Boston University Law School and later the Columbia Law School of New York city, where he was graduated LL.B. in 1879. He began his legal work in the office of Gen. Stewart L. Woodford (q. v.), then United States district attorney, and was assistant United States district attorney in 1879–82. On Jan. 1, 1882, Mr. Weatherbee entered the house of Arnold, Constable & Co., where from a subordinate position he was gradually promoted until finally, by the death of James M. Constable in 1900 and Hicks Arnold in 1903, he obtained an interest in the firm, and two years later on the death of Frederick A. Constable he became a partner and head of the firm. His private desk was in the wholesale carpet department, and he always took a particular interest in the carpet and rug business of the firm. The business was established in 1827 by Aaron Arnold and George A. Hearn, a nephew, who afterwards withdrew and started a business under his own name, which was later changed to James A. Hearn & Son and which still continues. Mr. Weatherbee was actively interested in religious and charitable work, a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, and an ardent member and supporter of the Episcopal church. At the time of his death he was a vestryman in the Church of the Incarnation. His attachment to his native town led to his contributing largely to the erection of the new Methodist church at Chatham. He donated the organ and the chancel window, and his wife did the complete embroidery work for the church and gave all the other windows. He was also a liberal subscriber to the Reformed church, where for many years his father was choir-master, and in 1905 he rebuilt the Methodist church at Chatham Center. He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History, and the Union League, Metropolitan, University, Grolier, Riders' and Drivers', New York Jockey and New York Yacht clubs and the Country Club of Westchester county. He was also interested in farming and the raising of thoroughbred stock. He purchased a number of large farms in Chatham, N. Y., upon which many alterations and improvements were made to increase the productivity of the land. It was said that his highland cattle and sheep were the most valuable specimens in the state, and his blooded horses invariably won blue ribbons at the horse-shows of New York and London. He was a man of clear intellect, pure tastes and personal refinement, and he never lost an opportunity of showing kindness to even slight acquaintances. He was married Nov. 15, 1881, to Amy Henrietta, daughter of James M. Constable, of the firm of Arnold, Constable & Co., New York, by whom he is survived with three children: Hicks Arnold, Henrietta, wife of Robert Tighe McGusty, and Mary, wife of Dr. Samuel Milbank. Mr. Weatherbee died in New York city, Feb. 11, 1912.

THOMAS, Calvin, educator, was born near Lapeer, Mich., Oct. 28, 1854, son of Stephen Van Rensselaer and Caroline Louisa (Lord) Thomas. His father was a captain of cavalry in the civil war, and afterwards a lawyer. The son was graduated at the University of Michigan, in 1874, with the degree of A.B. Three years later he received the degree of A.M., and in 1904 that of LL.D., from the same institution. In 1874–77 he taught Latin and Greek in the high school at Grand Rapids, Mich., and in the latter year went to Leipzig, Germany, to pursue studies in philology. Returning to America he was made instructor in Greek at the University of Michigan, but was soon shifted to German and permitted to start instruction in Sanskrit. In 1881 he was advanced to an assistant professorship of German and Sanskrit, and in 1885 became professor of Germanic languages and literatures. In 1895 he was called to the same chair in Columbia University, a position that he still holds (1918). Dr. Thomas edited a number of classic German texts for the use of students, notably Goethe's "Tasso" (1888), "Hermann und Dorothea" (1891, new edition 1915), and "Faust" (Part I, 1892, Part II, 1897). He also wrote "Practical German Grammar" (1895), "History of German Literature" (1909), "Anthology of German Literature" (1909), "Life and Works of Schiller" (1901), and "Goethe" (1917), the last consisting partly of a short biography and partly of studies and appreciations. For about twenty years he reviewed books in the German and Scandinavian fields, mainly for the "Nation." Among his published essays, addresses and monographs are: "Goethe and the Conduct of Life" (1886), "Goethe and the Development Hypothesis" (1888), "Poetry and Science" (1889), "War and Evolution" (1889), "Literature and Personality" (1896), "Have We Still Need of Poetry?" (1898), "Culture and Service" (1904), Centennial Oration on Schiller (1905), "The Study of Literature" (1912), "The Choir Invisible" (1913), "Tragedy and the Enjoyment of It" (1914), "The Tragedy of Fanaticism" (1914), and "Nature, Nurture and Novel-Writing" (1916). Dr. Thomas was president of the Modern Language Association of America in 1896 and of the American Dialect Society in 1912. In 1898, as chairman of a committee of twelve appointed by the former, he made an elaborate report on the teaching of modern languages, which was printed by the U. S. bureau of education, and aroused much discussion. Another compendious report, prepared by him in 1904 as chairman of a joint committee representing the National Education Association, the American Philological Association and the Modern Language Association, dealt at length with the subject of a phonetic alphabet to be used in the respelling of words for pronunciation. This report is the basis of what is known as the "N. E. A. Alfabet," which was adopted by the New Standard Dictionary (1913) in its respelling of words for pronunciation. Of the New Standard Dr. Thomas was consulting editor and wrote for it the preliminary essay on "Spelling and Pronunciation" and the twenty-six articles on the letters of the alphabet. He has been active in the spelling reform movement, having served several years as chairman of the executive committee of the simplified spelling board and contributed



Edwin W. Weatherbee

Cord Meyer.

largely to its propaganda. He was married in 1880 to Jennie M. Sutton, of Lapeer, Mich., who died that same year and in 1884 he was married to Mary Eleanor Allen, of Grand Rapids, Mich., who bore him two children, Harold Allen and Paul Bernard Thomas.

MEYER, Cord, financier and politician, was born at Maspeth, L. I., Oct. 9, 1854, son of Cord and Catharine (Benson) Meyer who came to this country from Hanover, Germany, in 1823, and founded the sugar refining firm of Dick & Meyer, which became one of the largest of its kind in the United States. He was educated in the public schools of New York and at the College of the City of New York. He had barely passed his majority when he became identified with Democratic politics in Queens county. Ex-Mayor Gleason of Long Island City was then fighting for control of Queens, and in the clash between Gleason and young Meyer the latter won. This brought him into prominence in New York state, and in spite of his outspoken opposition to machine methods he held and, in fact, augmented that prominence for some thirty years. In a notoriously machine-ridden state his success under the circumstances was unusual, and he owed it altogther to the fact that his ability, personality and palpable honesty were far too striking to be ignored. He was a member of the Democratic state committee during 1884–89 and for a time its secretary. His name appeared on the directorates of New York's foremost financial institutions, including the Hanover National Bank, the Home Life Insurance Co., the Colonial Trust Co., the Kings County Trust Co., the American Agricultural Chemical Co., the International Steam Pump Co., the Lake Charles Rice Milling Co., the Lanyon Zinc Co., the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co. and the Windsor Trust Co. He organized the Citizens' Water Supply Co. of Newton and built it up to be the largest private company in New York state. He was also a recognized power in the financial business of the metropolis. He had strong faith in the tremendous future of the oil and steel products of the country, and participated actively in industries along those lines. As an executor of his father's estate on Long Island, he did much to develop Long Island property. Mr. Meyer was married Oct 9, 1878, at Maspeth, to Cornelia Maria, daughter of Charles G. Covert, and had five sons: Charles G., J. Edward, George C., Robert B. and Cord Meyer, Jr. He died at his home at Great Neck, L. I., Oct. 14, 1910.

HENDERSON, Charles English, railway executive, was born in Jefferson county, Va. (now W. Va.), Sept. 25, 1884, son of Richard and Elizabeth Ann Beall (English) Henderson, and a descendant of Richard Henderson, who came from Blantyre, Scotland, in 1756, and settled at Bladensburg, Md.; he married Sarah Brice, and their son John and his wife Lydia Ridgely Perry were the grandparents of our subject. His father was a planter. The son received his preliminary education at a private school, and at Georgetown (D. C.) Academy. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in Co. B, 12th Virginia cavalry, participating in all the campaigns in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania up to the battle of the Wilderness, when he was badly wounded and incapacitated from further service. He was graduated at the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania in 1868 with the degree M.D., subsequently becoming resident physician at Bayview Hospital, Baltimore, Md., and in 1870 began the active practice of his profession at Martinsburg, W. Va. He relinquished his profession, however, to enter the railway service, at Fort Scott, Kan., as clerk, for the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railway, now the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railway. He was later appointed chief clerk in the offices of the general freight and passenger agent, Kansas City, and afterwards chief clerk to the general superintendent. Later he was employed to examine the route for the Memphis extension, and in taking up the stock and bonds of the Springfield and Southwestern Railway, now a part of that extension. In 1879 he was appointed general freight and passenger agent of the Atchison & Nebraska Railway, continuing in that capacity until the road was sold to the Burlington & Missouri River Railway, now a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co. He then removed to Indianapolis as auditor and cashier of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway, and was soon promoted to assistant general manager and then general manager. In 1886 he was appointed receiver, and after the foreclosure became general manager of the reorganized company, and was the dominant factor in effecting the sale of the company to the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway in 1889. While residing in Indianapolis he was general manager of the Ohio Southern Railway; receiver of the Danville, Olney & Ohio River Railway, and for two years was in charge of operation, and agent for the purchasers of the Dayton & Ironton and the Dayton & Toledo railways, now part of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Co. He was appointed general sales manager of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co. in 1889, becoming first vice president in 1903. Meanwhile, in 1896, he had been appointed second vice president, in charge of freight traffic, of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Co., and succeeded not only in rejuvenating the Reading, but in making the port of Philadelphia an important factor in the trans-Atlantic service. When he entered the service of the road millions of tons of freight were moving in both directions past the doors of the city. He at once set himself to the task of attracting a part of that great tonnage to Philadelphia; built the great Port Richmond yards, and induced trans-Atlantic steamship lines to inaugurate regular freight service to and from that port in connection with the Reading. In 1907 this road, which had no such traffic, saw 152 sailings from its piers, against 150 clearings from other piers in the ocean service. In 1897 the freight traffic of the Reading yielded a gross revenue of $15,990,707; the corresponding figures for 1907 were $35,090,359. This development hurt no one. The company's merchandise commerce was diverted from no other carrier. It was an example of new blood and broad ideas creating new commerce. In 1908 he retired to his splendid country estate on the Miles river, Talbot co., Md., once the home of Admiral Franklin Buchanan (q.v.), commander of the Merrimac in the engagement with the Monitor. He finds his chief recreation in working his farm and in aquatic sports. He is a member of the board of the Agricultural Society of the Eastern Shore, and a member of the Maryland Historical Society, and the Pennsylvania Historical Society. He is affiliated with the democratic party, and the Protestant Episcopal church. He is author of a volume of history and genealogy. He was married in Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 22, 1879, to Ida M., daughter of William Lynn, who had been treasurer of Muskingum co., O. They have two children: Charles English, Jr., and William Lynn Henderson. Portrait opposite page 222.

Frank E Taylor

to humanitarian work; he was an active trustee of the Morris County Children's Home, and for many years superintendent and teacher in the Sunday-school of the Rockaway Presbyterian Church. He was secretary and afterwards treasurer of the Washington Association of New Jersey, and a life member of the New York and New Jersey Historical Society, as well as of the Loyal Legion, the Society of the Army of the Potomac, the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America. He was co-author with Joseph J. Halsey, of a "History of Morris County" (1882); and wrote "A Biographical Sketch of Col. Joseph Jackson of Rockaway, N. J." (1883); "The Continental Army in Morris County in the Years 1779–80"; "Memoir of Rev. James Olney Averill" (1887); "History of the Washington Association" (1891); "Rockaway Township in the War of the Rebellion" (1892); "Biographical Sketch of Samuel Beach Halsey of Rockaway, N. J.," (1893); "Inscriptions upon the Tombstones and Monuments in the Burying Grounds of the First Presbyterian Church and St. John's Church at Elizabeth, N. J." (1892); "Church Members, Marriages, and Baptisms at Hanover, Morris Co., N. J., 1746–96" (1893); and "Inscriptions on the Tombstones and Monuments at Whippany and Hanover, Morris County, New Jersey" (1894); and he was one of the three editors of "Thomas Halsey and his Descendants in America" (1895). He was married May 27, 1869, to Mary Halsey, daughter of Henry Gray Darcy, and was survived by one daughter, Cornelia Van Wyck, and one son, Edmund Drake Halsey, Jr. He died at Rockaway, N. J., Oct. 17, 1896.

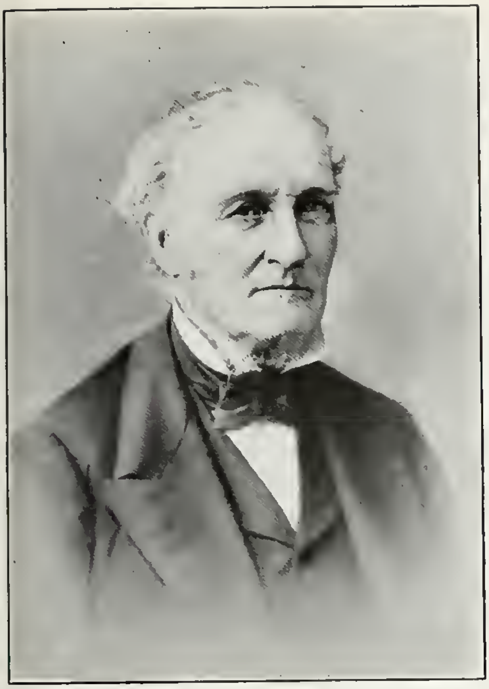
TAYLOR, Frank Eugene, manufacturer, was born in Charleston, S. C., Mar. 22, 1846, son of James H. Taylor and Elizabeth (Tyler) Taylor. His father was essentially a man of wide experience, extensive reading in political economy and the sciences and a man of marked business ability, who rapidly became one of the foremost citizens of the state. Frank E. Taylor was educated at the high school in Charleston, S. C., and at the Hillsboro (N. C.) Military Academy, but left the latter institution in August, 1863, to join Co. A of the Hampton Legion under the command of Capt. E. A. Thomas. In 1864 he was made a corporal and in 1865 promoted to the rank of first sergeant, being detailed by Gen. Robert E. Lee to scout duty on the peninsular of Virginia. He was in fourteen engagements including Knoxville, Petersburg, Richmond and Appomattox, besides numerous skirmishes in Tennessee and Virginia, and was paroled at Augusta, Ga., in May, 1865, after the surrender at Appomattox. At the close of the war he returned to Charleston, S. C., where he became associated with George W. Williams & Co., cotton factors, in which firm his father was a partner. Subsequently he was a member of the firms of Robertson, Taylor & Co., Robertson, Taylor & Williams, and Robertson & Taylor respectively and was later chosen vice president and general manager of the Ashepoo Fertilizer Co., which company Robertson & Taylor had helped to organize. He was a pioneer in and for over thirty years was connected with the fertilizer business, being regarded as one of the most competent and efficient manufacturers in the South. He was also interested in the mining of phosphate rock and had much to do with the development of that industry. During a large part of his life he was also connected with the cotton business, having been president of the Charleston Cotton Exchange for many years. He was also a director in the Pacolet Manufacturing Co. He was deeply interested in all civic matters and was actively connected with charitable and educational organizations, being a warm supporter of public education and a liberal patron of art. He was also interested in the work among the sailors at the port of Charleston, and was a great friend of the negro, by whom he was honored and respected. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church. He was a trustee of the William Enston Home; a director of the Carolina Art Association which his father had been instrumental in founding; president of the Howard Association of which his father had been president; first vice-president of the Washington Light Infantry Survivors Association; ex-captain of the Sumter guards and a member of the Washington Light Infantry; Camp Sumter of the United Confederate Veterans; the Huguenot Society; the South Carolina Society; Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Charleston Country and Charleston Yacht clubs. He was a man of strong personality and possessed the power of keen analysis of men and things. He had a rare sense of humor, was a delightful conversationalist, and was a generous contributor to various philanthropies. Mr. Taylor belonged to that rare class of men in the South who have contributed intelligence, courage, vision, optimism and untiring energy to the state and to the country. He was married in 1868 to Clara Scott Wilson of Williamsburg, S. C., a descendant on the maternal side of John Witherspoon, the signer of the Declaration of Independence. She with nine children survive him, namely: Harriette, widow of D. G. Armstrong, a missionary to Brazil; Mabel, wife of Tristram T. Hyde, Jr.; Alice, Jeanette, Ruth, Clara, Rev. Dr. James H. Taylor, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church of Washington, D. C., and formerly chaplain general of the Mayflower Society; Dr. John E. Taylor of Little Rock, Ark., and Herbert T. Taylor, of Spartanburg, S. C. He died in Charleston, S. C., May 18, 1913.

Le FEVRE, Clement Fall, clergyman, was born at Berkhampstead, Hertfordshire, England, Nov. 12, 1797, son of Rev. George and Phœbe (Bayley) Le Fevre. His father, besides being a minister of the established church, conducted for some years a school for young men at Southampton, and, except for a year under the preceptorship of an uncle in the Isle of Jersey, it was there that the son received his education. During the war of 1812 young Le Fevre was second lieutenant in the Royal Marines. In 1817 he came to New York city. He secured a position as teacher of French at Erasmus Hall, at Flatbush, L. I., conducted by the Rev. Timothy Clowes, whose sister afterwards became his wife. While thus engaged he commenced his studies for the ministry which he later completed at Kingston, Ontario. He returned to England in 1821, was ordained by the Bishop of London and was returned to the Dominion of Canada by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, being appointed to the church at Sherbrooke, Quebec. But gradually there came a change in his religious views, and in 1829 he resigned his charge and joining the Universalist Church, became pastor at Troy, N. Y. In 1834 he was called to a newly established parish in New York city, which was the second congregation of that denomination in the city. He became one of the ablest champions of the Universalist faith in the state of New York, where he proved a formidable adversary in defending his church against the attacks and denunciations of the orthodox clergy. It soon became evident that a much larger building was required and in the spring of 1835 the erection of a new church was commenced, in Bleecker street. This edifice which was regarded as the finest in the denomination and one of the most attractive in New York was dedicated June 19, 1836. Here Mr. Le Fevre continued his pastorate for four more years. In the hope that a change of residence might benefit the impaired health of his wife, he resigned in 1840 to take charge of the church at Hudson, N. Y. In 1844 he removed to Milwaukee, Wis., and became pastor of the Universalist Society, of that city, his last charge He retired from the ministry in 1850. In 1831 he established a religious paper, the "Gospel Anchor," at Albany, N. Y., and several years later became association editor of the "Universalist Union" of New York. Lombard College, Galesburg, Ill., conferred upon him the degree of D.D. He was a ready writer with an easy and perspicuous style, always graceful, and often strong. He was the embodiment of geniality and courtliness, possessed much wit and humor, and in his latter years was affectionately called "Father Le Fevre." He was married Mar. 21, 1822, to Mary, daughter of Joseph and Hannah Van Wyck Clowes of Hempstead, Long Island, N. Y., and had three children: William, George and Ellen, wife of John Crapser Coleman. He died in Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 12, 1882.

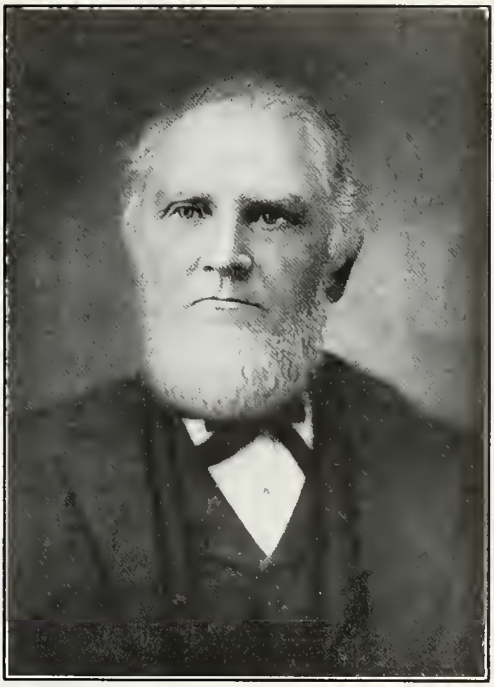
COLEMAN, John Crapser, lumberman, banker and agriculturist, was born in Newton, N. J., July 28, 1819, son of William and Ann (Conklin) Coleman. He was descended from William Coleman, of Tetbury, Gloucestershire, England, who settled at Gloucester, Mass., in 1635, the line being traced through his son William and his wife Mary Mapes; their son William; his son Thomas and his wife Elizabeth Brown; their son Thomas and his wife Elizabeth Roe; and their son Thomas and his wife Mary Galloway, who were the grandparents of John C. Coleman. His father, William Coleman, was proprietor of a carding mill near Florida, N. Y., and converting it into a flour mill, operated it until his death, in 1850. Young Coleman was educated in the public schools of New York city and a French school in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., where he came in contact with lumber camps along the St. Lawrence river, and later was identified with the lumbering industry in that section. In 1840 he went into the lumber business in Montreal, Canada, in partnership with Jasper G. Sims. A disastrous fire destroyed the lumber yards and mills of Sims & Coleman in 1853, and Mr. Coleman then returned to the United States. For two years he was associated with a brother in the brokerage business in New York city and then went to Milwaukee, Wis., where his wife's parents had established their home in 1844. The two families joined forces, and with the additional land purchased by Mr. Coleman, the homestead of the combined families, known as Hazelwood, became a large tract adjoining the southern limits of the young city and bordering on the Kinnickinnic river, destined later to become a great commercial highway. There he engaged in farming and fruit culture, making a specialty of the best varieties of apples. His orchard was reputed to be the finest in the state.. He was also president of the Kenosha County Bank. By the growth of Milwaukee the farm was in time embraced within the corporate limits, and sold for building purposes. Thirty-six acres became Kosciusko Park and the original homestead, facing First avenue, is now the settlement house of the University of Wisconsin Settlement Association. Mr. Coleman took a great interest in the growth and development of his adopted city; and never entirely relinquished business affairs. He was a man of sterling character. In his business relations he was exceedingly conscientious and painstaking, and stood high in the estimation of all who came within his sphere of usefulness. He was essentially domestic in his tastes, and while his interest in politics was strong and his civic influence was marked, he never aspired to public office, preferring a less conspicuous life. He was married in Milwaukee, Wis., July 28, 1851, to Ellen, daughter of Clement Fall Le Fevre (above). She took an active interest in the benevolent institutions and charitable movements in Milwaukee, being a generous supporter of the Milwaukee Home for the Friendless and president of the board of managers of the Protestant Orphan Asylum for many years. They were survived by five children: Mary E.; Nellie L.; Clement Le Fevre, of Fairhope, Ala.; John George, for many years secretary and treasurer of the Wisconsin Malleable Iron Co., Milwaukee, and Theodore Lincoln, a lawyer of Milwaukee. Mr. Coleman died in Milwaukee, Wis., May 28, 1896.

WILSON, William Robert Anthony, physician and author, was born at Washington, Ill., Jan. 28, 1870, son of Dr. Robert Brown Murphy and Jane Frances (Anthony) Wilson. His father came to America from Ireland in 1847 and settled at Washington, Ill. The Wilson family were for generations trained for the navy or medical profession, and the subject of this sketch, after graduating at Williams College in 1892, studied medicine at Columbia Medical College (College of Physicians and Surgeons), where he received his medical degree in 1895. He devoted a year to post-graduate hospital service at St. Vincent's and Roosevelt hospitals, New York city, and in 1897 entered upon the practice of his profession in Peoria, Ill. Ill health compelled him to abandon the work within a few years. After a period of travel he settled in Pittsfield, Mass., in 1906, and devoted the remainder of his life to literature, producing several romances, a book of verse and many short stories. These included "Good for Nothin'" (1896); "A Rose of Normandy" (1903), an historical romance; "A Knot of Blue" (1905), a romantic tale of chivalry; "Comrades Three" (1906), a boys' book; "King's Scouts" (1907), and "Journeys of the Kit Kat Club" (1908), another boys' book. Dr. Wilson has been called the American Dumas, depicting character with great power, vivid personality and living vitality. He was a member of the Authors' Club of London. Dr. Wilson was married Mar. 9, 1897, to James Amelia, daughter of James Robinson Barnes, of Louisville, Ky. He died in Pittsfield, Mass., May 14, 1911.

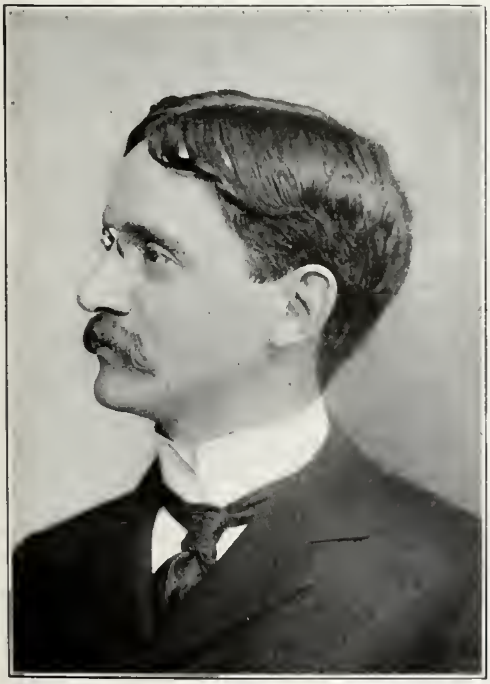
FENNER, Charles, Erasmus, jurist and soldier, was born at Jackson, Madison co., Tenn., Feb. 14, 1834, son of Dr. Erasmus Darwin and Annie (Callier) Fenner, of Scotch-Irish descent. His grandfather, Dr. Richard Fenner was one of the founders of the Society of Cincinnati, and his father was the founder, about 1846, of the New Orleans "Medical and Surgical Journal," and professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the New Orleans School of Medicine. During the civil war he served as surgeon in the Confederate army. Charles E. Fenner attended the Western Military Institute of Kentucky, and was graduated at the University of Virginia, valedictorian of his class. He was later graduated at the



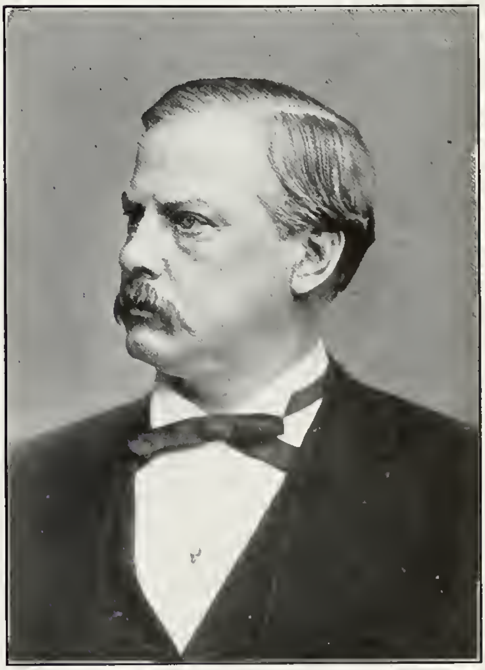
CLEMENT F. LE FEVRE
CLERGYMAN



JOHN C. COLEMAN
AGRICULTURIST



WILLIAM R. A. WILSON
PHYSICIAN AND AUTHOR



CHARLES E. FENNER
JURIST

STEPHEN RAND

law department of the University of Louisiana, was admitted to the bar in 1855, and thereafter engaged in the practice of law until the outbreak of the civil war when he enlisted in one of the first companies of the Louisiana volunteers, being attached to Dreux's battalion. He was honorably discharged at the end of twelve months' service, and soon after formed what was known as Fenner's Louisiana battery of light artillery, which was engaged at Port Hudson, and after the capture of that place by Gen. Banks, joined Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's command at Jackson, participating in all the operations and battles in front of Vicksburg. The battery was then ordered to Mobile and after the Battle of Missionary Ridge, joined the army of Tennessee at Dalton. Capt. Fenner and his command served under Johnston in the Atlanta campaign, and on the retirement of that army were ordered to Mobile, where they remained until the evacuation of that city. They then retired with the army to Meridian and were surrendered at the termination of the war. He was elected to the first legislature of Louisiana which assembled after the surrender and prior to the reconstruction period. In 1876 at the memorable popular gathering in Lafayette square, he was the author and proposer of resolutions regarding the right of self-government, which recalled the famous assertion of the Declaration of Independence, and had great influence in bringing about the recognition of the Nicholls government. He was judge of the supreme court of the state during 1880–94, when he resigned. Among important decisions handed down by him was that in what is known as the Premium bond case, which involved the validity of certain city bonds. The decision established the principle that under the Federal constitution the limitation upon the power of taxation imposed by the state constitution cannot destroy the power or duty of a city to levy taxes sufficient to provide for the payment of the interest and principal of its prior contract debts. Immediately after leaving the bench, Judge Fenner formed a partnership with his son Charles Payne Fenner and a relative, Samuel Henderson, Jr., under the firm name of Fenner, Henderson and Fenner. In 1907 this firm was dissolved and the firm of Howe, Fenner, Spencer & Cocke was formed, as a member of which Judge Fenner practiced his profession until the time of his death. He was president of the board of administration of Tulane University, a member of the board of trustees of the Peabody fund, the executive committee of the International Arbitration Conference, president of the Boston Club, and was president of the committee in charge of the erection of the monument to Gen. Robert E. Lee, being the orator of the day on the occasion of the unveiling of the monument. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of the South. Judge Fenner was married in New Orleans, Oct. 16, 1866, to Caroline, daughter of Jacob U. Payne, and had four children: Charles Payne, lawyer; Erasmus Darwin, M. D., surgeon and professor of orthopedic surgery in Tulane University; Guy Codrington and Gladys, wife of Edward J. Gay. He died in New Orleans, La., Oct. 24, 1911.

RAND, Stephen, naval officer, was born at Norwich, Vt., May 11, 1844, son of Stephen and Rebecca (Turner) Rand, and a descendant of Francis Rand, who came from England in the middle of the 17th century and settled at Portsmouth, N. H., and who in 1653 received extensive land grants in that section. Stephen Rand was fitted for college at Hanover, N. H. In 1861, while a sophomore at Dartmouth College, he enlisted, with Berdan's U. S. sharpshooters for the civil war. He was honorably discharged in April, 1865, and for meritorious and faithful service was graduated with his class at Dartmouth College in that year. While with Berdan's sharpshooters he participated in the chief battles and engagements of the army of the Potomac during his service at the front. He was at Peninsular Landing, Seven Pines, Fair Oaks, Mechanicsville, Gaines Mills, Chickahominy, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Manassas, Groverton and second Bull Run. In 1863 he was appointed inspector of arms in the armory at Springfield, Mass., meanwhile studying engineering under private instruction. Near the close of 1864 he was appointed 3rd assistant engineer, U. S. N., and ordered to duty on board the U. S. S. Merrimac at Portsmouth (N. H.) navy yard. He served on blockade duty off Charleston, and was subsequently wrecked off the Florida coast while en route to Galveston to blockade that port. In 1869 he was transferred to the pay corps, appointed assistant paymaster, U. S. N., and stationed at Portsmouth navy yard. He was paymaster in charge of accounts, etc., of the Tehauntepec surveying expedition in Mexico for the proposed Oceanic canal, during 1870–71. In 1873 he was promoted past assistant paymaster, and became judge advocate of the Asiatic squadron. He was at Vladivostock, Siberia, with the Transit of Venus party, and subsequently was with the European squadron, on special duty in Washington, and at the naval torpedo station, Newport, R. I. He was promoted paymaster in 1884, and for two years took a special course in analytical chemistry at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis. In 1899 he was promoted pay inspector, and in 1902 was detached from the navy pay office and assigned to the torpedo board, in which capacity he examined accounts and reported on the prime cost of torpedo destroyers and torpedo boats, visiting the chief shipbuilding yards of the country. Later in 1902 he was promoted pay director with rank of captain, was in charge of the pay office at Manila, P. I., and served at various home and insular stations. Returning to the United States in 1904 he was general storekeeper at the Washington navy yard until his retirement in 1906 as rear admiral, thus concluding more than forty years of honorable and continuous service. No member of the naval circle was more beloved and none more worthy of affection, for he overflowed with kindliness and generosity of spirit in a measure which exacted full return. He was a member of the Army & Navy, University and Metropolitan clubs, and he found his chief recreation in riding. He was married at Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 21, 1871, to Susan L. F., daughter of A. Eugene Watson, U. S. N. He died in Washington, D. C., July 12, 1915.

SANDERS, Loren Addison, physician and surgeon, was born at Grafton, N. H., July 5, 1874, son of George Sullivan and Prudence Sargent (Parker) Sanders. His earliest known paternal American ancestor was Tobias Sanders, of Taunton, Mass., who in 1661 received a grant of land at Westerly, R. I., and who at various times represented Westerly in the general court; his wife was Mary Clarke, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Benjamin and his wife Ann; their son Daniel; his son Daniel; his son Daniel, and his son Jason and his wife, Betsey Stevens, who were the grandparents of Loren Addison Sanders. His father was a farmer and carpenter. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Wilmot and New London, N. H., and in 1892 he entered the service of the Abbott-Downing Co., at Concord, N. H. After a year and a half he decided to prepare himself for the medical profession, entering Tilton (N. H.) Seminary, and later Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city, which about this time became merged with the college of medicine of New York University, at which institution he was graduated in 1899 with the degree of M.D. In that year he began the practice of his profession as an associate of Dr. Granville P. Conn, Concord, one of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of the Granite State. From the beginning he gave special attention to surgery and railroad surgery. He is attending surgeon on the staff of the Margaret Pillsburg General Hospital; surgeon to the New Hampshire Memorial Hospital for Women and Children, and medical examiner for the United Life, Columbian Life, John Hancock, Penn Mutual and other life insurance companies. He is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and member of the New Hampshire, Merrimack County and Centre District Medical Societies, New York and New England Association of Railway Surgeons, New Hampshire Surgical Club, and of various fraternal and social organizations. He served four years as a member of the common council and two years as alderman of Concord; was formerly a member of the city board of health, and during 1911-12 was a member of the New Hampshire house of representatives. He finds his chief recreation in fishing and automobiling. His political affiliation is with the Republican party, and he is a communicant of the Baptist church. He was twice married (1) at Tilton, N. H., Sept. 29, 1898, to Margaret A., daughter of Reuben Clough, a farmer of Warner, N. H., She died in 1916, and he was married (2) Oct. 18, 1917, to Madeline Currier, a graduate nurse of Concord, N. H.

STOUT, W. Frank, lawyer, was born at Bridgeport, W. Va., May 1, 1867, son of Lemuel E. and Eleanor J. (Harter) Stout and grandson of Benjamin and Lovy (Reynolds) Stout. His grandfather served as high sheriff of Harrison county, Va., before the formation of West Virginia, and his father was a well-to-do farmer of West Virginia. The son received his preparatory education at the state normal school at Fairmount, W. Va., and was graduated at the West Virginia University in 1897 with the degree of A.B., meanwhile having taught three years in the public schools of Harrison co. He began his professional career in September of that year in the law office of Judge Charles W. Lynch at Clarksburg, W. Va. In December, 1900, he opened a law office of his own at Clarksburg and is now (1918) senior member of the firm of Stout & Merendino. His popularity and success in law and bankruptcy proceedings is evidenced by the fact that he has served as referee in bankruptcy for eighteen years—a longer period than any referee in that district. Aside from his law activities he devotes much of his time to real estate transactions, and he is author of "Stout's Bankruptcy Docket and Digest," which is now used by referees in almost every state in the Union. Mr. Stout was the first representative from West Virginia University to attend the world's Y. M. C. A. meeting at Northfield, Mass., in 1894. He is past supreme representative of the Knights of Pythias of West Virginia and a past noble grand of the Odd Fellows, a member of the Masonic fraternity, a past supreme representative of the Modern Woodmen of America, and a member of the Elks. An ardent and faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, he has for many years held positions of trust in that organization. He is prominent in advocacy of good roads and an enthusiastic motorist. He was married Oct. 25, 1900, at Clarksburg, W. Va., to Adah Vascar, daughter of John J. Alexander, ex-sheriff of Harrison county, W. Va., and has one son, Alexander Stout.

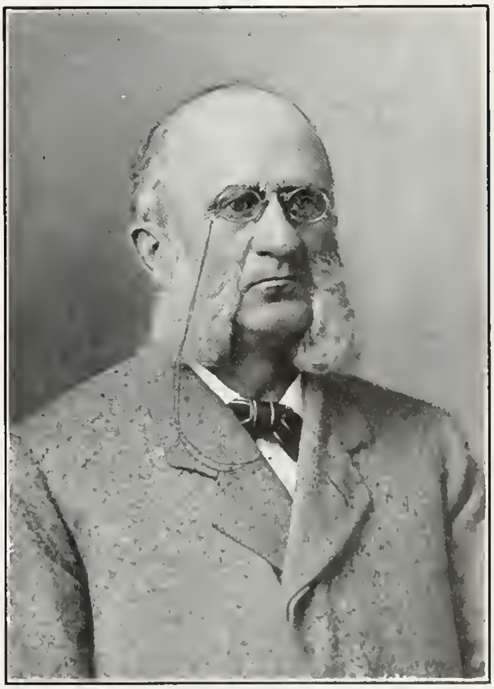
LOFTON, George Augustus, clergyman, was born in Panola county, Miss., Dec. 25, 1839, son of James Blocker and Olivia Ann (Settle) Lofton. In 1850 he removed with his parents to Georgia and was graduated at the Mercer University in 1868, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1872. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the Confederate army; became adjutant of the 9th Georgia battalion of artillery, and in 1864 became commander of the battery, serving thus until the close of the war. He taught school in Webster county, Ga., in 1865–67; then studied law and was admitted to the bar at Americus, Ga., where he practiced until about 1868, when he entered the Baptist ministry. His first service in the ministry was in a country church in southwestern Georgia. In 1870 he was called to the pastorate of the Baptist church in Dalton, Ga., and in 1872 to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church at Memphis, Tenn., where he served through the scourge of cholera and yellow fever in 1873, falling a victim to both of these diseases. In 1877 he was called to the Third Baptist Church in St. Louis, Mo., resigning in 1883 to return to the lighter work of his old pastorate at Dalton, Ga. In 1886 he became pastor of the Baptist church, Talladega, Ala., and in 1888 of the Central Baptist Church, Nashville, Tenn., where he served until his death. He was the author of: "Habitual Drinking and its Remedy" (1874); "The Baptist Trophy" (1876); "Bible Thoughts and Themes for Young Men and Women" (1880); "Character Sketches" (1890); "The Harp of Life" (1897); "A Review of the Question" (1897); "A Review of Dr. J. B. Thomas on the Whitsett Question" (1897); "The English Baptist Reformation" (1899); "So, or a Gospel in a Monosyllable" (1899); "The Defense of the Jessep Records" (1899); "The Wreck Restored" (1899), and "The Master Wheel" (1906). The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Baylor University in 1880, and that of LL. D. by Nashville University in 1910 and by Carson & Newman College in 1911. He was married Mar. 31, 1864, to Ella E., daughter of John B. Martin of Atlanta, Ga., who survives him with one son, John M. Lofton, of Little Rock, Ark. He died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 11, 1914.

PETERS, Edwin Chandlee, lawyer, banker and philanthropist, was born on Peter's Creek, Lancaster co., Pa., Oct. 23, 1836, son of Robert Pennel and Elmira (Gregg) Peters. He received his preliminary education in the public schools and Chestnut Level Academy, Lancaster county. He also attended Millersville (Pennsylvania) State Normal School, and was graduated at the National Law School, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1857. In that year he was admitted to the bar of New York, and for a year was associate in the office of Albion P. Floyd, Niagara Falls, N. Y. He then formed a partnership with Charles H. Piper, and was later a partner of Horatio N. Griffith in the practice of law and the conduct of an insurance business at Niagara Falls. In 1861 Pres. Lincoln appointed him a deputy U. S. marshall "for the arrest and detention of persons of known notorious disloyalty who are seeking to escape into Canada." After a few months this order

LOREN A. SANDERS
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

W. FRANK STOUT
LAWYER

GEORGE A. LOFTON
CLERGYMAN



EDWIN C. PETERS
BANKER

E. W. Bradford

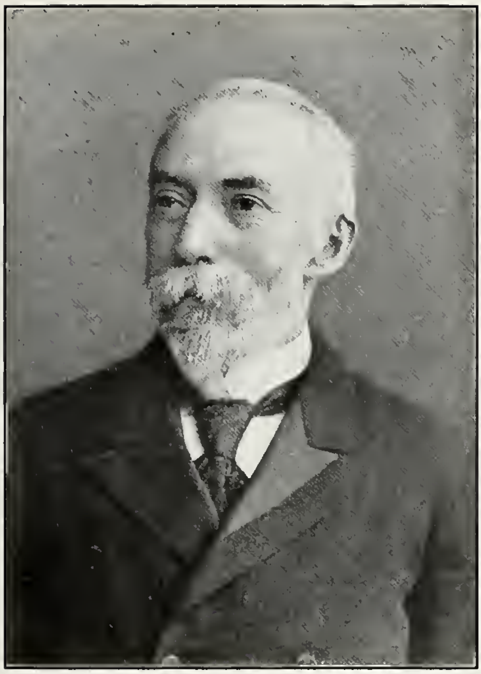
was revoked by William H. Seward, then secretary of state, and he was commissioned deputy collector of customs at Niagara Falls, continuing in that capacity until 1870. In that year he removed to Sioux City, Ia., where he became identified with the banking house of Weare & Allison, and was actively connected with the insurance branch of the business. He early became a dominant factor in the commercial and financial life of his adopted city. In association with George Murphy he purchased the insurance department of the banking house, and shortly thereafter they established the first savings bank in the city, he becoming its vice-president. Two years later the institution was merged with the Sioux National Bank, then being organized. Injuries and ill-health necessitated his residence in the Black Hills, where he went in 1877, and there he became the first treasurer of Pennington county, S. D. Later he served as probate judge, but after three years returned to Sioux City. He founded the settlement to which he gave the name of Morningside, now a prosperous and beautiful suburb of about 8000 population, and he became president of the Sioux City Rapid Transit Co., organized in 1888, and which built a line between Morningside and the county seat; during 1890-91 this company constructed a mile and a half of elevated railroad at a cost of $400,000, thus enabling them to operate their cars into the heart of Sioux City. In 1893 he became a director of the Northwestern National Bank of Sioux City; he served as president of the State Savings & Loan Association for a quarter of a century, and of the Morningside Bank since its organization, in 1911. He was also president of the real estate and insurance and brokerage firm of Peters, Guiney, McNeil & Powell; president of Graceland Park Cemetery Association, and vice-president and chairman of the executive committee of the Morningside College, formerly the University of the Northwest. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and his political affiliation was with the Republican party. He was most generous in his gifts to his adopted city, one of which was a park which he laid out in 1889, and after personally caring for it for ten years he deeded it to Sioux City and it was given the name of Peters Park. The first improvement association of the city was organized by him at Morningside, and he was its first president. He was president of the Sioux City Park Commission from its organization until the adoption by the city of the commission form of government. For fifteen years he was treasurer of the Board of Education, during which time he handled more than five and a quarter million dollars in school funds. He was president of the Sioux City Humane Society, the Visiting Nurses' Association, and served as officer or director in various other charitable, religious and philanthropic organizations. He was married at Niagara Falls, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1864, to Sarah Pickering, daughter of Benjamin Scott, of Horncastle, England, and had three children: Merritt Chesbro, Pierre Hugo, and Hope, wife of Maurice A. Fogg. He died at Sioux City, Ia., Mar. 15, 1917.

BRADFORD, Ernest Wilder, lawyer, was born at Mattawamkeag, Penobscot co., Me., May 23, 1862, son of Charles Gamaliel and Mary (Prentiss) Bradford. He is a descendant of Gov. William Bradford, of Plymouth, Mass., through his second wife, Alice Southworth, the line being traced through their son Maj. William and his wife, Alice Richards; their son Lieut. Samuel and his wife, Hannah Rogers; their son Gamaliel and his wife, Abigail Bartlett; their son Peter and his wife, Abigail Loring, and their son Martin and his wife, Tyla Hayden, who were the grandparents of our subject. His great-grandfather, Peter Bradford, removed to Kingsfield and later to Readfield, District of Maine; he was a judge, and long a member of the colonial assembly. Ernest W. Bradford was orphaned at the age of five, and was taken by his father's cousin, Charles Edward Cushman, to live on a farm in Winslow, Me. In 1882 he was graduated at the Oak Grove Seminary, Vassalboro, Me., having paid his expenses with money earned during his vacations. During 1882–87 he was clerk in the office of his brother, Chester Bradford, who was conducting a patent law business in Indianapolis, Ind. He studied law at the Central Law School of Indiana, and was graduated LL.B. in 1883, having completed a two years' course of study in one. In that year he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of Indiana, and the other state courts, and also to the Federal court of the seventh circuit. Purchasing a half interest in his brother's business in 1887, the law firm of C. & E. W. Bradford was formed, with offices in Indianapolis, Ind. In 1893 he disposed of his partnership interests with his brother and established a law business on his own account in Washington, D. C. That same year he was admitted to practice in the U. S. supreme court and later in many of the district and circuit courts of the United States. He is now (1918) senior member of the law firm of Bradford & Doolittle, with offices in Washington and Indianapolis, specializing in patent trade-mark and corporation law. He is also senior member of the firm of Bradford & Harvey, specializing in Federal trade commission and Federal tax business. He is joint author of Harvey & Bradford's "Manual of the Federal Trade Commission" (1916). He was president of the American Patent Law Association for two terms, and since 1914 has served as secretary of the patent and trade-mark section of the American Bar Association. He is past grand master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and secretary of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the District of Columbia, and is a member of the Columbia Club of Indianapolis. He is unmarried.

WOLFE, Theodore Freylinghuysen, scientist and author, was born at Kenvil, Morris co., N. J., July 5, 1843, youngest son of Daniel R. and Mary S. (Logan) Wolfe. His great-great-grandfather, Jacob Wolfe, emigrated from Germany to Somerset county, N. J., in 1727; from him and his wife Catherine Eveland, the line of descent is traced through their son William and his wife Eleanor Lane; and their son James and his wife Elizabeth Anderson, who were the grandparents of our subject. James Wolfe, served as sergeant under Capt. John Logan, our subject's maternal grandfather, in the war of 1812. His maternal great-grandfather, Capt. William Logan, served in the revolutionary war. In June, 1862, Theodore F. Wolfe was enrolled as drummer boy in Capt. D. B. Logan's company (H), 11th New Jersey volunteer infantry. He was detailed as secretary to Gen. Halsey, and later entered the medical and surgical department. He was ward-master in a hospital at Alexandria, where he contracted typhoid-pneumonia and while delirious was wounded in a hospital riot, being discharged in January, because of physical disability. He was prepared for college at Succasunna Academy and the Philadelphia high school, and in 1868 was graduated at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, the medical department of Columbia College. He subsequently received the degrees of Ph.D. and Litt. D. from other institutions. After graduation he practised medicine in association with Dr. P. A. Watson in Jersey City, but a few years later the partnership was dissolved because of Dr. Wolfe's ill health. For several years he held various offices in the health department of Jersey City, and in the medical societies there and in New York city. He spent a few years in traveling for his health, then retired to Succasunna, N. J., in 1887, where he spent the remainder of his life, devoting himself to the study of ethnology and allied sciences and to literature. He made a special study of the Lenape Indians of New Jersey, made translations of their language and formed an interesting collection of their implements and weapons. While practising medicine he wrote numerous monographs on medical subjects, and two volumes entitled "Tetanus" and "Anesthesia and Anesthetics," the latter being printed for private circulation. His books of general literature, on which his reputation chiefly rests, were begun as a sort of mental recreation for his scientific studies. His books achieved great success—some of them having passed through eighteen editions,—and were very favorably reviewed in many leading journals of the United States and Great Britain. Among his best-known works are: "A Literary Pilgrimage Among the Haunts of British Authors" (1895); "Literary Shrines" (1895); "Literary Haunts and Homes" (1898) and "Literary Rambles at Home and Abroad" (1900). Extremely conservative, diffident, analytical and introspective, and characterized by rare flashes of humor, he was also a lover of quiet places and was an excellent reader. He was married at Hartford, Conn., Sept. 20, 1880, to Gertrude, daughter of Louis C. Franklin of Winsted, Conn. They had one child, Mary Franklin, wife of Charles D. Thompson of White Plains, N. Y. He died at Succasunna, N. J., June 14, 1915.

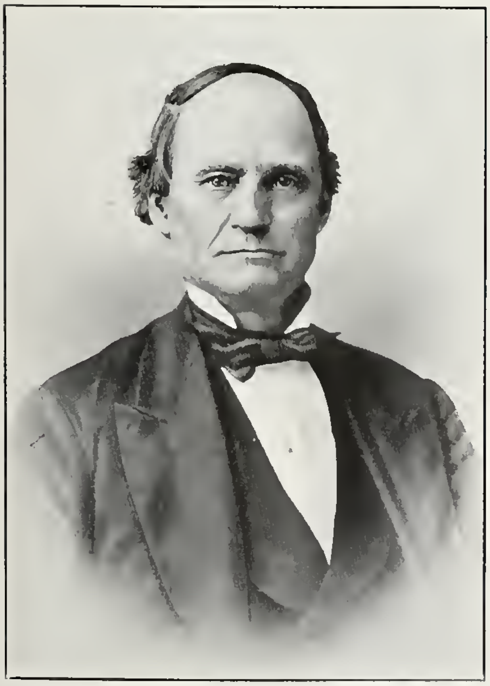
STICH, Adolph Carl, financier, was born at Stade, Province of Hanover, Germany, Oct. 13, 1846, son of Carl and Eleanor (Hilbers) Stich. His parents came to this country in 1857 and settled at Kalamazoo, Mich., where he completed his education in the grammar schools. For a time he worked on a farm, and later started an agricultural business in Kalamazoo. Before he was twenty-one he had invented and patented a bedspring, which proved substantially profitable. He removed to Independence, Kan., in 1872, where he started a mercantile business with his brother, John. In 1883, in partnership with Henry Foster, he purchased Hull's Banking House, of which he became cashier. The bank was renamed the Citizens' Bank, and in 1891 it was reorganized as the Citizens' National Bank, of which he was president until his death. He started the promotion of the Verdigris Valley, Independence & Western Railway, in association with Mr. Foster in 1885, and built the road from Leroy to the southern part of Independence township. The line was completed in 1886 and sold to the Gould interest. It is now in use as part of the Southern Kansas Division of the Missouri Pacific. In 1892 Mr. Stich and G. M. Carpenter built the Carl-Leon Hotel, one of the finest hotels in southern Kansas. He was an organizer and officer of the Western States Portland Cement Co., one of the organizers of the Electric Power Co., and a supporter of the old Independence Gas Co.; was instrumental in bringing the Prairie Oil and Gas Co. and the Petroleum Products and allied organizations to Independence, and he headed the company that built the Beldorf Theater. In 1907 he was elected mayor of Independence, and his administration was characterized by a rigid enforcement of the state prohibition law and other valuable public measures. Notwithstanding the multiplicity of his business interest, he took an active part in Republican politics, and was a delegate to several state and national conventions. He took a deep interest in the welfare of Independence; donated the ground and part of the money for the public library; was one of the chief contributors to the building fund of the Presbyterian church, and made very generous contributions to the endowment of Washburn College. In his will he bequeathed to the last-named institution the sum of $100,000. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he was a devout and ardent worker. He was married (1) at Hillsdale, Mich., in 1882, to Anna Winsor; (2) at Independence, Kan., in 1888, to Mrs. Kathleen E. Raisor. Mrs. Stich has served nine years as president of the Ladies' Library Association of Independence, and is a prominent worker in the Presbyterian church. Mr. Stich died in Independence, Kan., Oct. 8, 1915.

BURNHAM, Jonathan Levi, manufacturer and capitalist, was born at Plattsburg, N. Y., Mar. 13, 1818, son of Andrew and Phoebe (Roberts) Burnham. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Thomas Burnham, who came from England in 1635 and settled at Ipswich, Mass. His wife was Lady Marie Lawrence and from them the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife Elizabeth Wells; their son Thomas and his wife Susannah ————; their son Stephen and his wife Mary Andrews; and their son Deacon Jonathan, a soldier in the war of 1812, and his wife Rachel Holt, who were the grandparents of our subject. Jonathan L. Burnham was educated in the public schools, and at the age of fourteen became a cook on a canal boat. In 1843 he went to Milwaukee, Wis. He used his team to transfer passengers to and from the boats to their homes, frequently carrying immigrants also into the back country. In 1844 he formed a partnership with his brother, George Burnham, and began the manufacture of the now celebrated Milwaukee brick. In the early days the clay was tempered by turning a large wheel in a circular pit by horse-power, and the bricks were moulded by hand. The Burnhams invented and patented the first successful machine in the country for grinding, tempering and moulding the clay at the same time. It not only enabled them to make brick much cheaper but brought them also a revenue of $1,000 for each machine sold. In 1856 the partnership was dissolved, and he then continued the business independently. He became one of the important holders of Milwaukee real estate and at his death owned more than one hundred acres of land within the city limits. He also acquired improved property in other sections of the city; owned valuable timber land at Glen Arbor, Mich., and a splendid country seat at Waupun, Wis. He was a lover of horses, and found his chief recreation in driving his famous trotter, Old Star. He had a keen sense of civic duty and was connected with many notable improvements in Milwaukee and vicinity; was a promoter of the Menominee improvement, and assisted in the building of Burnham's canal. In politics he was a Republican, and served one term as a member of the Wisconsin house of representatives. He was held high in the esteem of the leading business men of the city, and so great was their confidence

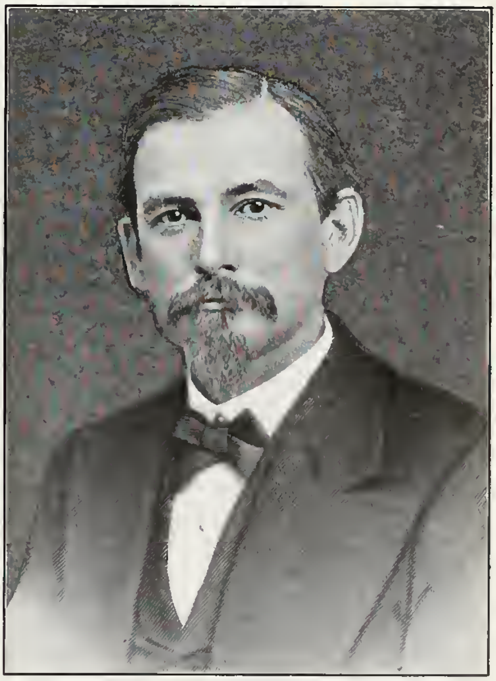


THEODORE F. WOLFE
SCIENTIST

ADOLPH C. STICH
FINANCIER



JONATHAN L. BURNHAM
MANUFACTURER



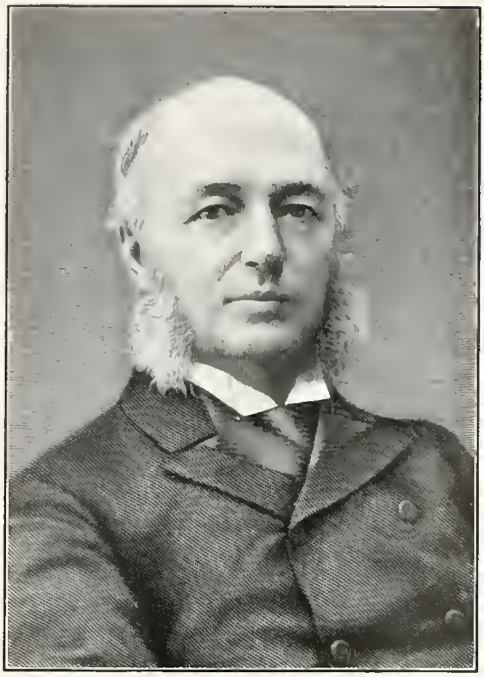
GEORGE R. BLACK
LAWYER

came to this country in 1822 and settled in Morris county, N. J. The son attended the classical school of William Rankin, at Mendham, and in 1873 entered the office of the Morristown (N. J.) "Morris Republican" as writer and business manager. In 1877 he founded the "Morris County Chronicle" and published it at Morristown until 1879, meanwhile contributing to the "Sun," "Herald" and other New York newspapers. In 1876 he began the study of law and in 1879 opened an office in Denver, Colo., where he soon attained high rank at the Colorado bar. He does not specialize, and, while recognized as a great jury lawyer, his reputation is no less secure with the bench of the appellate courts, both state and federal. In debate, either on the stump or before a jury, he is logical, convincing, eloquent and decisive, and his flashes of wit delight all hearers. Mr. O'Donnell was one of the organizers of the first state bar association organized in Colorado and of the Denver Bar Association, of which he has been president; he is a member of the Colorado Bar Association (president, 1916–17) and of the American Bar Association, and in 1917 was chosen Colorado member of the General Council. He became active in politics before reaching his majority, and in 1877 was a delegate to the New Jersey Democratic state convention, which nominated George B. McClellan for governor. In the West he was secretary of the Arapahoe County (Denver) Democratic county convention in 1880, and that same year was a delegate to the state convention in Leadville and chairman of the convention which nominated candidates for legislative and county offices. He was a delegate-at-large to the national Democratic convention in 1892, serving on committee on credentials and participating in the successful fight to increase the representation of the territories from two to six delegates. After the adjournment of the convention Mr. O'Donnell united with other Colorado delegates in an address to the Democrats of the state, advising immediate assembly to consider the situation. Returning to Denver, he took charge of the movement to induce the Democratic party of Colorado to declare officially against Cleveland, and when it convened at Pueblo he was made chairman. The declaration to support Weaver and Field was nearly unanimous, and electors pledged to those candidates were nominated. The minority bolted, but Mr. O'Donnell successfully maintained, in the courts, the right of the nominees of the Pueblo convention to the name Democratic, and as a Democrat vigorously supported the nominees of the convention on the stump, and the electors nominated at Pueblo were chosen by an overwhelming majority. In 1896 he was again a delegate-at-large to the Chicago convention, in which he took a leading part. In 1904 he was delegate-at-large to the St. Louis convention and chairman of his delegation and made the speech seconding the nomination of Alton B. Parker for the presidency. He was a member of the original executive committee of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1901 and was a member and vice-president of the Colorado board of World's Fair managers (1903–04). He was a member of the first charter convention chosen by the people, under a constitutional amendment, to form a charter for Greater Denver (1903). He is extensively interested in mining, city property and lands. In 1878 he wrote and published a history of Morristown, N. J. He is a member of the National Geographic Society and a fellow of the American Geographical Society and has delivered many addresses and written numerous papers covering political and historical subjects and sociological problems. Mr. O'Donnell is a member of the Denver, Denver Athletic, Denver Motor and Montclair Country clubs, the National Democratic and National Arts clubs of New York, and president of the New Jersey Society of Colorado. He was married Oct. 21, 1881, to Kathryn, daughter of William Dwyer, of St. Louis, Mo., and has three children: Capt. Canton, of the Colorado Field Artillery, U. S. N. G., a lawyer; Lieut. Ottomar, a mining engineer, now the 5th Field Artillery, U. S. A., and Dorotita O'Donnell.

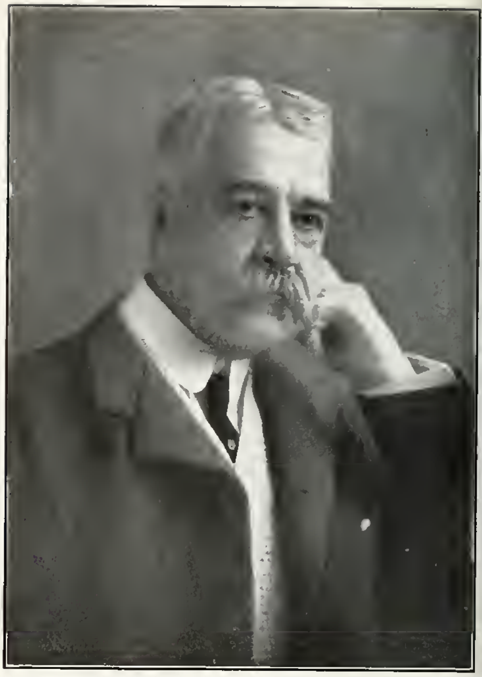
MILLER, Andrew Galbraith, judge, was born in Cumberland county, Pa., Sept. 18, 1801, son of Matthew and Jane (Galbraith) Miller of Scotch-Irish descent. His father served with the Pennsylvania militia in the Niagara campaign of 1814. He matriculated at Dickinson College, but transferred his studies to Washington College, Pennsylvania, and was graduated in 1819. He was admitted to the bar in 1822, and soon afterwards his father died and the care of a family and ten children devolved largely upon him. He practiced his profession with success until 1838; was attorney-general of the state for three years, and in November, 1838, Pres. Van Buren commissioned him associate justice of the supreme court of Wisconsin, the duties of which office he discharged with signal ability for many years. When Wisconsin was admitted to the Union (1848) Pres. Polk appointed him judge of the United States district court, which then comprised all of the territory in the new state. When the district was divided in 1870 he was assigned to the eastern district, and he continued in that position until his retirement in 1873. It is said that to him perhaps more than to any other man Wisconsin is indebted for the acknowledged high standing of her judiciary. He was a learned and sagacious judge, and an upright and just man. He was married Sept. 30, 1827, to Carolina E., daughter of Benjamin Kurtz. He had four children. He died in Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 30, 1874.

MILLER, Benjamin Kurtz, lawyer and capitalist, was born at Gettysburg, Adams co., Pa., May 6, 1830, son of Andrew Galbraith and Caroline E. (Kurtz) Miller. He was taught privately by Rev. Alfred L. Chapin, D.D., later president of Beloit College, and attended Washington College, Pennsylvania, for two years. He studied law under the preceptorship of his distinguished father and was admitted to the bar on his twenty-first birthday. At eighteen he was appointed deputy clerk of the U. S. district court of which his father was judge, was promoted clerk in 1851, and served until 1857, when he resigned to begin the practice of his profession. With Henry Martyn Finch, Asahel Finch and William Pitt Lynde, he formed the firm of Finches, Lynde & Miller, which continued unchanged until 1890. Rarely in court and still more rarely engaged in the trial of a case, his energies were directed to the settlement of estates, unraveling complicated questions concerning trusts; rescuing tottering business houses, and in negotiating peace between kinsfolk. He was attorney for various railroads, including the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, La Crosse & Milwaukee and the Milwaukee & St. Paul, before those roads were consolidated. Aside from his legal activities he was a trustee and member of the executive committee of the North Western Mutual Life Insurance Co., and a director in the Hotel Pfister Co., Milwaukee Gas Co., First National Bank of Milwaukee, and Wisconsin Telephone Co. In 1852 he was

J. J. O'Donnell



BENJAMIN K. MILLER
LAWYER



WILLIAM E. WEBB
MERCHANT

ADRIAN LYON
JUDGE

NICHOLAS McCARTY
REAL ESTATE

an incorporator of the Young Men's Association of Milwaukee, which for a quarter of a century was an important literary factor in the city. Its library of more than 15,000 volumes became the nucleus of the Milwaukee Public Library, which was formed in 1878. Milwaukee placed a high estimate on his forensic ability and made interesting analyses of his intellectual gifts and mental habits, and a loving tribute of admiration was paid to him with peculiar pleasure. For, while his integrity, his learning, his power and skill commanded the highest respect, in him were singularly blended the qualities of strength and gentleness, of unselfish purpose, absolute fearless fidelity to his own convictions and a quick and intelligent sympathy for those of others. He was married (1) Sept. 3, 1856, to Isabella, daughter of George W. Peckham, a lawyer and banker of Milwaukee. She died in 1864, and he was married (2) Feb. 18, 1869, to Annie McLean Smith, of St. John, N. B. He died in Milwaukee, Wis, Sept. 12, 1898.

WEBB, William Edward, merchant, was born at Windsor Locks, Conn., Oct. 29, 1844, son of Myron Safford and Mary (Denslow) Webb, and a descendant of Christopher Webb, a native of England, who became foreman of the Massachusetts colony in 1645, and later settled at Braintree, Mass. From him and his wife Humility ——— the line is traced through their son Christopher and his wife Hannah Scott; their son Benjamin, and his wife Susannah Ballantine; their son Timothy and his wife Sarah Howard; their son Benjamin and his wife Sarah Holmes, and their son Benjamin and his wife Electa Safford, who were the grandparents of William E. Webb. He was educated at the high school in Windsor Locks, and at the Literary Institute, Suffield, Conn., and began his business career in the employ of George Bliss & Co., New York, in 1863. Thereafter he was head of the woolen department of William I. Peake & Co., Peake, Opdyke & Co., Bates, Reed & Cooley, and in 1886 entered the firm of Dunham, Buckley & Co., which, in 1901, on the death of Mr. Buckley, became James H. Dunham & Co., successor to George Bliss & Co., the firm he first worked for on coming to New York at the age of nineteen. The house of James H. Dunham & Co. became a stock company, of which Mr. Webb was vice-president and director, and so remained until the time of his death. He was quarter-master and ordnance officer with the rank of captain on the staff of Gen. Vilmar, of the N. G. S., N. Y., was an expert shot and held many sharpshooters' medals in the national guard. His favorite diversions were golf, shooting, fishing and billiards. His clubs were: the Union League, Lotos, Merchants, Colonial, Englewood Golf and Amateur Billiard. He was also a member of the Sons of the Revolution. New England Society, Society of Patriots and Founders and Society of Colonial Wars, and was affiliated with the Allen Lodge, of the F. & A. M., Brooklyn, and with the Republican chapter of the Royal Arch Masons. Mr. Webb was married, Nov. 21, 1883, to Juliet, daughter of William J. Bell, a banker of New York city, and their children were: Kenneth Seymour, a dramatist, and Roy Denslow Webb, composer and musical director. Mr. Webb died suddenly at his summer home, Siasconset, Nantucket Island, Mass., Aug. 19, 1915.

LYON, Adrian, lawyer, jurist and banker, was born at Pluckamin, Somerset co., N. J., July 25, 1869, son of William Lindsley and Ursula (Sebring) Lyon. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Henry Lyon, of the Lyons of Glen Lyon in Perthshire, who came from Scotland in 1648 and settled at New Milford, Conn. His wife was Elizabeth Bateman, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Samuel and his wife Sarah Beach; their son Capt. Henry and his wife Mary Roberts; their son Nathaniel and his wife Rebecca Pierson; their son David and his wife ——— and their son Stephen and his wife Nancy Hill, who were the grandparents of Adrian Lyon. William Lindsley Lyon, father of the subject, was a merchant. The son received his preliminary education in the public schools, and was graduated at the New York Law School in 1894 with the degree of LL.B. Meanwhile, however, he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in 1892, and in that year began the practice of his profession at Perth Amboy, and still continues in general practice there. He was superintendent of schools of Perth Amboy during 1894–95, and city attorney during 1895–98. He served as a member of the house of assembly of the New Jersey legislature during 1900–01. In the latter year he became judge of the district court of Perth Amboy, serving in that capacity until 1909, and during the ensuing two years was judge of the Middlesex county court of common pleas. In 1912 he was delegate to both the Republican and Progressive national conventions, Chicago. Upon retiring from the bench he resumed private practice. Aside from his legal activities he has been president of the Perth Amboy Savings Institution since 1899, and has been registrar of the board of East Jersey Proprietors since 1894. He is past president (1910) of the New Jersey Bankers Association; president of the Young Men's Christian Association, Perth Amboy, and in 1915 was president of the New Jersey state convention of that association. He is a member of the Masonic lodge, Mystic Shrine, Royal Arcanum, and the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, Perth Amboy. He was married May 8, 1895, to Cornelia, daughter of John C. Post, a farmer of Athenia, N. J.; they have one child: Howard Snydam Lyon.

McCARTY, Nicholas, real estate, was born in Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 8, 1834, son of Nicholas and Margaret (Hawkins) McCarty. His father was the last candidate for governor on the Whig ticket. He attended the old County Seminary and later Brown University, when at the close of his second year he was called home, on the death of his father, to take charge of the latter's affairs. From his early boyhood until the close of his successful career he evinced great business sagacity. Three of his most important achievements, which brought many thousands of dollars to the estate, were: the clearing up of hundreds of acres of boggy land in the western part of Morgan county, Ind.; the purchase of a large tract of land in the south-east part of the city of Indianapolis, and platting it into town lots; and the building of the West Indianapolis levee, thus paving the way for the formation of the suburb of that name. That such a suburb now exists, filled with beautiful homes and having all modern conveniences, is due wholly to the sagacity of Nicholas McCarty, who platted more suburban land than any man in Indianapolis. Prior to the '70's the tract of land west of White river, extending to the Highlands in West Indianapolis, and owned by the McCarty heirs, was regarded as an almost useless piece of property, the entire bottom overflowing frequently. The building of a levee was a stupendous undertaking but it proved highly successful, for on the ground which had previously been considered worthless hundreds of houses were erected, factories established, streets and sidewalks improved, and schools, churches and street railways built. The work of clearing and draining 1200 acres of lake land in the west part of Morgan county in 1890 was another enterprise of colossal proportions. This land, which was all swamp, and was regarded as of little value for any purposes, was cleared and leased to farmers in small tracts. To-day the entire area is considered one of the best farming sections in the state and is inhabited by scores of people. Soon after the civil war Mr. McCarty saw great possibilities for the growth of Indianapolis to the south-east and accordingly purchased 160 acres of land and platted it into lots. At the present time (1918) this property, in the south side district, is considered as centrally located. He was instrumental in procuring the construction of a bridge across the White river in 1870, having contributed a large sum for that purpose. He was a life long Republican, and was an elector for his district when Benjamin Harrison was a candidate for president. He was formerly a director of the Citizen's National Bank, was a member of the board of managers of Crown Hill Cemetery since its organization and was an attendant at the First Baptist Church. Quiet and retiring in his life, avoiding publicity of every sort and taking no active part in public affairs, he was nevertheless keenly interested in all current events at home and abroad, until the close of his life. A man of great intelligence, high character and kindly disposition, he may be counted among the forces that went to make Indianapolis what it is. He was unmarried, and died in Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 8, 1915.

CALVERT, Charles Baltimore, legislator, was born in Prince George's county, Md., Feb. 5, 1843, son of Charles Benedict and Charlotte Augusta (Norris) Calvert, and a member of the famous Calvert family of Maryland, which traces descent from George Calvert, first Baron Baltimore. He was educated by private tutors and in private schools of Rhode Island and Virginia, and completed his studies at the Maryland Agricultural College, where he was graduated in 1863. In the following year he was elected a member of the state legislature from Prince George's county on the Democratic ticket; he served in the extra session of 1866 and was re-elected in 1867. He was a trustee of the State Agricultural College for a number of years, frequently acting as chairman of the board. He was one of the original promoters of the electric railway operating between Washington and Laurel, Md., and was president of the National Hotel Co. of Washington, D. C., from the years of its incorporation, 1868, until his death. Mr. Calvert was married June 14, 1866, to Eleanor, daughter of Dr. Richard Creagh Mackubin, of Annapolis, Md., and had four sons, Charles Benedict, Richard Creagh Mackubin, George Henry and Charles Baltimore Calvert, and five daughters, Eleanor, wife of W. Gibson Carey, Schenectady, N. Y.; Hester Virginia, wife of Henry W. Lilly, of Fayetteville, N. C.; Charlotte Augusta, wife of Thomas H. Spence, of College Park, Md.; Rosalie Eugenia, wife of George Calvert, of Washington, D. C., and Elizabeth Stuart, wife of William D. N. Thomas, of Baltimore, Md. He was a man of marked intelligence, courtly manners and dignified presence. He died at his home, "Macalpine," near College Park, Md., Aug. 31, 1906.

RORER, Sarah Tyson Hester, editor, author, dietitian and domestic economist, was born at Richboro, Bucks co., Pa., Oct. 18, 1849, daughter of Charles Tyson and Elizabeth (Sagers) Hester. Her earliest paternal American ancestor was Zebulon Heston, a native of Heston, near Kingston-on-Thames, England, who emigrated in 1684 and located successively in Massachusetts, at Falls, N. J.; in Bucks county, Pa., and at Wrightstown, in the latter state. Through him and his wife, Dorothy, the line of descent is traced to their son Jacob and his wife, Mary Warner; their son Edward Warner and his wife (2d), Sarah Hall; to their son William Penn and his wife, Martha Tyson, who were the grandparents of Mrs. Rorer. Edward Warner Heston held a commission as lieutenant-colonel in the war of the revolution. He founded Hestonville, now included within the corporate limits of Philadelphia; was a member of the Pennsylvania legislature for eight years; a state senator for four years, and a judge of the court of common pleas, Philadelphia, for an equal period. On the maternal side Mrs. Rorer is descended from Col. Thomas Addiss, an officer in the war of the revolution. She was educated at the East Aurora Academy, East Aurora, N. Y., and later took a special course in a finishing school in Buffalo. Subsequently she took a course in domestic science and household arts in the New Century School of Cookery, Philadelphia, and began her career as a teacher in cooking and dietetics in 1881 with the New Century Club, Philadelphia. In 1884 she established the Philadelphia School of Cookery, of which she was principal, director and dean of the faculty, remaining in that capacity until 1902. In 1886-92 she was part owner of "Table Talk," a monthly publication; in 1893-97 she was editor and partial owner of "Household News." Since that time Mrs. Rorer has been domestic editor of "The Ladies' Home Journal." She is partial owner of a coffee and baking powder, both of which bear her name. During the past dozen years she has conducted many investigations on food products, the results of which are published in "Mrs. Rorer's New Cook Book." She has been president for more than ten years of the Women's Auxiliary Board of the Pennsylvania Chautauqua. She had charge of the corn kitchen established under the advice of the Corn Propoganda by the women of Illinois at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, in 1893. She was president and director of the Illinois Women's Building, Springfield, Ill., in 1900-04, and was director and manager of the East and West Pavilions of the World's Fair, St. Louis, in 1904. In addition to "Mrs. Rorer's New Cook Book" (1902), she is the author of "Philadelphia Cook Book" (1886), "Hot Weather Dishes" (1888), "Home Candy Making" (1889), "How to Cook Vegetables" (1891), "Mrs. Rorer's Every-Day Menu Book" (1905), "Many Ways of Cooking Eggs" (1907) and "Vegetable Cooking and Meat Substitutes" (1909). She was married in Philadelphia in 1871 to W. Albert Rorer. Their two children are William Albert, who is in charge of the substation of the United States Weather Bureau at Mt. Gretna, Pa., and James Birch, micrologist in his majesty's service for the islands of Trinidad and Tobago.

EARLEY, Thomas, financier, was born in Grafton, Wis., Apr. 6, 1849, son of Patrick and Anna (Burn) Earley, who came to this country from Ireland in 1843 and settled on a farm in Wisconsin. He enlisted in the U. S. army in 1867, serving for three years in the Indian campaigns on the plains. After attending a business college in Oshkosh, Wis., he engaged in the merchandising business in Wisconsin and Iowa. In 1887 he removed to Pasadena, Cal., where he be-

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Chas. B. Calvert

Thomas Earley

came president and general manager of the Revenue Oil Co., and also a director of the First National Bank and the Pasadena Savings & Trust Co. Making Pasadena his permanent home, he became one of the most prominent and influential business men in southern California. He took a deep interest in the improvement of the highways, and in the development of various public utilities. He was called "the father of the good roads movement" in that section and advocated the municipal ownership of the city water. In 1907 he was elected mayor of Pasadena in a campaign that was particularly free from any personal canvass or pledges of any kind. After serving two terms, he declined to serve again. He was thereafter chairman of the highway commission of Los Angeles county. He was a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the Pasadena Board of Trade, the City Club of Los Angeles, and the Anandale Country and Overland Clubs. He was married at Berlin, Wis., Sept. 3, 1873, to Sarah J., daughter of John Taylor, of Cohoes, N. Y., and had three children: Jessie, Alice and George Curtis Earley. He died at his home in Pasadena, Cal., Oct. 24, 1912.

LINSLEY, Daniel Chipman, civil engineer, was born in Middlebury, Vt., April 17, 1827, son of Charles and Sarah White (Chipman) Linsley and grandson of Joel Linsley, a native of Litchfield, Conn., who settled in Cornwall, Vt., about 1775, became an accomplished surveyor, represented his town in the state legislature for several terms and was judge of the Addison county court, 1801-06. Charles Linsley, the father (1795-1863) was one of the ablest lawyers of the state; a member of the state legislature; U. S. district attorney; collector of his district, and for several years railroad comptroller of Vermont. Daniel C. Linsley prepared for college at the Middlebury (Vt.) Academy and was a cadet at Norwich University, Vt., during 1844-46, receiving a "certificate of proficiency" from the civil engineering department. Soon after leaving the university he entered the employ of the Rutland & Burlington Railroad, as assistant engineer, becoming division engineer in 1850. During 1852-55, he was engineer and contractor on the Kankakee division of the Illinois Central Railroad and for a portion of this time was also interested with his father and brothers in the management of a large stock farm near Kankakee. In 1855 he returned to Middlebury, Vt., and spent some months writing his valuable work, "Morgan Horses" (1856) which won a prize from the Vermont State Agricultural Society. During 1856-59 he conducted the "Vermont Stock Journal." As chief engineer of the Vermont and Canada Railroad he built the line from the dock in Burlington to Essex Junction, including the long tunnel under North avenue, Burlington, which at that time was considered a great engineering feat because it was cut through sand and new engineering methods were necessary to meet the new conditions. He also built the imposing passenger stations at Burlington and St. Albans and the extension of the road from St. Albans to St. Johns, Canada. He was also chief engineer of the Vermont Central Railroad (1860-62); the Montreal & Vermont Junction Railroad (1862–65); the Vermont division of the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, now the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain Railroad, (1865-66); Lebanon Springs Railroad (1866–69), and assistant chief engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad, under Edwin F. Johnson (q. v.) (1870-73). He was one of the organizers of the Burling & Lamoille Valley Railroad in 1874, serving as chief engineer, 1875-76; general manager, 1877-81, and president, 1874-75 and 1881-88. His next important work was the construction of the Canada & Atlantic Railroad from Ottawa to Lacolle, Canada (1881-86), of which he was president in 1886-88. His last years were spent in New York city, where he was one of the promoters of the New York & Boston Rapid Transit Co., organized in 1886 with a capital of $750,000 to build a railroad from New York to Boston. He was its general manager and had charge of the preliminary surveys. Mr. Linsley was identified with many business enterprises in Burlington and was prominent in the political affairs of the city, serving as city engineer in 1868-69, school commissioner in 1869-70, mayor of the city in 1870, and superintendent of streets in 1873-75. In 1865 with his brother, George L. Linsley, and others he built the Linsley's Mills at Burlington, which for many years were conducted under the firm name of S. S. Churchill & Co. He was married in 1858 to Martha, daughter of Joseph Denison Hatch of Burlington, and had two children: Joseph Hatch (q. v.) and Fanny, wife of William M. Brophy. He died in New York city, Oct. 7, 1889.

LOUDERBACK, De Lancey Horton, capitalist, was born at Davenport, Ia., Aug. 22, 1849, son of Rev. Alfred and Susan Ophelia (Horton) Louderback; grandson of William and Jane (Johnson) Louderback; great-grandson of John and Amelia (Harris) Louderback, and great-great-grandson of Peter Louderback, who came from the German Palatinate in 1737 and settled first at Lancaster, Pa., and subsequently near Swedesborough, N. J. His maternal grandfather was Caleb Horton, a wholesale importing merchant of New York city, and a member of the well-known Horton family which came from England and settled at Southold, Long Island, in 1640. Rev. Alfred Louderback was a graduate of the General Theological Seminary, New York city. He was for many years rector of Trinity Church, Davenport, Ia., and he served as chairman of the Muscatine convention of 1853, at which the diocese of Iowa was organized. De Lancey H. Louderback attended Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y., but left that institution during his sophomore year to become a telegraph operator in the service of the New York Central Railroad Co. at Batavia, N. Y. In 1863 he was made assistant train dispatcher of the Western division at Buffalo, and in that capacity piloted the body of Abraham Lincoln from Rochester to Buffalo, because the officials feared that the train might be wrecked. He was manager of the Western Union Telegraph Co. in Philadelphia, Pa., until the great telegraph strike, after which he started independent telegraph offices in New York, Long Branch, Philadelphia and Washington, in opposition to the Western Union. In 1872 he sold his telegraph interests and removed to Chicago, Ill., where he opened opposition telegraph offices on the same plan pursued in the East. Upon the consolidation of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co. with the Western Union, he again became identified with the latter as manager of their main office in Chicago. In 1876 he transferred his services to the sales and contract department of the Western Electric Manufacturing Co., and in 1878, upon the purchase by that company of the factory of the Western Union Telegraph Co. in New York, he was placed in charge of sales in the East. While in New York, under the direction of H. McKown Twombly, Mr. Louderback acted as peacemaker between the Western Union Telegraph Co. and the Bell

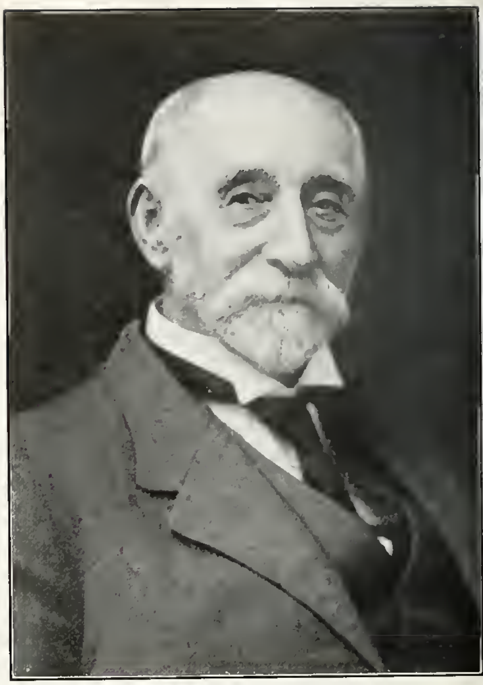
Telephone interests, negotiating the contract whereby the Bell company secured the monopoly of the telephone business in this country. For this service he received a half interest in the franchises for telephones in seven South Atlantic states, and with H. McKown Twombly, Anson Stager, Henry B. Plant and Norvin Green he organized the Southern Bell Telephone Co. He was also an officer in sixteen telephone companies in the Middle West, all of which were subsequently consolidated into the Central Union Telephone Co. and Michigan Bell Telephone Co. He was vice-president and general manager of the latter until 1886, when he became general manager of the Chicago Edison Co. Because of impaired health he went to the Pacific coast in 1888, and there purchased control of the Tacoma Railway and Motor Co., equipped it electrically, and sold it to Henry Villard and associates. He also became interested in the Tacoma Smelter Co., which was constructed under his management, and of which he was vice-president and treasurer. Returning to Chicago in 1890, he became president of and electrically equipped all the lines of the Davenport, Rock Island and Moline street railways. During the ensuing ten years he built the Chicago North Shore Electric railroad, Evanston Electric railway, North Chicago Electric railway, North Side Electric railroad, Chicago Electric Transit road, Jefferson and Urban Transit road, and the Northwestern Elevated railroad, of all of which he was president. As president of the Lake Street Elevated Railroad Co. he built its extensions into the heart of Chicago, also its Western extension to Oak Park. As general manager of the Loop Construction Co. he built the Union Elevated railroad around the business district of Chicago, and was general manager also of the Garden City Construction Co. and the Columbia Construction Co. In 1900 he was appointed general manager of the Yerkes London Underground system, and made the contracts for the purchase of the franchise of the Charing Cross, Euston and Hampstead Heath Railroad Co., and let the contracts for its complete construction, involving about $15,000,000. He arranged later to secure the control of the Metropolitan District Underground railroad, London, for the Yerkes interests, but on account of the ill health of his wife was compelled to return to America before the completion of these plans. Mr. Louderback was a man of more than ordinary intellectual attainments. His benevolence was abounding, his sympathy was genuine, and his hospitality a fine art. He was married in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 25, 1868, to Virginia, daughter of Philip Mixsell, a merchant of Philadelphia; she died in 1911. He died in Chicago, Apr. 9, 1914.

LEWIS, Thomas H., soldier, lawyer and political leader, was born at Opelousas, La., June 16, 1836, son of William B. Lewis, and grandson of Seth Lewis, who was chief justice of the supreme territorial court of Mississippi by appointment of his close personal and political friend, Pres. Jackson. When quite a young man he took up the study of law, attended Tulane University, and was graduated at the University of Louisiana in 1859. He began the practice of his profession at Harrisonburg, La., in Catahoula parish, but after the civil war returned to Opelousas, where he lived the rest of his life. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the Confederate army, and became attached to the staff of Gen. Bagby, at Alexandria, as special courier, with rank of colonel. At the close of hostilities he resumed his law practice, being associated with his son as Lewis & Lewis. He was regarded as the peer of any one in the civil law, and handled many notable criminal cases with unique distinction. His record as a lawyer is written in the jurisprudence of his native state. Few men were more conspicuous in Democratic politics in the state, yet he never held public office, and invariably declined preferment, though frequently tendered appointments. Twice only did he waive his universal rule: In 1904 he served on the state board of education, and in 1912 he was chairman of the Democratic state central committee. Upon four different occasions he headed state-wide movements, and was largely responsible for them: Anti-lottery in 1892; constitutional convention in 1898; the Democratic good government league, and the breaking of the unit rule resolution in the convention of 1912. In 1896 he was active in the white supremacy fight in St. Landry parish, when the state militia was sent there—a struggle which resulted in the calling of the constitutional convention which eliminated the negro from Louisiana politics for all time. During those strenuous days in St. Landry parish, when the court house square was an arsenal, Col. Lewis was absolutely without fear, and declined to carry a pistol. Had the erstwhile unit rule prevailed in Louisiana, Clark would have received the Louisiana vote at the Baltimore convention, and it was afterward declared might have been the candidate over Wilson for the presidency. An original Wilson man, he defeated the unit rule on the floor of the convention, and with that defeat half of the delegates were saved to Wilson from the start. He was married at Alexandria, La., in May, 1858, to Josephine, daughter of Josiah Williams, of Rapids parish. She survives him with six children: Dr. M. D. and James J., of Eunice, La.; Thomas H., Houston, Tex.; Bessie, wife of Dr. J. P. Saizan; John W., of Opelousas, and Nina, wife of W. S. Frazee, of Pearl River, La. He died in New Orleans, La., Jan. 21, 1914. Portrait opposite p. 235.

ARNOLD, Reuben, lawyer, was born in Greenville, Tenn., Aug. 7, 1833, son of Thomas D. and Loretta (Rose) Arnold. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and afterwards a brigadier-general in the state militia. Reuben Arnold received his early education in the schools of Greenville and was graduated at the University of Tennessee in 1851. He immediately began the study of law with his father, at that time a member of congress, and, being admitted to the bar in 1854, established himself in practice in Greenville. In 1861 he organized the 29th Tenn. Inf., of which he became lieutenant-colonel. The colonel being wounded at Fishing Creek in January, 1862, he took command of his regiment. At Iuka Springs it was a part of Crittenden's division. Before the battle of Shiloh, the Federals landed 9,000 men and captured East Port, and marched on Iuka Springs to capture Crittenden's division. The illness of Gens. Crittenden and Carroll devolved the command of the division on Col. Arnold. He promptly advanced with his command of 5,000 infantry, cavalry and artillery, and by daylight the Federals had been driven to their gunboats with heavy losses. He was highly complimented by Gen. Crittenden, and tendered a recommendation for brigadier-general, but was obliged to decline because of a severe attack of malaria. While ill at home, after the battle of Shiloh, he was elected to the legislature, but chose instead to return to the service. At the end of the war he settled on a farm in North Carolina. In November, 1865, he was pardoned by Pres. Johnson, the close friend

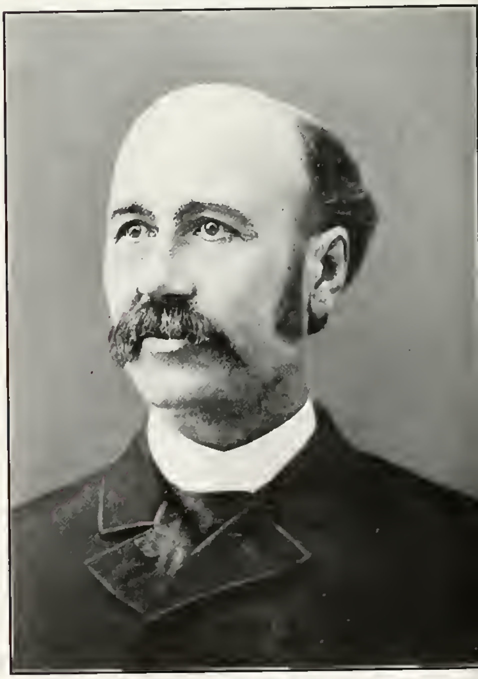
DE LANCEY H. LOUDERBACK

THOMAS H. LEWIS
LAWYER



REUBEN ARNOLD
LAWYER

PHILIP H. COOPER
NAVAL OFFICER



WINFIELD S. HILL
PHYSICIAN

of his father, and, removing to Atlanta, Ga., resumed the practice of law, and soon built up a large clientele. His firm, consisting of himself and his two sons, Reuben R. and Lowry P. Arnold, was one of the strongest and most successful in the city. In 1867 Col. Arnold was elected city-attorney of Atlanta, and afterward became a very prominent figure in politics and law. He was a brilliant speaker and had a rare and pungent humor that always captivated his hearers. His success in managing difficult and almost desperate law cases was phenomenal, his fertility of legal resource seeming inexhaustible. He was a member of Atlanta camp, U. C. V.; the Masonic fraternity and Knights Templar; and the Atlanta and Georgia Bar associations. He was twice married: (1), in 1863, to Virginia, daughter of Col. William M. Lowry, of Atlanta, Ga., by whom he had eight children, five of whom survive: Reuben R.; Lowry; Thomas B.; Virginia, and Daisy, wife of Walter Maude. Mrs. Arnold died in 1879, and he was married, (2), in 1897, to Isabella, daughter of Samuel Hape of Georgia; the children of the second marriage were: Quincy, and Isabella Arnold. Col. Arnold died at Hapeville, Ga., July 14, 1914.

COOPER, Philip Henry, naval officer, was born at Camden, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1844, son of Hiram H. and Delia Ann (Murdock) Cooper, and a descendant of Christian Cooper, a native of Hamburg, Germany, who settled in Albany, N. Y., and fought on the American side in the war of independence. On his mother's side he is descended from William Bradford, governor of Plymouth colony. He was educated at Fort Edward Institute, N. Y., and the U. S. Naval Academy, where he was graduated in May, 1863. He was promoted to ensign and attached to the steam sloop Richmond in the West Gulf blockade squadron. He was present at the battle of Mobile Bay and subsequent engagements. In 1865 he became master, and the following year lieutenant, serving on the Powhatan in the South Pacific squadron. In 1875 he was attached to the Plymouth on the European station. He was assigned to duty at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., in 1868 and in 1873, and was superintendent of the same in 1894–98. He was on duty in the Norfolk Navy Yard in 1886, was commander of the Chicago in 1899, of the Iowa in 1900, and was promoted rear-admiral Feb. 9, 1902. In January, 1903, he was appointed senior commander of the Asiatic fleet, and in 1904 was appointed to command the Asiatic fleet, relieving Rear-Adm. Evans. He applied to be retired, owing to ill health, Aug. 5, 1904. Adm. Cooper's most important undertaking was the rebuilding and enlarging of the Naval Academy at Annapolis to its present state. The inception of the plans and the work of influencing the Maryland delegation to the National Congress to bring about the passage of the bill offering the necessary expenditures, and the motive power in general in getting the work started, were his. He had the satisfaction of seeing the work inaugurated bfore he was detached from his tour of duty as superintendent at the Academy, and of seeing it nearly completed before death. He was a member of the University Club of New York. He was noted as combining the modesty and reticence of disposition characteristic of all true heroes, but he was nevertheless widely esteemed in the circles of his own profession as a man of distinguished ability in everything pertaining to naval affairs. He was twice married: (1) in 1871, to Sarah Lawrence, daughter of Gen. David Stuart, by whom he had two sons, Stuart and Philip Benson Cooper. She died in 1881 and he was married (2) June 24, 1884, to Katharine J., daughter of John T. Foote, of Morristown, N. J., and their children were: Dorothy, wife of Rev. William C. Patterson, and Leslie Bradford Cooper. Rear-Adm. Cooper died at Morristown, N. J., Dec. 29, 1912.

HILL, Winfield Scott, physician, was born at Greene, Me., Jan. 19, 1839, son of Tristram and Christina Brewster (Sprague) Hill, and a descendant of Peter Hill, who sailed from Plymouth, Eng., in the ship Huntress, landing at Richmond Island, Me., Mar. 22, 1632, O.S., settling in Biddeford, near the mouth of Scadlockes, now Little River, a few years previous to 1645; he was admitted a freeman in 1653 and was a member of the assembly of Liconia, or Lygonia, in 1648; from him the line is traced through his son Roger and the latter's wife Mary Crosse; their son Joseph and his wife Hannah Littlefield; their son Nathaniel and his wife Priscilla Littlefield; their son Jonathan and his wife Huldah Littlefield; and their son Nathaniel and his wife Mary Littlefield, who were the grandparents of Winfield S. Hill. His father held various public offices, and represented his town in the state legislature. The son attended the Lewiston Falls Academy, the Maine State Seminary in Lewiston, and Tufts College. In 1864 he left college and for several months was employed in the army hospital at Augusta, and thereafter for some time was surgeon's steward in the U. S. navy, being stationed at the West Indies and along the Atlantic coast. Having previously begun the study of medicine under the supervision of Dr. Milan Graves, of Sabbatus, at the close of the war he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, where he was graduated M.D. in 1867. That same year he opened an office in Augusta, where he still (1918) continues in general practice, having obtained a large reputation as a physician and surgeon. In 1874, for the first time in that part of the state of Maine, he successfully performed a bloodless amputation of the leg. He has served as city physician, U. S. examining surgeon for pensions, and medical examiner for the New York Life, the Equitable Life and the Etna Life Insurance companies. He is a member of the Maine Homeopathic Medical Society; the American Institute of Homeopathy; Prince Society; Maine Historical Society; Kennebec Historical Society; Bethlehem Lodge, No. 35, F. & A. M.; Cushnoc Royal Arch Chapter, No. 43; Alpha Council, No. 3; Trinity Commandery, No. 7, Knights Templar; and the Abnaki Club. His favorite pursuit is historical and archeological study, including that of the Indian language. He has been twice married: (1) Aug. 30, 1868, to Catherine Ward, daughter of Eliakim Norton, a farmer of Gardiner, Me.; Mrs. Hill died Aug. 2, 1877, and he was married (2), at Augusta, Me., Oct. 16, 1889, to Lydia Estelle, daughter of Benjamin Parke, a master mariner of Searsport, Me. She died Sept. 4, 1911.

HISS, Philip Hanson, Jr., bacteriologist, was born in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 17, 1868, son of Philip Hanson and Susan (Shirk) Hiss, and a descendant of Valentine Hiss who came from Holland in 1740 and settled in Baltimore county, Md., the line being traced through his son Jacob who married Elizabeth Gatch; and their son Philip who married Sarah Rogers, and was the grandfather of our subject. He was graduated at Johns Hopkins University in 1891, and received the degree of M.D., from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, in 1895. Without taking a hospital service, he at once entered upon what was to prove his life-work by becoming an Alumni Association Fellow at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was soon appointed assistant in bacteriology, and later instructor and adjunct professor; he became Clark scholar in 1900, and in 1906 was made professor of bacteriology and head of the department. He made his life-work the study of pneumonia and erysipelas bacilli, and the preparation of serum to combat them, and became famous through his processes of detecting typhoid bacilli and by the use of the leucocyte, or white corpuscle extract, as the cure for pneumonia and erysipelas. Besides his special media for the differentiation of the bacilli of typhoid, dysentery, and similar fevers, he devised improved methods of staining, which have become standard. In technical language, his work was conducted along the following lines: The differentiation of colon and typhoid bacilli; the method of isolation of typhoid bacilli; bacteriology of typhoid fever; relation of serum-globulin and diphtheritic antitoxin; pneumococcus and streptococcus differentiation and capsule staining methods; the recognition of dysentery, typhoid and allied bacilli; bacilli of the dysentery group; mass culture of bacteria; pneumococci and allied organisms; the curative influence of extracts of leucocytes upon infections; immunity and infectious disease. Dr. Hiss was the original refiner of the diphtheria antitoxin first used by the New York board of health. He was an extremely careful and accurate investigator, but despite this handicap to rapid production he published a long series of articles on bacteriology, almost every one of which furnished a definite solution of the problem with which it dealt. Many of his former students have become teachers in other institutions and are carrying forward in varied aspects of life and service the splendid impulses which he imparted. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the American Society of Naturalists, the Society of Bacteriologists, the American Medical Association, the Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, the American Public Health Association, the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, and other scientific and medical organizations. He was married, Feb. 13, 1906, to Carolyn, daughter of Abbot Low Dow, of Brooklyn, and had two children, Philip Hanson, 3rd, and Elizabeth Lawrence Hiss. He died in New York city, Feb. 27, 1913.

RIPLEY, Edward Hastings, soldier, banker, and contractor, was born at Center Rutland, Vt., Nov. 11, 1839, son of William Young and Janet (Warren) Ripley. His earliest paternal American ancestor was William Replye (Ripley), who came from Wymondham, England, in 1638, and settled at Hingham, Mass. From him the line of descent is traced through his son John (Ripley) and his wife Elizabeth Hobart; their son Joshua and his wife Hannah Bradford; their son Joshua and his wife Mary Backus; their son Nathaniel, and his son Nathaniel and his wife Sibyl Huntington, who were the grandparents of Edward Hastings Ripley. On the distaff side he was seventh in descent from Gov. William Bradford, of the Plymouth colony. Our subject's father was a pioneer in the Vermont marble industry. Edward H. Ripley attended Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., and upon Pres. Lincoln's call for additional troops, in 1862, he raised a company which went to the front as Co. B., 9th Vt. Vol. Inf. Union College retained his name on the class rolls and when his class graduated he was given the degree A.B. exempla gratiae. In the Shenandoah valley campaign of 1862 his was one of the unfortunate regiments so shamefully and unnecessarily surrendered at Harper's Ferry. The ensuing winter he was promoted major of the regiment, and when exchanged in February, 1863, the regiment participated in the siege of Suffolk, Va., at which time he was made lieutenant colonel. Subsequently he led the advance up the Pamunkey to West Point, to protect the right flank of the column under Gen. Dix advancing up the Virginia peninsula against Richmond, which campaign ended in lamentable fiasco. His regiment was then sent to North Carolina, and while here he was brevetted brigadier general of volunteers for gallant and meritorious service. Subsequently he was assigned to Grant's army before Richmond and Petersburg, and later led the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, 18th army corps, in the battle of Chapin's Bluff. In the heroic and successful assault on Fort Harrison he was twice wounded. He also led the 2nd division in the attempted surprise of the Confederate lines over the old Fair Oaks battlefield. Upon the reorganization of the Army of the James he was placed in command of the 1st brigade of Gen. Harris' independent division of the 24th corps, and later of the 1st brigade, 3rd division of that corps, in which latter capacity he continued until the army was disbanded. In the final gigantic struggle in front of Petersburg his brigade occupied the salient on the Newmarket road in closest contact with the Confederates and in sight of Richmond, where Grant ordered him to prevent Ewell from leaving his works to reënforce Lee. On Apr. 3, 1865, when the Confederates evacuated and burned Richmond, his brigade was the first to cross their works, and he was placed in command of the city. After the war, in association with a brother, William Y. W. Ripley, he conducted a marble business for many years under the firm style of Ripley's Sons, which enterprise was afterwards absorbed by the Vermont Marble Co. He was one of the founders and a director of the United States & Brazil Steamship Line. He was also engaged in the shipments of horses to Argentina; built the Raritan River railroad, in New Jersey, and was the projector and builder of the Holland House, New York city. He was founder and first president of the Marble Savings Bank, Rutland, and for years vice president of the Rutland County National Bank. Norwich (Vt.) Military Academy conferred upon him the honorary degree A.M. He was a charter member of his post, Grand Army of tho Republic; and a member of the Military Service Institute; Military Order of the Loyal Legion and the New England Society of New York, as well as of the University and the Army & Navy clubs, New York city. His country seat was at Mendon, Vt., where he was a conspicuously successful breeder of Morgan horses. Mr. Ripley was at once sincere, dignified, noble and lovable, and as a citizen and soldier was one of the purest patriots in history. He possessed a rare and discriminating taste in literature and his mind was stored with the beauties of the English classics. He was married May 25, 1878, to Amelia Dyckman, daughter of Dr. M. Dyckman Van Doren, of New York city. She survives him, with two children: Alice Van Doren, wife of Alexander de Trofimoff Ogden-Jones, and Amélie Sybil Huntington, wife of Raphael W. Pumpelly. He died at Rutland, Vt., Sept. 14, 1915.

EARLE, Parker, horticulturist, was born at Mount Holly, Rutland co., Vt., Aug. 8, 1831, son of Sumner and Clarissa (Tucker) Earle. His

Edward H Ripley

Geo P Turner

father was a small dairy farmer. He was educated at Troy Conference Academy, at West Poultney, where his habit of thought was much influenced by one of his teachers who had been a member of the Brook Farm community. In 1852 he went to the Middle West lecturing in temperance campaigns in Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin and Illinois. Settling in Illinois he developed farms near Dwight, Grundy co., and at Cobden, Union co. At Cobden he first became interested in the growing of fruits for distant markets, the work to which he devoted the remainder of his life. He planted peaches, and in 1861 the first strawberries on a large scale, and subsequently what was then the largest pear orchard in the Mississippi valley. As early as 1866 he began to experiment with refrigeration for strawberry shipments and in 1878 when growing large fields of strawberries at Anna, Ill., studied the problem more seriously. Others were also experimenting with refrigeration for fruits, but Parker Earle was the first to make it a practical success, and to him is chiefly due the great expansion of fruit growing in the South, the Southwest, and the West where commercial horticulture depends upon refrigeration. Mr. Earle was one of the judges of fruit at the centennial exposition, 1876, and horticultural director of the New Orleans Cotton Centennial exposition, 1884–85, where he organized and had entire charge of the horticultural department. As a result of this winter in the South he became interested in lands on the Gulf coast near Ocean Springs, Miss., and began growing peaches and tomatoes for the Chicago and eastern markets. In 1888 he went to California, arranged for the extensive buying of peaches, and, by the use of refrigerator cars, made the first successful shipments of well-ripened peaches from the Pacific coast to the eastern markets. He also had large peach and tomato plantings at Crystal Springs, Miss., where he was the first to introduce truck farming on a large scale. The panic of 1893 found him with many enterprises in hand and left him financially ruined. A new start was made in New Mexico, where he planted apple and pear orchards at Roswell in the Pecos valley on lands formerly used exclusively for cattle raising. In 1911 he settled at Pasadena, Cal. His activities in his field, covering a period of half a century, brought him in close touch with horticulturists all over the country. His advice, which was constantly sought, was freely given and his influence was great in securing better and more honest packing, better packages, better handling, better transportation facilities, and a better and more uniform distribution of fruits. He had little interest in scientific pomology, but his lifelong ambition was to grow large quantities of the finest fruits and to get them to market in the best possible condition. He was one of the founders of the American Horticultural Society (at first called the Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society) which was organized in 1879, to study both cultural methods and the new needs in transportation and marketing which were growing out of the rapid expansion of fruit planting in the Middle West, and was its first president, serving until the society disbanded in 1894. He was also president of the Illinois Horticultural Society (1860–80), and a member of the American Promological Society. He was married (1) at Dwight, Grundy co., Ill., Aug. 24, 1855, to Melanie, daughter of John Martin Tracy, lawyer and reformer, of Ohio. She died in 1889, leaving three children: Franklin Sumner, mycologist and horticulturist of Herradura, Cuba; Charles Theodore, horticulturist, and Mary Tracy, wife of William T. Horne. He was married (2) at Benton Harbor, Mich., 1890, to Mrs. Agnes Cook Hellmuth; was divorced a few years later, and (3) Jan. 23, 1902, to Mary Maude, daughter of George H. McConnell, a portrait painter of St. Louis. He died at Pasadena, Cal., Jan. 12, 1917.

SARGENT, John Harris, civil engineer, was born in Carthage, N. Y., May 7, 1814, son of Levi and Rosamond B. (Harris) Sargent, and a descendant in the seventh generation of William Harris, who settled in Massachusetts as early as 1633. At the age of nine he went to live with his maternal grandfather, Joseph Harris, in Hopkinton, N. H., and there he was prepared for college. He attended Norwich University during 1836–38, receiving a certificate of proficiency from the engineering department. Returning to his home in Cleveland, Ohio, he began to practice his profession, and soon won a wide reputation for his knowledge and skill as a practical engineer. In 1840–41 he was resident engineer of the Ohio railroad, which became famous in railroad history as the road built on stilts. Extending from the eastern state line along Lake Erie to the Maumee river, it traversed a heavily wooded country west of Sandusky, where it was built on piles cut to the desired grade. He was assistant engineer on the construction of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati railroad in 1845, and in 1847 had charge of the western division. He was thereafter assistant engineer on the Michigan, Southern & Northern Indiana railroad, becoming the principal assistant chief engineer under John B. Jervis. This work occupied him until 1854, when he returned to his private practice in Cleveland, where he was city engineer during 1857–58 and 1864–65. He was sewer engineer of the city in 1863, a member of the Cleveland water-works board in 1869–70, member of the first board of park commissioners in 1871, chief engineer and superintendent of the Ohio & Michigan railroad during 1870–71, and from that time until his death was engaged in real estate and insurance business, being occasionally called upon as consulting engineer. He was one of the organizers and president of the People's Savings and Loan Association in Cleveland, and was a member of the city council during 1859–60. He wrote occasional papers on engineering subjects and also on matters of local history, in which he took a deep interest. He was vice-president of the Early Settlers' Association of Cuyahoga county, and one of the founders and trustee of the Western Reserve Historical Association. Mr. Sargent was married June 6, 1857, to Mrs. Julia A. Hall, and died in Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 20, 1893.

FENNER, George Potter, manufacturer and inventor, was born at Potter Hill, R. I., June 5, 1855, son of Charles Arnold and Ann Elizabeth (Babcock) Fenner, and a descendant of Capt. Arthur Fenner, a lieutenant in Cromwell's army, who came from England in 1649 and settled at Providence, R. I., and whose wife was Mehitable Waterman. He was appointed captain of the King's garrison; as civil engineer he laid out the boundaries of the plantation; was assistant to the governor by appointment, and was commissioned to "put in order and have printed the statutes of the colony." The line of descent is traced through their son Maj. Thomas and his wife Dinah Borden; their son Thomas and his wife Mary Abbott; their son William and his wife Christian Arnold; their son Stephen and his wife Mary Fenner, to their son Philip Arnold Fenner and his wife Sally Potter, who were the grandparents of George Potter Fenner. Charles Arnold Fenner, father of the subject, was a native of Poland, N. Y., and a ship builder of note in Connecticut. The son was educated in the old Hopkinton Academy, Ashaway, R. I., in public and private schools at Mystic, Conn., and at the Providence (R. I.) Commercial College. At the age of seventeen he began his career as a manufacturer of printing presses in the firm of Cottrell & Babcock, of Westerly, R. I., Nathan Babcock of that firm being his uncle. For eight years he worked in the pattern-shop and draughting-room, and in 1882 he established a similar business in New London, Conn., in partnership with a fellow worker. At the request of his uncle, this company was merged into the Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co., New London, and thenceforth he devoted his energies to the manufacture and improvement of flat bed printing presses. In the beginning he was assistant treasurer and superintendent of the factory and for the last fifteen years of his life was president and treasurer. He made many valuable inventions, receiving some sixty-seven patents between 1882 and 1915, the most important being for eccentric roller sockets; adjustable diameter plunger head; spiral slider controller; printed side up delivery; ball and socket joint; telescoping delivery slide rods and detachable carriage connection; ball roll on end of star gear rack; spiral table roll drive, and roller throw off. Aside from his manufacturing activities he was for years a director in the National Bank of Commerce, New London. He was a member of the executive board of the Associated Charities of New London, and of All Souls' Church (Unitarian-Universalist), New London, being for eighteen years president of the board of trustees of the latter. His dominating personal characteristic was a business integrity that squared with perfectly fair and honest dealings with individuals. He was a man of untiring industry; was public-spirited, generous, a lover of home and family, of keen intellect, and withal had a great capacity for friendship. Fond of good literature from his earliest years, he possessed a retentive memory and the ability to talk entertainingly; was a genial host and a welcome addition to any company. His outlook on life was ever optimistic. He was married at Hanover, Conn., July 7, 1887, to Annie Cutler, daughter of Norman Smith, a merchant and farmer, Hanover, and was survived by his wife and one daughter, Mildred Lucile, wife of Walter L. Douglass. He died at New London, Conn., Oct. 21, 1915.

BABCOCK, Nathan, manufacturer, was born at Potter Hill, Westerly, R. I., Nov. 19, 1824, son of Oliver and Phebe (Babcock) Babcock, and eighth in descent on both sides from James Badcock, who came from England early in the seventeenth century and settled in Portsmouth, R. I., where he was by occupation a blacksmith and gunsmith and served as commissioner during 1656–59. He moved to Westerly with his family soon after 1664. From him and his wife Sarah ————, the line is traced through their son John and his wife Mary Lawton; their son Capt. James and his wife Elizabeth Saunders; their son James and his wife Sarah Vose; their son Oliver and his wife Anna Avery; and their son Daniel and his wife Content Potter, who were the grandparents of Nathan Babcock. Until 1685 the name was spelled "Badcock," but from about that date it has usually been spelled "Babcock" in this country, though the former spelling continued in England. His grandfather, Daniel Babcock, was justice of the peace; member of the upper house of the state and judge of the county court of Washington county and served for a short time in the revolutionary war. Nathan Babcock spent the early part of his life with his maternal grandparents, Stephen and Phebe Babcock, in Stonington, Conn. In 1842, he entered the employ of Lavally, Lamphear & Co., of Warwick, R. I., where he worked as apprentice, journeyman, and for the last seven years, subcontractor; in all thirteen years. In April, 1855, he formed a partnership with Calvert B. Cottrell (q.v.), under the firm name of Cottrell & Babcock, for the manufacture of cotton and woolen machinery, and in July moved to Pawcatuck, Conn. (P. O., Westerly, R. I.), where the firm began business. Later the manufacture of power printing presses was begun and that became the principal branch of the business with which Mr. Babcock was identified for twenty-five years. He had the entire management of the works from the first; giving his close personal attention to all the details of the business, in devising plans for building, and organizing the several departments of work; and, later, to the inspection and approval of all the finished machinery produced by the plant; his ability and untiring energy were the seal of his success. He took an especial interest in his employees, who numbered nearly 200, giving them counsel as a friend, and visiting and caring for them when sick. The partnership continued until 1880, when Mr. Babcock retired from the firm. Two years later he organized the Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co., at New London, Conn., which, under his management, came to be one of the most prominent manufactories of printing machinery in America. The business is still continued (1918) under the same name. In his early manhood he was a Whig, becoming a Republican at the organization of that party, but later as a Prohibitionist exercised a powerful influence in the cause of temperance. He was a candidate for lieutenant governor of his state upon the Prohibition ticket for a number of years, was a member of the state committee of that party, and in his own town did valiant service in the cause of no license. He was also a strong advocate of woman suffrage. He was largely instrumental in raising the standard of schools in his district, and in the building of large and commodious schoolhouses. For years he taught a class of boys in a Loyal Temperance Legion, and in this connection organized an anti-tobacco league which met regularly at his home. He was a member of the First Seventh Day Baptist Church, of Hopkinton, R. I., and also held membership in the Sons of American Revolution. He was married, Mar. 2, 1847, to Phebe Winsor, daughter of Ray Johnson, of Warwick, R. I., and they had two children: Hannah Almy (below) and Clara Jane Babcock. He died in Pawcatuck, Conn., May 31, 1902.

BABCOCK, Hannah Almy, music teacher and director, was born in Warwick, R. I., Mar. 11, 1855, daughter of Nathan Babcock (above). She early removed with her parents to Pawcatuck, Conn. During 1875–76 she devoted her entire time to the serious pursuit of music, both theoretical and technical, with Prof. Albert Ross Parsons, of New York city, and in September, 1876, became a teacher of music in the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind. She gave special attention to the system of embossed music for the blind known as the New York Point system, devised by William B. Wait (q.v.), revising the first edition of the system in 1882, and assisting Mr. Wait in preparing his "The Elements of Harmonic Nota-

Nathan Babcock

Hannah A. Babcock.

tion" in 1888, and "Normal Course of Piano Technic" in 1891. Since 1882 she has transcribed into the New York Point system over 1,000 piano compositions, 100 organ pieces, 600 hymn tunes, as well as the following text books: "Materials Used in Musical Composition," 5 vols., by Dr. P. Goetschius; "Counterpoint," by Dr. J. F. Bridge; "Composition," by Dr. J. Stainer; "Violin Method," by L. Schubert, 1st vol.; "Touch and Technic," by Dr. William Mason, 1st vol.; "Vocal Lessons," 2 vols., by Panofka; "Organ Method," 2 vols., by Dr. J. Stainer; "Normal Course of Piano Technic," "New York Point Music Notation," and "Key to New York Point Music Notation," by William B. Wait. She was the first one to prepare the blind musicians for the examinations of the American College of Musicians, which included written tests in harmony, counterpoint, music form, music history, acoustics, terminology, notation and a special theoretic paper on the instrument, piano or organ, selected by the pupil. A large number of blind pupils successfully passed these tests, and became associates or fellows of the American College of Musicians according to the grade of examination. Upon her resignation in 1914, after thirty-eight years of continuous service, the managers made her "Emeritus Director" of the music department. Aside from her professional interest in the blind, Miss Babcock has devoted attention to the cause of temperance, woman suffrage and philanthropy. She organized a Woman's Christian Temperance Union and a Loyal Temperance Legion in her home town and was president of the former for eight years. Largely through her effort Pawcatuck voted no license for ten consecutive years, a period unparalleled in its history. Because of the success of her union, Miss Babcock was made president of the New London county W. C. T. U. She was a delegate to the world's convention of the W. C. T. U., held in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1903. After the death of her father, she removed to New York city. She is an active supporter of the cause of woman suffrage and was at one time one of the vice-presidents of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association. She gave generously of her time and means toward the successful movement to enfranchise the women of New York state. She has assisted students to obtain college and other high grade courses of study, has transcribed and distributed to the blind several hundred volumes of religious matter embossed in New York Point, her latest effort being the transcription of the entire Bible into this system, the embossed plates of which she has presented to the American Bible Society for the distribution of the Bible among the blind. In her unremitting filial devotion, Miss Babcock has displayed a marked feature of her character, as well as in her sympathetic ministry to the needs of invalid and aged persons. She is possessed of a deeply religious nature and believes that the two great commandments of love to God and to humanity should be the guiding rule of action for all people. She is a member of Sorosis; the New York Equal Suffrage League; New York State Woman Suffrage Party; International Woman Suffrage Alliance; Patria Club; Patriotic Women of America; American Defense Society; Consumer's League; Women's City Club of New York, Woman's Press Club; Daughters of the American Revolution; associate member of the New York Probation and Protective Association; honorary member of the American Bible Society; and director of the Society for Providing Evangelical Religious Literature for the Blind.

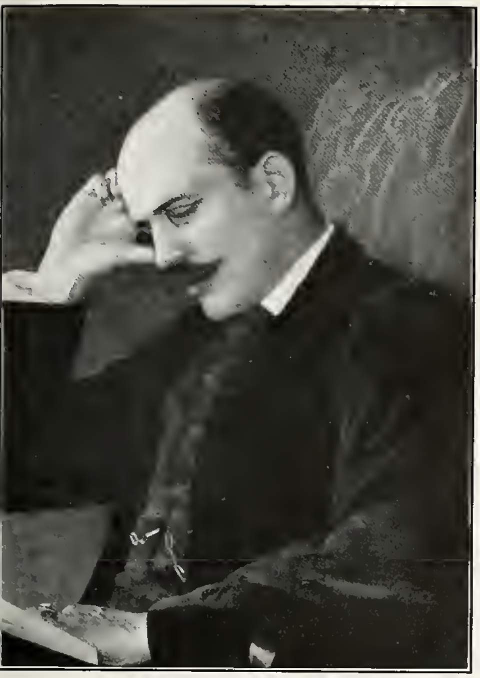
GREGORY, Charles Noble, lawyer and educator, was born at Unadilla, Otsego co., N. Y., Aug. 27, 1851, son of Hon. Jared Comstock and Charlotte Caroline (Camp) Gregory. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Henry Gregory, who came from Nottingham, England, in 1633, and settled in Boston, Mass.; from him the line of descent is traced through his son John; his son Thomas; his son Ebenezer and his wife, Mary Fitch; their son Nathan and his wife Sarah St. John; their son Noah and his wife, Phebe Higgins, and their son Ebenezer and his wife, Mille Maxwell, who were the grandparents of Charles Noble Gregory. His father was for many years a prominent lawyer of Madison, Wis., which city he served as mayor, and was a regent of the University of Wisconsin. The son was graduated A.B. at the University of Wisconsin in 1871, and LL.B. from its law school in 1872, receiving the degree A.M. in 1874 and that of LL.D. in 1901. He was admitted to the bar of Wisconsin in 1872, and at once began the practice of his profession at Madison, entering his father's firm, Gregory & Pinney, the junior partner of which was Hon. Silas U. Pinney, afterwards a judge of the supreme court of Wisconsin. Later the firm became known as Gregory & Gregory and then Gregory, Bird & Gregory. He continued in active practice until 1894, when he was appointed associate dean of the college of law of the University of Wisconsin. During his service in the school it was advanced from a two-year to a three-year course and required for admission a full high school course of study. The Harvard case system of instruction was also introduced by him. During 1901–11 he served as dean of the college of law at the University of Iowa. In the latter year he went to the law school of George Washington University, Washington, D. C., as dean, continuing in that capacity until 1914, when he retired. Meanwhile he has been active in various municipal and national reforms. At Madison he served as alderman and as chairman of the committee of the council in charge of adopting a general sewer system for the city; was chairman of the council committee on water works when a new system was completed; served on the board of education and the city library board, and has been for many years a member of the general council of the National Civil Service Reform Association. He promoted and secured the passage in Wisconsin of an act to require and make public reports of candidates for office as to election expenses, and he drafted the first corrupt practices act in Wisconsin, assisting in its subsequent revision. He has long been an active member and at one time vice-president of the American Bar Association; has been for many years chairman of its standing committee on international law, and he took part in founding the American Association of International Law of which he has been continuously a council member. In 1900 he was chairman of the section on legal education of the American Bar Association, and chairman of the Saratoga meeting at which the Association of American Law Schools was formed, of which he later became president. He was a founder of the "American Journal of International Law," and from its beginning one of its board of editors. He is a member of the International Law Association of London, having been vice-president of the session at Antwerp in 1903, and was chairman of the sub-section on international law at the Pan-American Congress of 1915–16. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts of London, and Membre Correspondent de L'Institut de Droit

Comparé of Brussels. He was delegate for the United States at a scientific congress, Brussels, in 1910. In 1911 he was a member of the honorary council of the World's Congress of Races, London, and at the Congress of Arts and Sciences, St. Louis, in connection with the World's Fair, 1904, he read a paper on international law, receiving therefor a diploma and medal. He wrote and published the "Life of Mr. Justice Samuel F. Miller, of the Supreme Court of the United States." As a teacher of law his methodical presentation of subjects and the clearness of his exposition have commanded the respect and admiration of students, while with both students and associates he has been alike companionable and popular. He is a life member of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, and a member of the Archaeological Institute of America, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Metropolitan, Cosmos and Chevy Chase clubs, Washington; City and Century clubs, New York, and of the Psi Upsilon, Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Delta Phi fraternities. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and in politics is an independent. He finds his chief recreation in reading biography and studying international law. He is unmarried.

GLASS, Perly R., inventor, was born at Pembroke, Mass., Jan. 5, 1873, son of Thomas and Jane W. Glass. The first of the family in America was Thomas Glass, who came to this country from England and settled at Plymouth, Mass., early in the seventeenth century. He was educated in the public schools of Duxbury, Mass., and at an early age worked in a blacksmith's shop in Marshfield. When fifteen years old he went to Boston, where he was employed in a number of machine shops, some of them producing watch-making tools, others manufacturing paper-making machinery. He remained not longer than six months in any shop, thereby gaining a wide experience in the production of different kinds of machinery and he devoted considerable attention to the improvement of tools. His first patent was issued on a pegging machine about 1895. Since then he has taken out about 100 patents, specializing in shoe machinery, among which are an eyeletting machine, a hook-setting machine, a skiving machine, a lasting machine, a slugging machine, a stapler and many other devices. His automatic hook-setting machine has revolutionized the shoe making industry. His second most important invention, the eyeletting machine, is used in nearly every shoe factory to insert the eyelets in shoes. Another important invention is the hand-method folding machine; he has also invented a number of tools and labor-saving devices. There is hardly a shoe factory in the world that does not use at least one of his machines. Mr. Glass has traveled extensively in many parts of the world, both for pleasure and to introduce his inventions. In 1913 he became associated with the United Shoe Machinery Co., of Boston, Mass. He has supplemented his early education with several courses in mechanical engineering and Spanish and has always been attentive to business. In politics he is a Republican and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married April 4, 1894, to Lucy, daughter of George McIntire, of York, Me.

HINSON, Charles Wesley, jurist, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 20, 1884, son of George and Mary (Macklin) Hinson. His father, a native of England, and a prominent attorney, came to this country and settled in Buffalo in 1836. After a public school education Charles Wesley Hinson began the study of law in the offices of Humphry & Parsons, Buffalo. He was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession in Buffalo in 1865. He was interested in Democratic politics even before attaining his majority, and at twenty-one was elected to the New York house of representatives from the old 1st district. In 1904 he was again elected to the state assembly, this time from the 3rd district, and he frequently presided over democratic conventions. In 1894 he was elected judge of the old municipal court for a term of six years, at the expiration of which time he resumed his law practice. In fraternal circles he held many prominent offices. He was great sachem of the Improved Order of Red Men; grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and supreme representative of the supreme lodge of that order at Denver in 1912, and he was past grand noble Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which fraternity he had held various other chairs. As lawyer, judge and citizen he was a tower of strength; as a man he was kind and gentle, full of generous sympathy and open-handed almost to a fault. Altogether he represented the noblest type of American manhood. He was a man of great mental honesty, and seemed to be incapable of practicing any deception upon himself or others. He was never known to attempt to distort a legal principle, or to justify an act which an enlightened conscience would not approve. As a judge he was lenient of the faults and mistakes of others, yet when occasion demanded he could be most severe. He had great influence with all the courts before which he was a practitioner, and the main element of his strength lay in the confidence which he inspired that the controlling issues of the case would be clearly and accurately stated and that the law would be expounded as he believed it to be. He never married, and died in Buffalo, N. Y., Apr. 13, 1914.

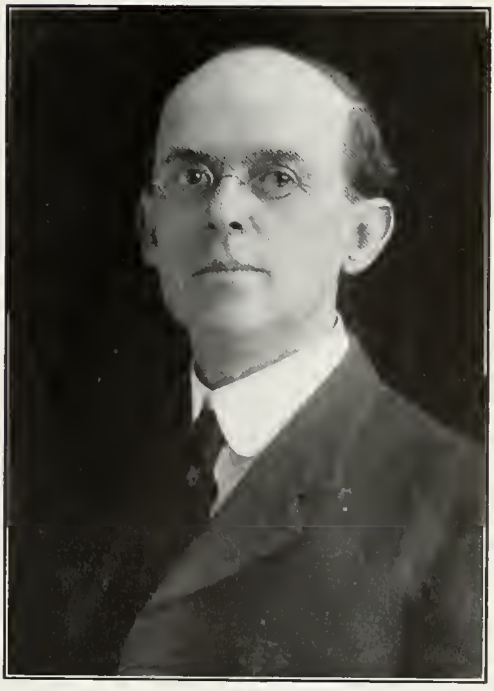
YOST, Robert Morris, editor and educator, was born at Shelbyville, Shelbyville co., Mo., Sept. 23, 1856, son of George Casper and Sarah Elizabeth (Morris) Yost, grandson of Henry and Lydia E. (Roberts) Yost, and great-grandson of Henry Yost, who came from Germany in 1770 and settled at Albermarle co., Va. The latter served for six months in the war of the revolution; a gunsmith by trade he was then detailed in charge of the armory at Harpers' Ferry, where he made the first musket under government supervision for the United States. Our subject's father was for half a century a leader in religious welfare work, being one of the first to organize young people's meetings and Sunday schools in the Christian church of which he was an elder. Robert Morris Yost received his education in the public schools and at Southern Illinois College, Carbondale. He became a printer's apprentice, and in 1870 began his newspaper career on the "New Era," Carbondale. In 1872 he went to St. Louis as a compositor on the "Evening Journal," and two years later joined the reportorial staff of the "Morning Journal." Meanwhile he began to take a keen interest in political affairs. Upon the inauguration of John S. Phelps (q.v.), in 1877, as governor of Missouri, he appointed Mr. Yost his private secretary. Four years later he returned to journalism, accepting a staff position on the "Globe-Democrat," St. Louis. In 1882 he assumed charge of the Sedalia (Mo.) "Democrat," but after a year returned to St. Louis, and during 1883–84 was successively city and managing editor of the "Chronicle." For two years thereafter he was literary and dramatic editor, and subsequently city editor



CHARLES N. GREGORY
LAWYER

PERLY R. GLASS
INVENTOR

CHARLES W. HINSON
JURIST



ROBERT M. YOST
JOURNALIST

Maurice J. Hart

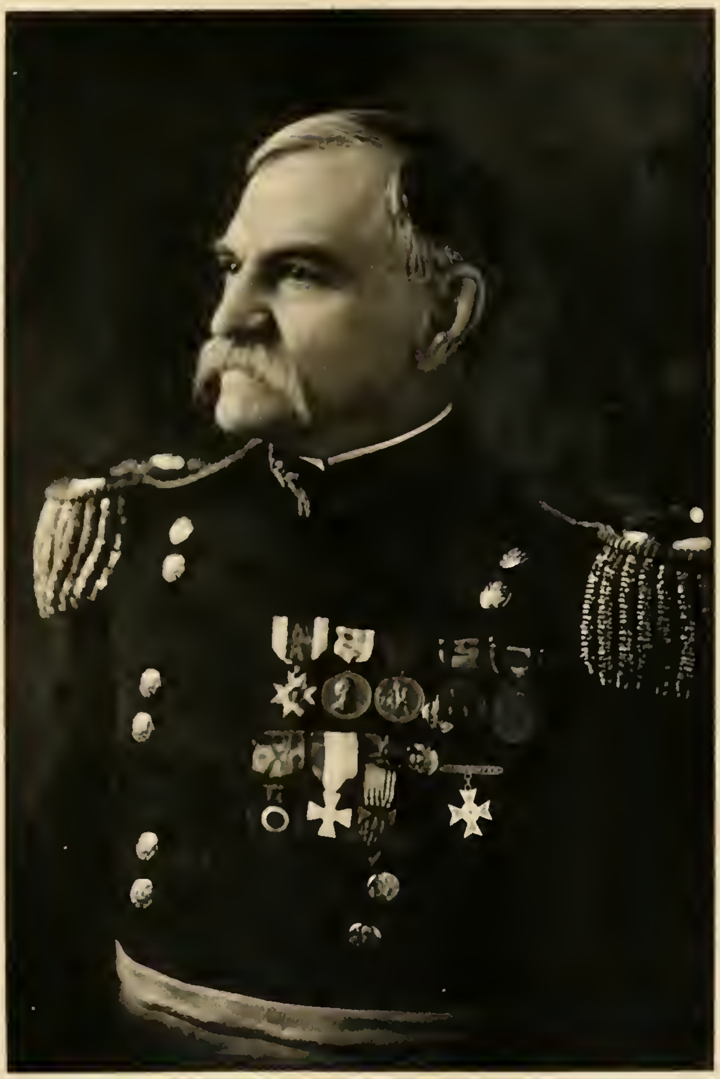
on the "Missouri Republican." In 1888 Capt. Alexander Lasuer made him his assistant secretary of state (Missouri), and after remaining two years in that relation he returned to the "Missouri Republican," which had become the "Republic," as Sunday editor. In 1894 he accepted a similar position on the "Post-Dispatch." Two years later he became a special correspondent of the Scripps-McCrae league of newspapers, with headquarters in Cincinnati, but shortly thereafter went to the Missouri capital as correspondent for the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat," subsequently being recalled to the "Post-Dispatch" as Sunday and assistant editor, continuing four years in that capacity. In 1901 Gov. Alexander Dockery (q.v.) appointed him as a commissioner to the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, and he was afterward appointed commissioner to the Charleston Exhibition. In 1904 he settled in Los Angeles and there became editor in chief of the "Morning Herald." During 1908–13 he was successively a member of the editorial staff and assistant managing editor of the "Evening Express," resigning because of impaired health. In 1915, however, he became managing editor of the "Daily News" and "Independent," Santa Barbara, Cal., which work he was also obliged to relinquish because of the state of his health. His political affiliation was with the Democratic party, and he was a communicant of the Christian church. As an editorial writer he was one of the most vigorous, striking, virile and powerful personalities that has ever influenced a community. What he believed to be right he advocated; what he thought wrong he condemned; and he did both in a manner that left no room for doubt. He was married (1) at Jefferson city, Mo., Sept. 30, 1878, to Sallie L. Moore of Louisiana; she died in 1893, and he was married (2) in St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 2, 1896, to Alice R., daughter of Christian Kern, a preacher of Kentucky; she survives him, with four children by the first union: Maria, wife of Frederick Schwartz, Monrovia, Cal.; Sallie, wife of Oliver P. Schureman, South Pasadena, Cal.; Robert Morris, Jr., a journalist of Glendale, Cal., and Kathryne, wife of Lyle H. Boyd, Huntington Park, Cal.; and one child by the second union: Dorothy Yost, Los Angeles. He died in Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 21, 1916.

HART, Maurice J., capitalist, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 24, 1849, son of Judah Hart, a native of Plymouth, England, who came to this country in 1831, settling first in New York and subsequently in New Orleans, La. He was educated in the public schools of New Orleans, at Bryant & Stratton's commercial college, New York, and at Crawford military school, Piermont, N. Y. He began his business career in his father's office, and later became chief clerk in the office of the commissioner of public works of New Orleans. Afterward he became deputy to the criminal sheriff, and was a member of the White League and the Louisiana Legion, doing gallant work in the Kellogg and Carter troubles. He was a most powerful and influential figure in New Orleans public affairs, and to him perhaps more than any other man was due the complete modernization of that city during the thirty years preceding his death. He realized that New Orleans must overcome the primitive unsanitary unpaved and unlighted conditions, and to him belongs the credit for establishing those substantial improvements which laid the foundation for the modern city. He proposed the Melpomene and Camp street culverts, personally supervised their construction and financed the project. He advocated the gravity system of sewers after thoroughly investigating the various sewerage systems proposed by the sanitary engineers. He built and for many years managed the Louisiana Electric Light Co.'s plant, the first in the city, and secured a franchise for what is now known as the Henry Clay and Peters avenues cars, and introduced the overhead trolley system of propulsion. One result of this innovation was the great increase in realty values, and the settling of much sparsely populated territory. Mr. Hart introduced Rosetta gravel into the city for paving mud streets, but owing to the fact that no provision was made for maintaining the thoroughfares thus improved, the new material did not prove as successful as it might have, and another project of his was a municipal incinerating plant. He was also the promoter of the present Consumers' Electric Co., of which his son is now manager. "The death of Mr. Hart," said the New Orleans "States," "removes a figure long prominent in the life of this community and a pioneer in municipal development. It was Mr. Hart who first broke ground for the local sewerage system, realizing that New Orleans could never take rank with the progressive cities of the country, could never lay the foundation of a real reduction of her death rate, until she abandoned her primitive method of sewage disposal. It was Mr. Hart who built the first electric light plant in New Orleans; who financed and laid the Henry Clay and Peters avenues car lines, which have developed vast areas of the city; who culverted the Camp and Melpomene canals, long a stench in the public nostrils; who made the first attempts to introduce electric street car traction here, and who was the pathfinder of the modern system of garbage utilization. Some of his enterprises were failures from a personal standpoint, but he sowed the seed which others developed, and he deserved to share the credit with the forces which have helped to make New Orleans a more finished city, and added to the comfort, the health and prosperity of her people. The element of self-interest was not lacking from his enterprises, but he was always a great believer in the future of New Orleans, and until ill health forced him to withdraw from his business activities, he was a tireless worker in her development. Mr. Hart had been prominent in politics and public affairs, and he was widely known in every walk of life. His death will be mourned by a host of friends." He was a man of many resources, possessed of excellent mechanical ideas and the ability to execute them. He was devoted to all forms of outdoor sport. His ideals were high; his taste cultivated; his nature gentle, affectionate and domestic; his personality was characterized by indomitable energy and dynamic force and by an optimism that was never discouraged by opposition, but turned it to an inspiration to greater effort and achievement. He was at one time foreman of Mississippi Fire Company No. 2, of the old volunteer fire department, and a member of the board of commissioners of Audubon park. He was a Shriner and a 32d degree Mason. He was married in New Orleans, La., Jan. 3, 1877, to Helen, daughter of Jacob Hart, of Summit, Miss., and is survived by two children: Mike S. and Violet I. Hart. He died in New Orleans, La., Jan. 31, 1912.

BURNSIDE, Thomas, statesman and jurist, was born near Newton Stewart, County Tyrone, Ireland, July 28, 1782, of Scotch-Irish parentage. Early in 1792, his father, William Burnside, moved to America and settled in Montgomery county, Pa. Eight years later, the boy was thrown from a horse and broke his leg, causing him to turn to wide reading, supplementary to his general education, which, in turn, led to his study of the law in 1800. His preceptor was Hon. Robert Porter of Philadelphia and after three years in that office, Mr. Burnside was admitted to the bar in 1804. He at once settled in Bellefonte, the home of an unusually large number of distinguished men of the state, and within four years had made such an impression on his community that he was sent to the state senate. In 1815 he was elected to congress. Although he had a very large practice, he gave it up, on the promotion of his friend, Judge Charles Huston, to the supreme court, to become his successor as president judge of his home district. After three years of successful work on the bench, however, he resigned in 1818 and returned to practice. His broad and sound, but blunt and penetrating, conceptions of public questions led to his return to the state senate in 1823 and his elevation to its presidency. He was a great advocate of internal improvement, canals, turnpikes, and the public school system advocated by Thaddeus Stevens. In 1826 he was appointed president judge of the fourth judicial district and for fifteen years did distinguished service, which, in 1841, led to his transfer to the same post in the seventh district. He was acknowledged one of the first authorities on land law and had great power as an advocate as well as judge. On Jan. 1, 1845, he was commissioned a justice of the supreme court to again succeed his friend, Justice Charles Huston, whose term had expired. His was a personality often compared to an early predecessor on that bench, Justice Hugh Henry Breckinridge. He was frank, sincere, blunt, a well-known wit, and a jurist and man beyond reproach. In his prime he was said to have no superior on the bench and left his impress on both the law and jurisprudence of the state. He was married in 1807 to Mary Fleming and, after her death, to Ellen Campbell Winters, a sister-in-law of Justice Huston. His son, who was also son-in-law of Gen. Simon Cameron, was the first judge of the twenty-fifth judicial district. Justice Burnside died in Germantown, Pa., March 25, 1851.

PAGE, John Henry, soldier, was born at New Castle, Del., Mar. 26, 1842, son of John and Mary Elizabeth (Blaney) Page. His father, a captain in the U. S. army, was killed at the battle of Palo Alto, in the Mexican war. John H. Page received his preliminary education at private schools in Italy and France, and in 1857, upon returning to America, entered Northwestern University. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted as private in the Chicago light artillery, and in August, 1861, he was appointed 2d lieutenant in the 3d regiment U. S. infantry; was promoted 1st lieutenant in March, 1862; captain in May, 1864, and served with the Army of the Potomac throughout the war. He was brevetted captain in December, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Fredericksburg, and he was brevetted major in July, 1863, for same in the battle of Gettysburg. He served with his regiment in the 1st brigade, 2d division, 5th army corps, participating also in battles and engagements, etc., at Yorktown, Richmond, Gaines' Mill, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, 2d Bull Run, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Petersburg, and Appomattox. After the war he was on frontier duty in Kansas, and had command of the infantry column on the Sully expedition against the Indians in Indian territory, and established, in 1868, Camp Supply. Thereafter he was in various camps and stations. During the troubles in the Coeur d'Alene mining district, in 1893, he commanded a regiment, also during the Coxeyite troubles on the Northern Pacific. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he was made a brigadier-general of volunteers and commanded a regiment at the battle of El Caney and the Siege of Santiago, subsequently commanding a regiment for three years in the Philippines, returning in 1902. His promotions, meanwhile, included: major 11th Inf., 1885; lieutenant-colonel 22d Inf., 1891, and colonel 3d Inf., 1895. On July 26, 1903, he became brigadier-general, U. S. A., and the next day was retired at his own request after forty years of service. Following his retirement he was for years a resident of Portland, Ore. He was a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Army & Navy Union, and the Society of Santiago. In many respects he was a model soldier. Characteristic of the man were his industry, his practical mind and his power of organization, and his disposition was genial and sympathetic. He loved nature and found his chief recreation in reading and writing. He was married May 1, 1871, to Eliza, daughter of Edward Tracy, of St. Louis, Mo. There are six surviving children, namely: Howard L., Sophie, wife of Brig.-Gen. F. C. Marshall; William Tracy, Col. John Henry Tracy, Jr.; Charles Tracy and Florence, wife of Col. George S. Simonds. He died at West Point, N. Y., Oct. 9, 1916.

DAVIS, Jacob, soldier, was born in Oxford, now Charlton, Mass., in 1739, son of Edward Davis and great-great-grandson of William Davis, who came probably from Wales about 1635 and settled at Roxbury, Mass. He acquired a good education, and at an early age became prominent in business affairs. In 1775 he was captain of a local militia company; was commissioned second major of the 5th Worcester co. reg., in 1776; was promoted lieut.-colonel of the same regiment in 1778, and colonel in 1779. He served with his regiment in Northern Army in 1777–78, and marched with his command to Tiverton, R. I., on the alarm of Apr. 29, 1780. For several years he had the contract for delivering mail on a route in Worcester county. Early in 1780 he became manager of a land company of which Timothy Bigelow (q.v.) of Worcester was president, organized to purchase land in Vermont. On Oct. 21 that state granted Col. Bigelow, Col. Davis and fifty-eight associates a township of land "lying east and adjoining Middlesex on the Onion (Winooski) river," which was named "Montpelier" by Col. Davis. He made most of the surveys, and in 1787 cut a bridle path from the Middlesex line along the bank of the Winooski to the North Branch, which is now in the center of the city. In 1788 the settlers began to arrive and in a few years a thriving town had sprung up on the banks of the Winooski. Through his original rights and by a purchase, Jacob Davis became the largest land owner in the town. In the summer of 1789 he built the first grist mill, and in 1790 erected on Elm street the first frame house in the new settlement. His residence was for several years used as a tavern, and later was the county jail. He had the honor of entertaining the first notable stranger to visit Montpelier, Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria. The prince was accompanied by an armed force of twenty men "to defend him from violence of the inhabitants," but Col. Davis soon pursuaded him that he was travelling in a law abiding country and that he would



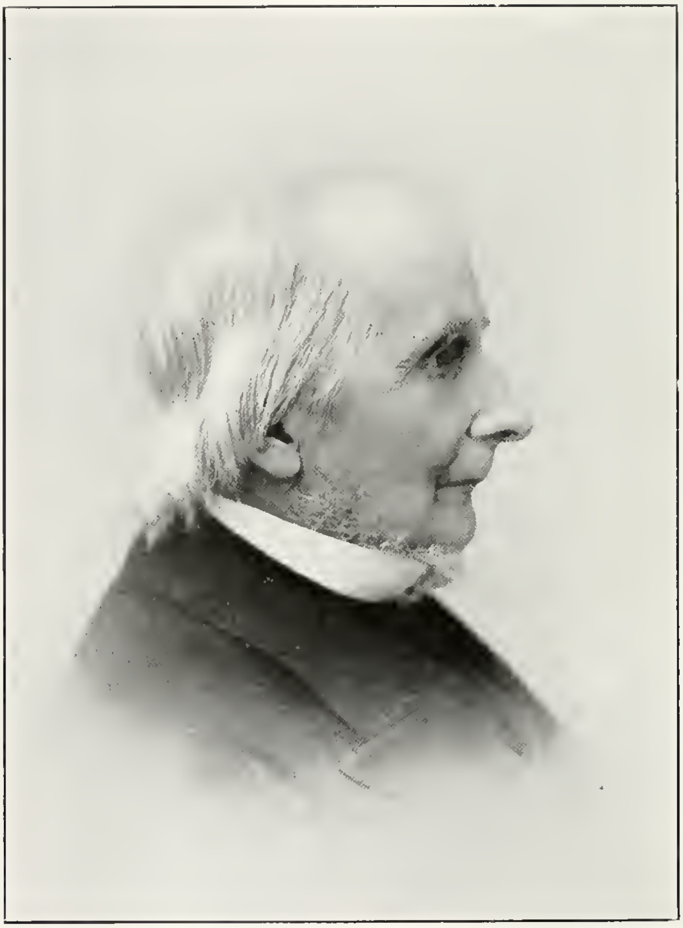
John H Page

J. H. Dorst

be treated with the greatest courtesy. Being thus assured he sent most of his guard back to Montreal. Col. Davis became prominent in political affairs, serving as selectman in 1795 and 1799, and representative to the legislature in 1792–96, and as a member of the constitutional convention in 1793. The famous Leicester (Mass.) Academy owes its foundation to the generosity of Col. Davis who, with Col. Ebenezer Crafts, purchased a large dwelling house and presented it with land to the trustees "in consideration of the regard they bear virtue and learning, which they consider greatly conducive to the welfare of the community." He was married Nov. 17, 1764, to Rebecca Davis, of Oxford, Mass., and had seven children: Jacob, Thomas, Rebecca, who married Hon. Cornelius Lynde; Hannah, who married Hon. David Wing, Jr.; Polly, who married Capt. Thomas West; Lucy, who married Capt. Timothy Hubbard, and Clarissa, who married Hon. George Worthington. He died in Montpelier, Vt., Apr. 9, 1814.

DORST, Joseph Haddox, soldier, was born in Louisville, Ky., April 2, 1852, son of John and Katherine (Mershon) Dorst. Receiving an appointment to the U. S. Military Academy he was graduated at West Point in 1873, and was promoted to be second lieutenant, 4th U. S. cavalry. He participated in the expedition to Staked Plains of Texas during 1874–75; was engaged in actions against the Indians at Tule Cañon, Palo Duro Cañon and Leguna Cuates, and was on the noted Powder river expedition of 1876, being engaged in the fight on Willow Creek, Wyo. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1879 and captain in 1885. While on the Ute and Navajo expeditions in 1880 he was acting adjutant-general of the column. Among other services he was recorder of the cavalry equipment board, Washington, in 1884; instructor of cavalry tactics, U. S. Military Academy, during 1887–90, and in the latter year rejoined his troop (K, 4th cav.), then stationed at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. During 1894–97 he was military attaché at the U. S. legation, Vienna, Austria, and in the latter year was detailed as observer to Greece during the war between that country and Turkey. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he was appointed lieutenant-colonel and acting adjutant-general of U. S. volunteers. He commanded an expedition carrying arms and ammunition from Tampa, Fla., to the Cubans, and was engaged with the Spaniards at Point Arbolitas, Cuba, without losing a man killed or wounded. He was acting adjutant-general of the cavalry division of the 5th army corps during the most severe fighting in Cuba, participating in the Santiago campaign in actions and battles at Las Guasimas, San Juan Hill, and in the operations against Santiago. Thereafter, and until the close of 1898, he was adjutant-general of the 7th army corps. In 1889 he was appointed colonel of the 45th U. S. Vol. Inf., which he organized, and he served with it in the Philippine Islands. Throughout the final months of the Cuban campaign he was adjutant-general, department of the province of Havana. Upon receiving his discharge from the volunteer service he was made assistant inspector-general, department of Matanzas and Santa Clara. In 1898 he had been promoted major, 2d cavalry, and in 1901 was detailed to the inspector-general's department. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel 12th cavalry in 1901; colonel 3d cavalry, 1903, and in 1911 was placed on the retired list. His reports as military attaché were among the best ever sent from foreign countries to the war department, and disclosed the educated and experienced soldier. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution; Order of Indian Wars; Army & Navy and Metropolitan clubs, Washington; Army & Navy Club, New York city, and Army & Navy Club, Manila. He was married in Denver, Col., Aug. 21, 1890, to Esther, daughter of James Archer, of Denver and St. Louis; she survives him, with three children: Katherine, James Archer and Warrington Dorst. He died at Warrington, Va., Jan. 11, 1916.

DOUGLASS, Andrew Ellicott, astronomer and educator, was born at Windsor, Vt., July 5, 1867, son of Malcolm and Sarah Elizabeth (Hale) Douglass and grandson of David Bates Douglass (q.v.), a major of engineers in the war of 1812, and president of Kenyon College. His great-grandfather was Andrew Ellicott (q.v.), an astronomer and geographer, who helped plan the city of Washington. Another great-grandfather, Cyrus King, was secretary to his brother, Rufus King, American ambassador at London, and his maternal grandfather, Benjamin Hale (q.v.), was president of Hobart College. His father, Malcolm Douglass, was an Episcopal clergyman and president of Norwich University. The son was graduated A. B. at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., in 1889. Immediately afterward he engaged in astronomical work at Harvard College observatory until 1894, spending part of the time at the Arequipa (Peru) station. In 1894 he joined the Lowell observatory, Flagstaff, Ariz., at its very beginning, and continued till 1901. He shared extensively in the study of Mars made there, with special work on the meteorology of the planet and "canals" in the "dark regions." Having been one of the originators of the use of artificial planets for testing the accuracy of visual work, he began their use in 1898 in judging of the significance and reliability of the Martian canals. It was recognized that this work was at the very limit of vision and that therefore many disturbing elements enter into the result, such as optical illusions produced in the eye, gyrometric interpretation of faint and difficult objects, misplacement of details on the drawing, etc. An assistant therefore constructed white spheres or other representations of the planet, and placed thereon markings and designs known only to himself and mounted these at suitable distances from the observatory. The astronomer then made drawings of them under conditions as similar as possible to the usual conditions of planetary work. The errors thus found led to the formulation of the difficulties of visual work and a recognition of the part of that work which was of permanent value and the part which needed revision. Work along these lines enabled Mr. Douglass in 1898 and 1899 to recognize and explain errors then popular regarding Mars. Further studies in optical illusions were published by him in the "Popular Science Monthly" in 1907. He has also made extensive studies of atmospheric currents and long continued observations of Jupiter's large satellites and of the gegenschein and zodiacal light, and took the first photographs of the latter. He has developed a method of estimating annual rainfall by the growth of trees for the purpose of studying climatic variations over long periods. This method consists in accurate identification and exact measurement of the annual rings found in the trunks of trees. In the dry climate of Northern Arizona the yellow pines are found to follow the rain-fall with an accuracy of over seventy per cent. In wet climates the measured trees, mostly conifers, follow more nearly the curve of solar activity indicated by the sunspot numbers.



James B. Jermain

College. He was a member of the staff of the West Pennsylvania Hospital for twenty years, making a specialty of abdominal surgery, and was chief of the surgical staff of that institution at the time of his death. On several occasions he took post-graduate work in the larger hospitals of Europe, notably in Paris, and during his professional career made a number of discoveries in medical science. Prior to his final illness he was conducting special research into the effects of bichloride of mercury poisoning, and employed an individual surgery method for the treatment of same. He was the author of "A Text Book on Surgery" and wrote many articles for medical magazines. Through his great skill and superior attainments as a surgeon Dr. Anderson had won the highest honors in his profession and had achieved national reputation. He was a fellow of the American College of Surgery and a member of the Allegheny County Medical Society, the Pittsburgh Academy of Medicine, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and the Pittsburgh College of Physicians, as well as of the Masonic order, the University Club and the Nu Sigma Nu medical fraternity. "He founded the policy of student health of the Carnegie Institute of Technology," said Director Hamerschlag in his report on Dr. Anderson's work in connection with that institute. He was married June 10, 1896, to Ruth, daughter of D. V. Mays, who survives him with four children: Hartley Kirtland, Ruth Anna, Eloise and Mary Katherine Anderson. Dr. Anderson died at Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 6, 1915.

JERMAIN, James Barclay, lawyer and philanthropist, was born in Albany, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1809, son of Sylvanus Pierson and Catherine (Barclay) Jermain, and great-grandson of John Jordan, who came from Edinburgh, Scotland, and settled in White Plains, N. Y., in 1755; he married Mary Ann Daniels, and their son Maj. John and his wife, Margaret Pierson, were the grandparents of James Barclay Jermain—the name having been changed from Jordan to Jermain in the second generation. During 1812–14 Maj. John commanded a fort at Sag Harbor, earning his title by actual military service. Our subject's father was a commission merchant and an important factor in Albany's commercial life. The son was early deprived of a mother's care, and was reared in the home of his uncle, Rev. Nathaniel S. Prime, by whom he was prepared for Middlebury College, which he entered in 1824. He later became a student at Yale, and was finally graduated at Amherst, in 1831. He then began the study of law, was admitted to the New York bar in 1836, and engaged in the practice of his profession, particularly in connection with his father's estate. On the death of his father, in 1869, he inherited the latter's property and thenceforth his life was marked by an unostentatious philanthropy and the practical promotion of the Christian faith. He was the chief founder and patron of the Home for Aged Men, and gave the Young Men's Christian Association building, erected on a lot provided by the citizens of Albany. He was also instrumental in the erection of the Fairview Home for Friendless children near Watervliet, and endowed the Barclay Jermain professorship in Williams College as a memorial to his only son. The beautiful Jermain Memorial Church at Watervliet is a monument to his own and his family's devotion to the cause of Christ. His interest in these benefactions never ceased during his life, and by his will he provided for their continuance after his death. Mr. Jermain's wisdom and practical humanity were widely recognized, and his memory will be lovingly cherished for many decades to come. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Williams College in 1892. He was married Nov. 17, 1842, to Catherine Ann, daughter of Col. Clark Rice of Washington county, N. Y. Mrs. Jermain died in April, 1873. There were five children. Catherine Barclay, widow of William H. McClure, of Albany; Ann Rice, wife of Rev. Fred. B. Savage, of Newburgh, N. Y.; Maria Cumings, Julia Prime, wife of Robert MacCartee, of New York city, and Barclay Jermain. Mr. Jermain died at Albany, N. Y., July 12, 1897.

HUSTON, Charles, jurist, was born in Plumstead township, Bucks co., Penn., Jan. 16, 1771, son of Thomas and Jane (Walker) Huston, of Scotch ancestry. He grew up amid the exciting scenes of the revolution, and shortly after the organization of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, entered there, graduating with the honors of his class in 1789. He at once began teaching a "select school," as they were called, and studying law under Thomas Duncan, later a justice of the state supreme court. Afterwards he was a tutor in Dickinson College, and had, as one of his pupils, the boy who became Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, who has testified that during his study under him, in 1792–93, it was evident that Mr. Huston was "an accomplished Latin and Greek scholar" and that he became "one of the first jurists" of his day. Mr. Huston joined Washington's expedition to quell the Whiskey Insurrection about Pittsburgh in October, 1794, and on the organization of Lycoming county in April, 1795, concluded to settle there. He was admitted to the bar in August and opened his office at Jaysburg, but later moved to Williamsport, when that place became the county seat. His was a region of a great variety of land titles, which led him to special study of land law, taking notes from surveyors and sessions of nisi prius and supreme court en banc as he had in the college lecture-room. By 1807 he had become the authority on that subject for the central part of the state and his notes were made in contemplation of a book on the subject. He had married Mary Winters of Williamsport, and in 1807 moved to Belleport as a headquarters for "perhaps the greatest practice in central Pennsylvania." He was a powerful jury advocate and his speech in the Barber-Kelly case was a subject of conversation for years. In 1818 Gov. Findlay appointed him president judge of the fourth district and in his eight years' relations with juries had to grant but two new trials. Judge Thomas Burnside, who succeeded him, was his brother-in-law. In 1826 Gov. Shulze appointed him one of the two additional justices of the supreme court provided by the act of April 8, and he found himself on that bench with his preceptor, Justice Thomas Duncan. He became the land-law authority on that bench and continued during the next nineteen years until his commission expired in 1845. With leisure before him, though at the age of seventy-five years, he at once undertook the work on land-law planned fifty years before and within a year had it nearly ready for the press, when an accidental fire from a candle destroyed nine-tenths of the manuscript. Immediately he began again and by January, 1849, only a few months before his death, he had it completed and saw it issued and Huston on Land-Law has been a classic ever since, under the title of "An Essay on the History and Nature of Original Titles to Land in the Province and State of Pennsylvania." He died at Belleport, Pa., Nov. 10, 1849.

RUSSELL, Linus Eli, physician and surgeon, was born at Burton, Geauga co., O., June 16, 1848, son of Luther and Sarah Jane (Creasser) Russell. His great-grandfather came from England in the 18th century and settled at Danbury, Mass. Luther Russell, his grandfather, served in the American army during 1796–1803, and then was a pioneer settler on the Cuyahoga river, in Ohio. Dr. Russell was educated at an academy in Burton, O., and at Hiram (O.) College. In 1870 he began the study of medicine at Mecca, O., under Dr. James A. Bracken, and was graduated M.D. at Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, in 1872. In partnership with Dr. Bracken he began practice in Warren, O., and at the same time pursued the study of law, being admitted to the bar in 1874. His knowledge of the law served him well in after years, for his reputation as a medicolegal expert became national. He attracted attention as a surgeon by performing in 1876, the first successful thyroidectomy in the state, using the instruments of the ordinary pocket case. It attracted the attention of his old professor, Dr. Andrew J. Howe (q.v.), who thereafter took a paternal interest in the young surgeon, and together they subsequently performed many capital operations. As expert operators in ovarian tumors and abdominal lesions they had no superiors. After Dr. Howe's death, Dr. Russell became the most widely known eclectic surgeon in America, traveling far and wide over the United States to perform operations or to testify as a medicolegal expert. When the Mitchell-Thomas City Hospital was organized in Springfield, O., in 1886, he was elected surgeon, being the first of his school to hold such a position, and he was likewise surgeon of Seton Hospital, in Cincinnati. So high were their standards of efficiency that both institutions were visited by patients from almost every state for surgical treatment. For years he was surgeon for the "Big Four" railroad system; the Little Miami division of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis railway system and the Ohio Southern railroad. In 1893 he was elected professor of surgery in the Eclectic College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indianapolis (Indiana Medical College), and in 1895 was called to the chair of clinical surgery and operative gynecology in Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, a position he held until his death. Both in Indianapolis and in Cincinnati he was the first surgeon to secure the admission of eclectic students into the larger hospitals to assist in surgical work. His "Seton Hospital Reports" were for years a regular feature of the "Eclectic Medical Journal," Cincinnati, of which he was an assistant editor; they are valuable papers, showing the strength of eclectic surgery and the wide area of country contributing cases to that institution. For some years he was police surgeon of Springfield. He was president of the Ohio State Eclectic Medical Society (1885); president of the National Eclectic Medical Association (1887); charter member of the National Association of Railway Surgeons and member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was secretary of the section on gynecology and obstetrics, at the world's congress of eclectic physicians and surgeons, in Chicago, 1893. In personal appearance Dr. Russell was tall and stately, distinguished and commanding. He was genial and affable by nature and a graceful conversationalist. As a teacher he was like his preceptor and associate, Dr. Howe, a source of inspiration to his students, and as an operator he was dextrous, bold, almost daring, and signally successful. A man of profound learning and rare intelligence, he contributed much valuable material to various medical publications, some of which created considerable discussion. He was married Nov. 28, 1889, to Alice, daughter of George Zischler of Springfield, O., and had one son, Linus Russell, Jr. He died at Springfield, O., Aug. 2, 1917.

SUTPHEN, Henry Randolph, engineer, inventor and manufacturer, was born at Morristown, N. J., May 13, 1875, son of Rev. Dr. Morris Crater and Eleanor (Brush) Sutphen, and brother of W. G. Van Tassel Sutphen, the author. He was educated at public and private schools. When eighteen years old he entered the employ of the Electric Launch Co. at Bayonne, N. J., now the Elco Co., and since then has been continuously associated with that company and its successors. He occupied successively various positions until he became chief designer, engineer and vice-president of the company. He was also general manager until February, 1917. Mr. Sutphen is the inventor of numerous devises and appliances in connection with electrical and gasoline boat building which were worked out in the course of professional practice (and patented by the company) and several inventions were patented by him personally. During his long and active career he has designed and supervised the construction of many pleasure boats of different types, having specialized on sea-going craft of late years. The most notable achievement of Mr. Sutphen was the design and construction of 550 so-called "submarine chasers" for the British admiralty. It set a new record for rapid construction of sea-going boats and of a novel type; the total number (550) having been built in 488 days. Their efficiency and seaworthiness have been demonstrated by actual service in the present world war. Mr. Sutphen designed this chaser along new lines and submitted his plans to the British admiralty, from whom he obtained an initial order, for the construction of fifty boats of this type. So satisfactorily and speedily were they developed and delivered that a new contract was awarded July 10, 1915, for the construction of 500 boats to be completed Nov. 15, 1916. This order was practically completed Oct. 31, 1916, and actually closed on November 2d, thirteen days within the contract time. This was an unparalleled record for rapid construction of boats of such efficiency. After the first contract was awarded, Mr. Sutphen built a boat at the company's works. Each separate part or unit being lettered and numbered so that they could be produced uniformly. A plant was erected at Levis, Canada, opposite Quebec, Canada, on the St. Lawrence river. The rocky site had to be cleared and buildings erected, but the first order of fifty boats was completed by October 31. Another plant was established at Montreal where work started on Oct. 1, 1915, on the 500 boat contract, simultaneously with that at Levis works. The achievement was the more remarkable because a contract for construction amounting to $22,000,000 was handled by a company and plant which had previously been doing a business of $400,000 a year. Mr. Sutphen worked out a plan of efficiency by standardizing the work so that all the material was fabricated at the Bayonne plant and shipped to the Canadian plants where the parts were assembled. Hundreds of thousands of units entered into the construction of each boat, every one of which had to be picked up and put in place. As many as eighty

LINUS ELI RUSSELL

HENRY R. SUTPHEN
ENGINEER AND INVENTOR

THOMAS C. BROWN
MERCHANT

CHARLES M. REES
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

HUGH H. OSGOOD
MERCHANT

boats were laid down at one time. A corps of specialists was developed which supervised the placing of the various parts. At each of the two Canadian plants from 2,000 to 3,000 men were employed, many of whom spoke a foreign language. As each boat had to stand a trial test on the water as to speed, there were necessary delays, because no boats could be launched on the St. Lawrence river between November 1st and May 1st, on account of ice in the river. The boats are of wooden construction, eighty feet in length, twelve and one-half foot beam with a four and one-half foot draft. They are equipped with twin screws and two 250 horse power gasolene engine, mounting a three-inch gun that carries a thirteen pound shot, the armament being placed in England. Each boat carries a crew of ten men. The contract requirement was for a boat that would make nineteen knots an hour and if the speed was not obtained purchaser had the privilege to reject. The boats have a cruising radius of 1,000 knots at fifteen knots an hour and 750 knots at nineteen knots an hour. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Engineers Club of New York and the New York Yacht and the Seawanahaka Corinthian Yacht clubs and the Automobile Club of America. He is a full member of the society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers and vice-president of the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers. In February, 1917, he was made chairman of the marine standards division of the Automobile Engineers that has an important part in the preparation for national defense. He was married in New York, Feb. 16, 1898, to Susanna, daughter of James Lees, a New York banker. They have two children: Preston Lees and Henry R. Sutphen, Jr.

BROWN, Thomas Coleman, railway news agent, was born at Glasgow, Mo., Sept. 11, 1864, son of Coleman B. and Permelia Brown. He received his education at the Pritchett and Lewis colleges, and began his business career as a railway news agent on the Iron Mountain Express out of St. Louis. Within two years, by hard work and economical living, he accumulated a few hundred dollars, and shortly thereafter removed to Kansas City. Some time later the Kansas City Southern Railway, then known as the Kansas City, Pittsburgh and Gulf Railway, was building from Kansas City to Port Arthur, Tex., and had opened for business as far as Sulphur Springs, Ark. This was the sort of opportunity he had been seeking, and he secured the contract for news service on the line, covering the two trains himself, with the assistance of one employee. When the road had completed 1,000 miles of territory he established a base of supplies in Kansas City from which to operate his news service. As time went on he secured franchises on other railroads, and eventually organized the Brown News Co., which now operates the news service on more than a dozen railroad systems extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Missouri River to the Gulf of Mexico. The company also operates an eating-house and lunch-counter service on over 20,000 miles of railroad, and employs in its various departments about 1200 persons. The Brown News Co. has now been amalgamated with the Interstate & Van Noy News Co., total capital $2,000,000. It was altogether the creation of Mr. Brown's great ability, and he was its president and general manager until his death. He was married at Vandalia, Mo., June 15, 1893, to Bennie, daughter of W. H. Bland. He died in Kansas City, Mo., July 22, 1914.

REES, Charles Mayrant, physician and surgeon, was born at Stateburg, Sumter co., S. C., Jan. 17, 1862, son of Wilson Waties and Frances Caroline (Mayrant) Rees, grandson of Orlando Savage and Catherine Osborne (Waties) Rees and great-grandson of William and Mary (Taliferero) Rees. The family dates from Wales in an early century and is mentioned in Burke's "Landed Gentry." Charles Mayrant Rees received his preliminary education at neighboring schools; at Dr. Toomer Porter's school in Charleston, and at a private school at Kirkwood, Ga. He was graduated in pharmacy at the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, Charleston, in 1886, receiving the degree Ph.C., and was graduated in medicine at that institution in 1887 with the degree M.D. During his senior year in medical college he was pharmacist to the Roper Hospital, Charleston. It was in that summer that the great earthquake wrecked Charleston, and for his gallant work in aiding the patients in the hospital on that occasion he was awarded a medal by the commissioners of the hospital. After receiving his M.D. degree he began the practice of his profession in Charleston, where he early took rank among the leading physicians of the city, and in every way kept abreast of medical progress, holding membership in various organizations, participating in their meetings and congresses, and contributing to their journals and to the medical press. He was for years professor of general and clinical surgery at the Medical College of the State of South Carolina; professor of gynecology in the Roper Hospital Polyclinic Medical School, and gynecologist to the Roper Hospital and to Shiera Dispensary, Charleston. He was commissioned first lieutenant in the medical reserve corps of the U. S. army, and he was chief medical examiner for the New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., for South Carolina. He served as president of the South Carolina Medical Association and of the Charleston County Medical Society; was a charter member of the American College of Surgeons, and held membership also in the Medical Society of the State of South Carolina; Tri-State (Va., N. C., and S. C.) Medical Association; American Medical Association; Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association; American Medical Society, and the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. It may be truly said that he had a genius for medicine. He was possessed of an intuition and knowledge of human nature, which, combined with rare skill and unusual scientific attainments, rendered him an astute and accurate diagnostician, and as a teacher of his chosen specialty he was eminently successful. No man with a just appeal for civic welfare was ever turned aside by him. He was twice married: (1) at Charleston, S. C., Feb. 14, 1892, to Julia, daughter of Augustus Hayden of Hayden, Conn., by whom he had one child, Julia Mayrant Rees. Mrs. Rees died in 1894 and he was married (2) Nov. 4, 1903, to Margaret, daughter of Thomas Laurence Witsell, of Charleston, S. C., and had one daughter, Frances Caroline Rees. He died in Charleston, S. C., Nov. 15, 1913.

OSGOOD, Hugh Henry, merchant and capitalist, was born at Southbridge, Mass., Oct. 10, 1821, son of Artemas and Salome (Johnson) Osgood. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Osgood who came from Hampshire, England, in 1638 and settled at Newbury, Mass. His wife was Sarah ——— and from them the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife, Mary Clements; their son John and his wife, Hannah Ayres; their son William and his wife, Sarah Chickering, and their son William and his wife, Mary Scarborough, who were the grandparents of our subject. Hugh Henry Osgood was educated in the public schools of Pomfret and Norwich, Conn., and at an early age entered the employ of Samuel Tyler & Son, afterwards Tyler & Devotion, druggists, of Norwich. In 1842, in partnership with an uncle, Dr. Charles Lee, he opened a drug store under the firm name of Lee & Osgood, and after the demise of his uncle continued the business independently until his own death. Aside from this enterprise he served for years as president of the Worcester (Mass.) Thread Co., and the Glasgo (Conn.) Yarn Co., until finally both were absorbed by the American Thread Co. He had been president of the Norwich Bleaching, Dyeing & Printing Co., and when it was merged into the United States Finishing Co., of New York, he became vice-president of the new concern. At the time of his death he was president of the Norwich Druggists' Association, Uncas Paper Co., Goodwin Cork Co., Dime Savings Bank, all of Norwich, and the Sterling (Conn.) Dyeing & Finishing Co., and a director in the Thames National Bank, First National Bank, Norwich Gas & Electric Co., Yantic Woolen Co., Richmond Stove Co., Norwich, and of the Ashland Cotton Co., Jewett City, Conn. He was an early promoter of the Norwich "Bulletin," and president of the Bulletin Association and the Bulletin Co. In politics he was a Republican; he was an organizer and first president of the Norwich board of trade; served several terms as member of the common council, and was mayor during 1875–76 and 1877–86, during which time many public improvements were inaugurated and completed, among them a new sewerage system and the introduction of the fire alarm telegraph. He was an organizer and for several years foreman of the Wauregan Steam Fire Engine Co.; a fellow of the corporation of Norwich Free Academy, and for more than forty years treasurer of Center school district. During the civil war he aided in raising and sending troops to the front, and was a member of the executive committee of the Loyal League. He was a promoter of the Buckingham Rifles, and served as aide de camp with rank of colonel on the staff of Gov. William A. Buckingham (q.v.). He was an organizer and president of the Kitemaug Association; charter member of the Norwich Club; member of the Arcanum Club; a 32d degree Mason, and trustee of the Masonic Temple corporation bonds. As a member of Park Congregational Church he served for years as chairman of the society's committee; was particularly interested in the Parish House Association, and deeded to that association land for the parish house. After his death Mrs. Osgood presented the church with a splendid parish house in memory of her husband. Col. Osgood was keenly interested in all benevolent and charitable work; was a vice-president of the Young Men's Christian Association; member of the advisory committee of the United Workers, and president of Norwich City Mission. His was a life of unimpeachable integrity, combined with abilities of a high order. He was married at Norwich, Conn., June 23, 1892, to Mary Ruth, daughter of Oliver Lee, of Manlius, N. Y. Mrs. Osgood is chairman of the advisory committee of the W. W. Backus Hospital, and a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. He died at Manlius, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1899.

THORNTON, Albert Edward, manufacturer and capitalist, was born at La Grange, Ga., Oct. 3, 1853, son of Thomas and Martha (Culberson) Thornton, grandson of William and Mary (Carter) Thornton, and a descendant of William Thornton, who came from Yorkshire, England, about 1640 and settled in York county, Va., moving thence to Gloucester county; subsequently he acquired landed interests in Stafford county, where he died and is buried, the Thornton arms being emblazoned on his tomb. He was graduated at the University of Georgia in the class of 1873, whereupon he returned to La Grange and engaged in cotton planting. His attention was attracted to the cotton seed and the wonderful possibilities of its by-product. He became filled with enthusiasm over the great wealth that would be added to the southern states through the development of the large portion of the cotton crop that had been hitherto practically unused. He moved to Atlanta, Ga., and there built the first oil mill in 1882, thus becoming one of the pioneers in the cotton oil trade, and with his constructive and far-seeing business policy was largely instrumental in developing this great industry that has so enriched the entire south. He was president of the oil mills of Atlanta, Elberton and Milledgeville, was for many years president of the Georgia State Crushers' Association, and was also president of the Interstate Crushers' Association, an organization of over 750 members, which directs the entire cotton oil industry, including the lard, soap and packing industries of the United States and representing a capital of $100,000,000. As a citizen Mr. Thornton was public spirited and generous, and was closely identified with many of the large enterprises of Atlanta. He was a director in the Seaboard-Air-Line Railroad; Atlanta Home Insurance Co., Georgia Railway and Electric Co.; Southern States Mutual Insurance Co., and vice president of the Atlanta National Bank, a financial institution with which he had been connected for twenty-five years. He was a charter member and first vice president of the Capital City Club; charter member of the Piedmont Driving Club and the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, and a member of other leading business and social organizations. He was married Dec. 20, 1881, to Leila, daughter of Gen. Alfred Austell (q.v.), and had three children: Albert Edward, Jane, wife of Alfred D. Kennedy; and Alfred Austell Thornton (deceased). Mr. Thornton died in Atlanta, Ga., Apr. 2, 1907.

LESTER, Rufus Ezekiel, lawyer and statesman, was born in Burke county, Ga., Dec. 12, 1837, son of Ezekiel and Mary (Lewis) Lester. He received his preliminary education in the schools of his native county and was graduated with honors at Mercer University, Penfield, Ga., in 1857. Subsequently he began the study of law in the office of Wilson & Norwood, of Savannah, Ga., was admitted to the bar in 1859 and became junior member of the firm. He remained in this connection until the outbreak of the civil war, at which time he enlisted in the 25th regiment, Ga. Vol. Inf., in command of Col. C. C. Wilson, serving as first lieutenant, and later adjutant. During the first two years of the war he served under Gens. Mercer and Walker in coast defense; he also participated in the operations about Vicksburg and the battles around Jackson and at Chickamauga, was twice wounded and on two occasions his horse was shot under him. Being too weak to return to active duty in the field, he was appointed inspector general under Gen. Mackall, at Macon, Ga., where he remained on duty until the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox. The conflict

ALBERT EDWARD THORNTON

RUFUS E. LESTER
CONGRESSMAN

MOSES A. FOLTZ
JOURNALIST

CHARLES E. DOWMAN
PRESIDENT OF EMORY COLLEGE

LAWRENCE McNEILL
MANUFACTURER

over, he resumed his practice in Savannah, and in 1868 was elected to the state senate from the Savannah district. He was re-elected in 1871, 1877 and 1878, and was president of the senate during the last two terms of senatorial service, discharging his duties manfully, impartially and courageously. Declining re-election to the senate he again returned to his practice. He was mayor of Savannah during 1883-89, and gave to the city an administration which was honest, faithful and above suspicion. In March, 1889, he was elected to the 51st congress, and served continuously in that body up to and including the 59th congress. His duties in the matter of legislation were principally shown in the work upon the river and harbor bill, and to his energy and his influence upon the committee and the house is due the fact that today the work done in Savannah by the government has made that city the chief export city of the southeast. In politics he was a stanch Democrat. He possessed an unusual force of character. As a lawyer he was strong and able, and he was an eloquent speaker with a clear cut diction and a logic argumentative and powerful. In the legislature he was always an admitted leader whether in the state senate or in congress, an admirable presiding officer fully up in parliamentary law, and a ready and impressive debater. He was married at Savannah, Ga., Nov. 20, 1859, to Laura E., daughter of James Jackson Hines of Savannah, Ga., and they had one daughter, Laura Lester. He died in Washington, D. C., June 16, 1906.

FOLTZ, Moses Abraham, editor and publisher, was born in Letterkenny township, Franklin co., Pa., July 2, 1837, son of Christian and Hannah (Keefer) Foltz; grandson of Frederick and Catherine Elizabeth Foltz, and great-grandson of Joseph Foltz, who came from Germany in 1791 and settled at Heidelberg township, Lebanon co., Pa. After attending Wilkes-Barre Academy he began his journalistic career in the employ of the Chambersburg "Transcript," which later was merged with the "Repository." In 1861 he became superintendent of the printing office of the Reformed Church Publication Board, whose office was destroyed when Chambersburg was burned in 1864. During Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania in 1863 he was compelled to do printing at Confederate headquarters. After the war he established a hat and shoe business, but his preference was for journalism, and in 1866 he founded "The Country Merchant," a monthly, and three years later "Public Opinion," a weekly. The former lived for three years, the latter for thirty years with Mr. Foltz as its editor and proprietor. "Public Opinion" was a bright and newsy sheet, which wielded no little political influence throughout the county and state. In 1892 he was elected to the state legislature, and during 1899–1905 he was postmaster of Chambersburg. He was the author of numerous historical papers and addresses, and was a charter member and president of the Kittochtinny Historical Society. He was actively interested in the welfare of the Zion Reformed Church. He was married Nov. 6, 1860, to Charlotte S., daughter of Samuel Etter, a contractor, of Chambersburg, Pa.; she survives him with four children: William E.; Emma M., wife of C. W. Cremer of Waynesboro, Pa.; Herbert C. and Edward G. Foltz. He died at Chambersburg, Pa., Apr. 16, 1915.

DOWMAN, Charles Edward, clergyman and educator, was born at Footscray, Kent, Eng., Aug. 28, 1849, son of Charles and Winnifred (Nash) Dowman, and came with his parents to America in 1854, settling in Fulton county, Ga. He received his preliminary education in a country school, and was graduated at Emory College, Oxford, Ga., in 1873 with the degree A.B.; receiving that of A.M. in 1876, and D.D. in 1897. Immediately upon graduation he entered the ministry as a member of the North Georgia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and served the church continuously in various appointments until his death. He was four times a member of the general conference, and during 1902–14 he was a member of the general board of education of his church. He served during 1882–88 as adjunct professor of languages at Emory College, and during the ensuing two years taught mathematics at Wesleyan Female College, Macon, Ga. In 1898 he succeeded Bishop Warren A. Candler (q.v.) as president of Emory College, and continued in that capacity until 1902. He then became successively presiding elder of the Atlanta district, and pastor of the First Methodist Church of Atlanta. In 1910 he returned to Emory College as dean of the theological department, and remained in that relation until his death. Earlier in his career he had served as pastor of the First Methodist Church, Gainesville, Ga., St. Luke's Church, Columbus, and Wesley Monumental Church, Savannah, Ga. He was a member of Kappa Alpha fraternity. He loved nature and found his chief recreation in gardening. Dr. Dowman was one of the leading men of his church in the South. He possessed a lovable personality, genial disposition, sincere sympathy and wide charity. He was a man of profound learning, contributing much to religious literature. He was married Feb. 27, 1878, to Julia Robena, daughter of William Munroe, of Quincy, Fla., and had one son, Charles E. Dowman, Jr., a surgeon of Atlanta. He died at Oxford, Ga., May 16, 1914.

McNEILL, Lawrence, manufacturer and capitalist, was born in Robeson county, N. C., Aug. 22, 1849, son of Lauchlin and Mary (McEachern) McNeil. His father was a planter. The son received a public school education and at twenty was employed in the turpentine business in Beaufort co., S. C. In 1871, in association with his brother, Walter, he engaged in the manufacture of turpentine, and for twelve years conducted factories in Beaufort and Hampton counties, S. C., after which in 1883 he established headquarters in Worth co., Ga. He built up an excellent business and met with a splendid success. In 1888 he disposed of his interests as a manufacturer of turpentine and entered the naval stores factorage business at Savannah, Ga., as a partner in the firm of Peacock, Hunt & Co., continuing in that relation until 1903. With J. J. Cummings and J. F. McEachern he then effected the incorporation of the Savannah Lighting Co., of which he was president until his death. He was also vice-president of the Savannah Lumber Co.; Chattahoochee Lumber Co., of Lela, Ga., and the Rodman Lumber Co., Rodman, Fla.; a director in the Citizens' and Southern Bank, Savannah, and the Atlantic National Bank, Jacksonville, Fla., and was a member of the Savannah board of trade. He had been a conspicuous figure in the industrial and financial life of South Georgia and Florida. He seemed to have a distinct prescience of the future importance of the naval stores and lumber industries in that section, and of Savannah as a marine and shipping center. He was married at Marlow, Ga., Jan. 17, 1895, to Florence Krenson, daughter of Dr. William T. McConnel, a physician of Marlow, and had one child, Walter McNeill. He died at Savannah, Ga., Nov. 16, 1915.

MARBLE, John Hobart, lawyer and member Interstate Commerce Commission, was born at Ashland, Neb., Feb. 26, 1868, son of Andrew and Sarah Matilda (Brush) Marble, grandson of Hiram Marble, a lumberman of Portsmouth, Me., and great-grandson of John Marble, a sea captain, of Massachusetts. His father, a native of Albion, Me., removed to Ashland, Neb., where he became a druggist and real-estate operator and county judge of Saunders county. The son was educated in the public schools of Nebraska and Dakota territory, and at the University of Nebraska. For a time he served as editor of a newspaper in the Black Hills, S. D. Meanwhile, having acquired a thorough knowledge of the printer's trade, he joined the International Typographical Union in 1892, and worked as journeyman printer, linotype operator and newspaper writer until 1903. He was admitted to the California bar in 1903, and began the practice of his profession in San Francisco. As a lawyer he at once reached a position of exceptional respect at the bar because of the masterly manner in which he handled the labor side of a series of injunction suits brought by an organization of employers. He first attracted public notice as a campaign speaker for the Democratic party in California while in the employ of the "Star," a Democratic newspaper of San Francisco, to which he frequently contributed. This was in the early part of the reform fight in that city, when some young men united to overthrow the bosses and secure the adoption of a new charter along modern lines. He was a calm, sober, reasonable speaker of exceptional clearness and power. He seldom raised his voice or made a gesture, but he spoke with rare precision and definiteness. His power lay in the substance of his thought rather than in any trick of delivery. In subsequent campaigns he took a prominent part, addressing himself largely to his fellow members of labor organizations. In 1906 he became private secretary to Franklin K. Lane of the Interstate Commerce Commission. A few weeks thereafter he was appointed attorney for the Commission and entrusted with the preparation and presentation of the investigation under the La Follette resolution, passed by the U. S. senate, which directed the commission to determine the relationship between grain dealers and railroad officials and employes. Later in that year the division of inquiry was created by the commission to enforce the Elkins act forbidding the taking or giving of rebates, and he was placed in charge of it. This was the beginning of the government's prosecutions of public carriers for rebates and discriminations, and the large number of convictions, from forty to fifty per year, was almost wholly due to the vigilance, courage, pertinacity and fairness of Mr. Marble. From the beginning of the work of the division of inquiry to the end of 1911, 187 indictments were returned, 138 convictions secured, and $796,933 in fines collected He had charge for the commission of a number of its most important investigations, some of these being, in addition to the investigations under the La Follette resolution, the car shortage investigation of 1907, the investigation into the matter of the cartage of sugar in New York city, the matter of lighterage in New York harbor, the transit investigation involving the milling, grain shipping and lumber interests of the entire country, and others of less importance. In 1911 he was attorney for the U. S. senate in the matter of the investigation of the election of Sen. Lorimer of Illinois, serving the investigating committee for a period of eight months. In 1911 he succeeded Edward A. Moseley as secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and when Franklin K. Lane entered Pres. Wilson's cabinet in 1913 he was selected as Lane's successor in the commission. It was said that his conscientious devotion to the strenuous duties resulted in a premature death and that his was as certain a sacrifice to the nation as any ever made by a soldier upon the battlefield. Sec. Lane said of him: "His dominating personal characteristics were these: Sound sense, independence of judgment, indefatigable energy, devotion to duty. He had no enemies, his impulses were always noble, he harbored no meanness of feeling, he was deeply religious without giving adherence to any creed. He had rare catholicity of sympathy, loved his fellows unselfishly, and had but the one ambition, to be of large service to them. His fairness of nature, his poise, his fine quality of analytical mind, and his courageous search after truth were never shown better than during the six months he spent as special counsel of the senate committee investigating the Lorimer incident. When this committee looked over the country to find a man without prejudice and without fear who would act as the representative of the senate in unearthing and disclosing the full facts in this case, it chose him among the lawyers of the country, and no greater proof could be given of the rare quality of the man than the fact that he passed through this trial without receiving a word of criticism for his attitude, and ended with the respect, admiration and affection of all the members of that committee. He crowded into a few years of activity more of achievement and of honor than any man I have ever known." It is significant of the character of the man that the men whom he prosecuted in the discharge of his duties were his very good friends and would go farthest to greet him warmly. He never forgot to be kind, and was most thoughtful of others. He was a member of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, and of the Cosmos Club, Washington. He was married in Los Angeles, Cal., Apr. 7, 1894, to Mattie Louise, daughter of William O'Bryan, a Wisconsin manufacturer. He died in Washington, D. C., Nov. 21, 1913.

CORDNER, John, clergyman, was born at Newry, near Belfast, Ireland, July 3, 1816, son of William and Mary A. (Neilson) Cordner. He was educated at the Belfast "Institute" and at Queen's College, and studied theology under the preceptorship of Rev. Dr. Montgomery of Belfast. Shortly after graduation from his theological course in 1843, he accepted an invitation from the newly organized Unitarian Society in Montreal, Can., to become its first minister. He was ordained by the Remonstrant Synod of Ulster on Sept. 12, of that year, and on Nov. 5 preached his first sermon to the little band of Unitarian people in Montreal, and continued as minister, active or honorary, of this society for half a century. Throughout his entire active career he held a morning and evening service every Sunday in the year. A less devout and resolute man might have abandoned the Montreal work in its initial stages. The prospect of a permanent settlement of a Unitarian minister there aroused bitter opposition, but gradually the eloquence, learning and Christian spirit of Dr. Cordner convinced his religious opponents that they had to deal with a man of more than ordinary force of character. He had the courage of his convictions and preached the truth as he saw it. In 1844 he visited the United States to advocate the claims of the Montreal society and received substantial aid from the

John H Marble

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Homer Laughlin

American Unitarian Society. His new church, made possible by the liberality of friends, was dedicated in May, 1845. He declined to accept calls elsewhere, although among the churches seeking his services were two of the most prominent in Boston. He endeared himself to his people by his fidelity and activity as a pastor, and at the close of his long service no minister of Montreal was better known or had a deeper hold on the respect of the community. A new church building on the site of the original structure was dedicated in 1858. The latter years of his service found his zeal unabated, but his health infirm. An assistant was appointed, then a colleague, and finally in 1882 Dr. Cordner removed to Boston, where he became a member of the building committee for the new structure of the American Unitarian Association, and gave to that enterprise unwearying labor. As a precher he was clear, direct and eloquent. He belonged to the conservative school of his faith, his isolated position requiring that often he should unfold and defend the principles of Unitarianism. A man of marked personality, steady persistence in duty and devotion to principle, he made his church the center of his activity, but gave his service to many charitable and educational causes. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by McGill College in 1870. He was married Oct. 20, 1852, to Caroline, daughter of the Rev. Francis Parkman, of Boston, Mass., by which marriage he became intimately associated with the life of the American Unitarian churches. His surviving children are: Elizabeth P. and Caroline Parkman Cordner. He died in Boston, Mass., June 22, 1894.

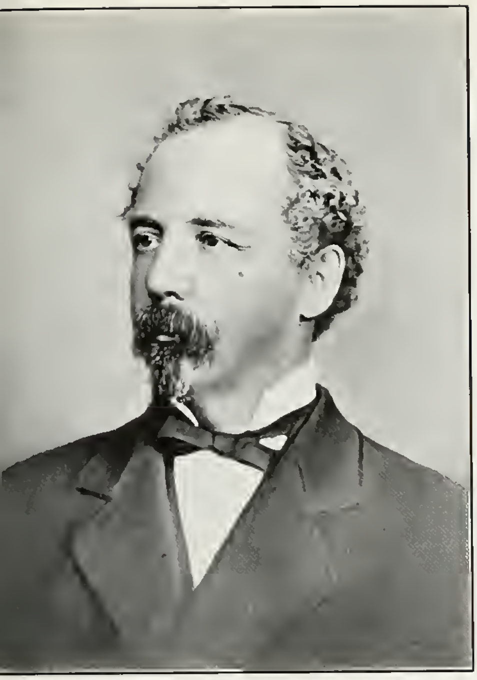
LAUGHLIN, Homer, manufacturer and capitalist, was born near the Little Beaverbridge, Pennsylvania, Mar. 23, 1843, son of Matthew and Maria (Moore) Laughlin, of Irish descent. His mother was a daughter of Thomas Moore, of Dungannon, County Tyrone, Ireland, a graduate of Dublin University and a relative of the poet. Homer Laughlin spent his early years at home assisting his father in his store and studying in the local schools. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in company A of the 115th Ohio volunteer infantry, with which he served until the close of the struggle. A large part of his service was on detached duty as expert recorder of important military tribunals, and he participated in the engagements around Murfreesboro. After the mustering out, July 7, 1865, he engaged in retail merchandising in Pittsburgh, and later engaged in petroleum development in the Smith's Ferry district, Pa. After a year he relinquished the latter enterprise and became a jobber for East Liverpool, Rockingham and yellow crockery ware, selling it in cask lots throughout the middle West. In 1870 he settled in New York in partnership with his brother Shakespeare, and engaged in importing, wholesaling and jobbing English crockery in original packages, a move which proved the turning point in the history of the pottery trade in the United States. Up to that time the monopoly of the market by the English potter had been practically undisputed, but in 1873 Mr. Laughlin, with his brother Shakespeare, founded the firm of Laughlin Bros., and began the manufacture of white iron stone china for the first time in the United States. In 1877 he purchased his brother's interests and became sole owner of what is now the Homer Laughlin China Co., operating more than ninety kilns, including the 64-kiln plant at Newell, W. Va., the largest pottery in the world. By 1876 his products had been brought into direct competition with the entire commercial world, particularly with England, and at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in that year won a medal and diploma for the "best white granite wares." This honor called forth the accusation of some English manufacturers that the success of the Laughlin ware was due to the counterfeiting of English trade-marks, and in response to this accusation Mr. Laughlin devised the distinctly anti-English trade-mark of a lion prone with an eagle on its belly. At the Cincinnati exposition in 1879 Homer Laughlin was awarded the first gold medal ever given in this country for pottery, and at the Columbian exposition, Chicago, in 1893, he received the only gold medal awarded on ceramics for both plain and decorated white granite. Much of his great success in the manufacture of pottery was due to his careful attention to the matter of designs and decorations, and in this work he showed such a high order of taste as to warrant the unqualified commendation of prominent authorities on the subject. In 1878 Dr. William C. Prime, author of "Pottery and Porcelain of all Nations," wrote to him: "I must frankly say that I have seen no product of ceramic art in America that at all approaches your ware. It is the verification of my entire hope for both pottery and decoration." Besides his large manufacturing interests, Homer Laughlin was also affiliated with a number of prominent corporations in Ohio and Pennsylvania, including the American Cotton Picker Co. of Pittsburgh, and the Potter's Mining and Milling Co. of East Liverpool, O. For fourteen years he was chairman of the executive committee of the United States Potters' Association, which he served also for four years as president, and he was, for about twenty years, a member of the board of managers of the American Protective Tariff League of New York. In 1897 he removed to Los Angeles, Cal., and soon became one of the most prominent and influential capitalists on the Pacific coast. His investments were largely in real estate, in which he dealt heavily. In Los Angeles he erected the Homer Laughlin building, which was one of the first fireproof buildings in Los Angeles, and the first office building in the United States in which all the floors, including their surface and all the doors, door frames and trim, were fireproof. He took an active interest in public affairs in Los Angeles, and was a potent factor in every movement for the improvement and welfare of the city. He was a member in high standing of the Masonic order and a member of the California and Athletic clubs of Los Angeles and the G. A. R. Homer Laughlin was a man of cultivated literary and artistic tastes, and his library and collections of paintings and china were among the largest and choicest in Los Angeles. He was married at Wellsville, O., June 18, 1874, to Cornelia, daughter of Levi Bottenberg, of Wellsville, O., and had two children: Guendolen Virginia and Homer Laughlin Jr. He died in Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 10, 1913.

LEEDS, William Bateman, lawyer, was born in Richmond, Ind., Dec. 29, 1822, son of Warner Mifflin and Elizabeth (Bateman) Leeds. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Thomas Leeds, a member of Queen Anne's council, who came to this country about 1676, and settled at Shrewsbury, N. J.; from him the line descends through his son Daniel and his wife, Ann Stacy; their son Japeth and his wife, Deborah ———; their son John and his wife, Rebecca Cordely; and their son Vincent and his wife, Catherine Call, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. Daniel Leeds (2) was a student of agriculture and an astronomer, and with his son Titan was the compiler of a series of almanacs published by Bradford in New York during 1704–16, now in the library of the New York Historical Society. Warner M. Leeds studied medicine in Philadelphia, but later moved to Richmond, Ind., where he became a mill-owner. The son early gave evidence of unusual intellectual powers, and when he was twelve years old the school teachers of the surrounding country would come to him for assistance in their mathematics. At fifteen years of age he became first assistant to the U. S. engineer in charge of the surveying and building of the national road through Indiana. Three years later he entered upon the study of law in New York city, and in 1843 was admitted to the bar, being a member of the first class examined for admission by a committee appointed by the general term of the supreme court after that method of admission was adopted. He entered upon the practice of his profession in New York city, and at once gained a large and profitable clientele, chiefly among the wealthy and influential Quakers of the city, his business being confined almost exclusively to counsel in the line of real estate, wills and trusts. He became particularly expert in these subjects, but the business was not wholly congenial to his tastes nor his ambition. His favorite pursuit was reading; he was of studious habits, and possessed a phenomenal memory. In later years he was especially interested in historical and philosophical reading. In politics he was, before the civil war, an anti-slavery Whig, and afterward an ardent Republican. In manner he was courteous and dignified, and in disposition kind and benevolent. He became in his later years a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was twice married: (1) to Mary Laws, of Richmond, Ind., who died in 1875; (2), March 8, 1877, to Annie, daughter of James Stuart, member of J. & J. Stuart & Co., bankers, of New York city, who survives him with two children Elizabeth Whitewright, wife of G. Cook Kimball, of Pittsburgh, and William Stuart Leeds. Mr. Leeds died at Lakewood, N. J., July 7, 1894.

SCHMIDT, Frederick William, physician and surgeon, was born in Riverdale, Ill., Jan. 30, 1862, son of Frederick and Caroline Schmidt. His father came from Saxony in 1848 and settled on a farm at Riverdale. He was graduated M.D. at the College of Medicine of Northwestern University in 1885, and at once began a practice at Riverdale which continued there until his death. He specialized in diseases of the kidneys, stomach and skin. In 1890 he took post-graduate courses at the Universities of Vienna, Berlin and London. He possessed a fine sense of civic duty; was five times president of the village board of Riverdale, and at his death president of the park board. He was a charter member of the Physicians' Club, Chicago, and a member of the American Medical Association, American Railway Surgeons' Association, Illinois State Medical Society, Modern Woodmen of America, and was a 32d degree Mason. He was examining physician for many fraternal societies and insurance companies, and was local surgeon for various railroads and industrial establishments. He made a collection of Indian relics, said to be one of the largest and most complete in the country. As a physician Dr. Schmidt had the true professional spirit, thinking more of service than of remuneration. He was noted for his charity amidst the poor and friendless; his ability was widely recognized, and his self-sacrifice was known to all. His faithfulness to every trust reposed in him, his loyalty to the friends who trusted him, his unfailing courtesy and consideration towards others, his untiring industry in practice, his high-minded reserve, all were the outward manifestations of the character within him. He was married Oct. 22, 1898, to Emily H., daughter of Ernst Mangold, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; she survives him, with two children: Helen Eda and Frederick Dudley Schmidt. He died at Riverdale, Ill., Jan. 31, 1917.

DANIEL, Charles Zollie, advertising and commercial writer, was born at Beauregard, Miss., Sept. 16, 1877, son of Morris and Pauline (Marks) Daniel. His parents, natives of Germany, came to the United States in their youth and settled in Mississippi. He was educated by a private tutor and in the public schools of Philadelphia, Pa., to which city the family moved after the disastrous cyclone of 1883. Subsequently he began his business career as advertising writer for the stores owned by the family in New England. In 1900 he went abroad for a more exhaustive study of publicity, seeking in London and on the continent any ideas in merchandizing that might prove profitable for American adoption. The "Draper's Record," London, was for a period a lively forum for answers to his opinions on English business methods. His articles on the Paris Exposition which appeared in the Hartford "Times" showed the versatility of his prolific pen. Mr. Daniel served as advertising manager for some of the largest stores in the United States. He created and conducted until the time of his death a department of constructive criticism for the Fairchild Publishing Co., of New York and Chicago. A series of syndicated articles by him were featured in many of the daily newspapers. He stood for the truth in advertising, regarding misrepresenting as an unpardonable offense. He was a contributor to magazines and newspapers on various subjects, especially on the development of the South and the progress of Birmingham, Ala. Many of his writings for the public press dealt pertinently with civic and municipal affairs. For the New York "Herald" he wrote the last interview given by Gen. James Longstreet, as well as a number of articles on southern industries. His optimism, energy and efficiency were remarkable; his high character, strong mind and cheerful manner, coupled with a keen sense of humor, drew men irresistibly to him. Mr. Daniel was president of the first Advertising Club, of Birmingham, Ala., a member of the Newspaper Club, and an associate member of the Rotary Club. He was married at Hartford, Conn., June 28, 1899, to Elizabeth Gertrude, daughter of Michael D. Reardon, who survives him. Mrs. Daniel is prominently identified with educational matters, and is herself a versatile writer. Mr. Daniel died at Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 30, 1914.

DUCKWITZ, Ferdinand Herman, lawyer, was born at Wheatfield, Niagara county, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1859, son of Augustus and Louis (Donath) Duckwitz. His father, a native of Stettin, Germany, came to America in 1853; resided for five years in New York city, and then settled on a farm in Niagara county, where he likewise conducted a nursery. During the civil war he served as provost marshal, subsequently engaging in merchandising at Johnsburgh, N. Y. Ferdinand Herman Duckwitz was educated in the public schools of Wheatfield and at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, Buffalo, and began the study of

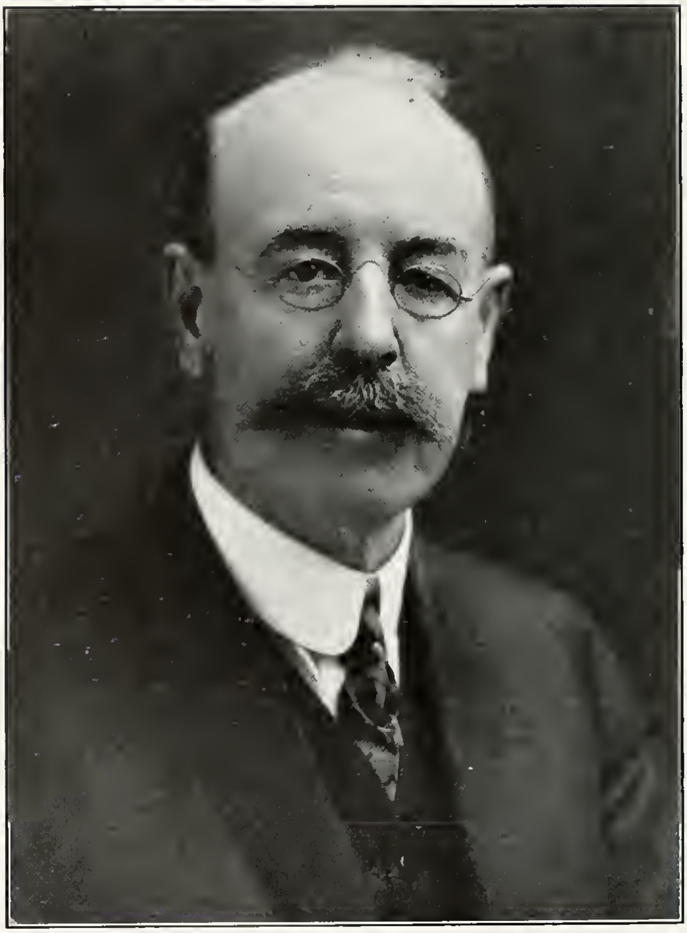


WILLIAM B. LEEDS
LAWYER

FREDERICK W. SCHMIDT
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

CHARLES Z. DANIEL
ADVERTISING

FERDINAND H. DUCKWITZ
LAWYER



Emlen McClain

law with George C. Greene, at Lockport. In order to defray expenses during that period he published the "Lockporter Deutsche Zeitung," a weekly, and also acted as insurance agent and organizer of lodges. He was graduated at the law school of Union University in 1880 with the degree of LL.B., was admitted to the bar in that year, and in 1881 began the practice of his profession in Buffalo in partnership with John B. Perkins, under the firm name of Duckwitz & Robinson. This relationship continued until the death of his partner, in 1883, when he became associated with Charles K. Robinson, and later with William Armstrong. In 1890 he established the firm of Duckwitz, Thayer & Jackson, his associates being Wallace Thayer and Frederick S. Jackson. In Buffalo he was treasurer and a member of the board of trustees of the Mechanics' Institute, and treasurer and senior warden of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church. Subsequently he removed to Philadelphia, where he continued his law practice independently with signal success, and at the time of his death was president of the Cedar Avenue Improvement Association; director of the Fraternal Circle Building and Loan Association, and was identified with various other business and financial institutions. In that city he was secretary of the board of trustees of Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, and was past president of the law section of the National Fraternal Congress of America. In 1899 he was elected supreme mystic ruler of the Fraternity Mystic Circle, having for four years previously been New York's representative of the supreme ruling of that organization. He was also a member of the Royal Arcanum, Heptasophs, Order of Iroquois, Ancient Order of United Workman, Protected Home Circle, Grand Fraternity, Woodmen of the World, Order of the Golden Seal, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Pythias and the Masons. He took much interest in civic and municipal affairs, and was chairman of his ward Brumbaugh Committee, in Philadelphia. He was a tireless and energetic worker, and his records and papers are notable for their clearness and completeness. He was a brilliant orator, an able writer and generous contributor to insurance journals and periodicals. He was a delightful companion and one of the truest of friends. His unfailing good humor, superior ability, kindness and courtesy drew all men to him. He was married (1) Dec. 22, 1880, to Henrietta Waldron Springsteed, of Albany, N. Y.; (2) at Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 29, 1895, to Susan, daughter of John Finnigan, of Coatesville, Pa., she survives him with two children by the first union: Caroline F. and Raymond W. Duckwitz. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 22, 1915.

McCLAIN, Emlin, jurist, educator and author, was born in Salem, O., Nov. 26, 1851, son of William and Rebecca (Harris) McClain, of Scotch-Irish descent. His father established and conducted secondary schools of learning, both on the Western Reserve in Ohio and in Iowa. Both he and his wife were Quakers. The son was educated under the preceptorship of his father and was graduated Ph.B. at the University of Iowa in 1871; receiving the degrees A.B. in 1872, LL.B. in 1873, A.M. in 1881, and the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1891 from both his alma mater and Findley College, Ohio. Immediately after graduation at the College of Law he was admitted to the bar of Iowa, and became an associate in the offices of Wright, Wright, Gatch & Runnells of Des Moines, afterwards Wright, Gatch & Wright. He so won the affections and regard of Judge George G. Wright (q.v.) of that firm that he was made his private secretary, and was with him in Washington during his term in the senate. Upon returning to Des Moines he formed a partnership with George F. McClelland, and later with Charles Finkbine, a former classmate. He secured his fair share of business, but was never quite satisfied with the rough-and-tumble of trial work, and when he was called to a professorship at the College of Law in the University of Iowa, in 1881, he at once assumed his new duties. The regents had been attracted to him because of his onerous work upon the annotated code of Iowa, which met with instant approval throughout the state, and filled a long-felt want. In 1887 he was made vice-chancellor and in 1890 chancellor, serving in the latter capacity until 1901. Against his inclinations he was nominated for the supreme bench of Iowa, was elected in 1901, and re-elected in 1907, serving two full terms, until Jan. 1, 1913, and being chief justice in the years 1906 and 1912. After taking his seat on the bench he continued to lecture at the College of Law until the legislature concluded to make it impossible for any of the sitting judges to give their time to educational work. When he left the bench it was predicted that he would not have to wait long for a call, and within a few months he became a member of the law faculty of Leland Stanford, Jr., University. About this time the University of Iowa required the selection of a new dean of the College of Law. There was never a question regarding the identity of the ideal man for the place. He loved Iowa, and he accepted the invitation of the Board of Education to resume his old position at the head of the law college. He continued as dean until his death. He was lecturer and professor in the University of Chicago Law School during the summer sessions of 1905–06, and in the University of Wisconsin Summer Law School of 1907, and had many calls from other leading institutions to membership in their law faculties. With possibly one exception, he never had a peer in Iowa as a law professor and chancellor. He presided at the organization of the Iowa State Bar Association, and in this, as well as the American Bar Association, he held important positions on various committees. For years he was member from Iowa of the National Commission for Uniform State Laws, was a member of the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Peace, was president of the Iowa City Political Science Club, and was a member also of various other learned societies, of several golf and country clubs, and of the Grant Club, Des Moines, the chief social organization of the Republican party in Iowa. On account of his scholarship he was a charter member of the Phi Delta Phi fraternity at Iowa City, this chapter taking his name, and he was a member also of Phi Beta Kappa and Beta Theta Pi fraternities. He had, however, more love for and interest in literary societies, and was president of the Zetagathian Society. He was an honor man and was a commencement speaker from both his collegiate and law classes. He was the author of: "McClain's Annotated Statutes of Iowa, with Supplement" (1880); "McClain's Annotated Code of Iowa, with Supplement" (1888); "Outlines of Criminal Law and Procedure (1884); "McClain's Iowa Digest" (2 vols., 1897); "McClain's New Iowa Digest" (4 vols., 1908); "McClain's Criminal Law" (2 vols., 1897); "Cases on the Law of Carriers" (1893; 2d ed. 1896); "Cases on the Law of Bailments and Carriers" (1914); "Cases on Constitutional Law" (1900; 2d ed. 1909); "Constitutional Law in the United States" (American Citizen Series, 1905; 2d ed. 1910), and numerous encyclopedia and magazine articles. In a gentle and unobtrusive way he made a deep impression upon men, and he left a wide mark upon the jurisprudence of Iowa and the nation which will not be effaced. He was simple in his habits and tastes, gentle, kind and unaffected; was remarkably tolerant, and above all he valued candor, honesty, integrity and manly courage—all of which he himself possessed. He was married at Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 19, 1879, to Ellen, daughter of Capt. Henry Holcombe Griffiths, a lawyer of Des Moines, who survived him with three children: Donald, Henry G., and Gwendolyn McClain. He died at Iowa City, Ia., May 25, 1915.

HANDY, Moses Purnell, was born at Warsaw, Benton co., Mo., April 14, 1847, son of Isaac W. K. and Mary J. R. (Purnell) Handy, and descendant of Samuel Handy, an Englishman, who emigrated to Maryland in 1636, settling in Somerset county. From Samuel and his wife, Mary Sewall, the line of descent is traced through their son Col. Isaac and his wife, Anna Dashiell; their son Capt. George and his wife, Nelly Gilliss; their son Isaac and his wife, Betsy Graham; their son James Henry and his wife, Maria Ann Pitts Gilliss, who were the grandparents of Moses P. Handy. Col. Isaac Handy distinguished himself in the French and Indian wars; Capt. George Handy, a shipmaster, lent the Continental congress $8,000 and a number of ships, and James Henry Handy was prominent in public affairs and treasurer of the fund raised for the establishment of the first public schools in Washington, D. C. On his mother's side Moses P. Handy was descended from Moise Chaille, a Huguenot emigrant to America and grandson of Count Moise Chaille. His father, a clergyman of the Southern Presbyterian church, established the first Presbyterian church west of the Mississippi. Moses Handy was educated at the Portsmouth (Va.) Academy and the Virginia Collegiate Institute at Portsmouth. In 1863 he joined the Confederate army, becoming courier with the rank of lieutenant on the staff of Gen. Stevens, chief of engineers in Lee's army, and served until the war closed. Subsequently he began teaching and book canvassing in Nelson county, Va. In 1867 he secured a clerkship in the office of the "Christian Observer" in Richmond. Some months later he obtained a position on the local staff of the "Dispatch," and in 1869-73 was its city editor. Exerting his influence on the conservative side of politics he had a prominent part in bringing about the election of Gilbert C. Walker as governor and the release of the state from military control. He organized the first political club in the first militia organization formed in Virginia after the civil war and was president of the convention which nominated Walker for congress. In 1873 he was nominated by the conservatives for the office of commissioner of revenue, but was defeated by one vote. The same year Pres. Grant appointed him honorary commissioner to the Vienna Exposition, but he declined the office. For two years he was general manager of the southern branch of the American Press Association, and during that period was a correspondent for several northern journals. In 1873 the New York "Tribune" sent him to Florida to do some special reporting, and happening to hear that the filibustering steamer Virginius was to be transferred to the United States government by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, he smuggled himself on board the man-of-war where the act of transfer was to take place, being the only civilian who was present. His telegraphed account in the "Tribune" created a sensation. He then became a member of the "Tribune" staff, and in 1874 contributed to its columns some remarkable letters from New Orleans in which he exposed the election frauds in Louisiana. In 1875 he returned to Richmond as editor-in-chief of the "Enquirer," but the following year removed to Philadelphia, having been appointed a commissioner from Virginia to the Centennial Exhibition, and chosen assistant editor to Col. A. K. McClure on the "Times." His political letters, signed M. P. H., especially those written in New Orleans during the Hayes-Tilden controversy, were reprinted by other journals, and were considered remarkably just and dispassionate. In 1880-84 he was managing editor of the Philadelphia "Press," and by adding new writers to the staff and introducing new features quadrupled its circulation. In 1884 the "Evening News" of Philadelphia was bought by a syndicate, and the News Publishing Co. was organized with Mr. Handy as president and editor-in-chief of the "Daily News," as the journal was thereafter called. In 1887 he resigned, and for a year was Washington correspondent of the New York "World." After another year (1888-89) of work as special correspondent of the Boston "Herald," Chicago "Daily News," and other journals, he went to Europe for rest, and while there (1890) was offered the post of consul-general in Egypt, but declined it. About the same time he was appointed organizer of the department of publicity and promotion connected with the world's Columbian Exposition, being selected on account of his eminent social gifts, his energy and executive ability, and his extensive acquaintance with journalists. He took the position at a time when many forces were joined to belittle and tear down the enterprise if possible, and it was due chiefly to him that the world was fully informed of the scope and magnitude of the exposition. Major Handy was placed at the head of a commission sent in 1891 to visit all the capitals of Europe and promote the cause of the fair. The other members were Ferdinand W. Peck, Judge William Lindsay of Kentucky, former Governor A. G. Bullock of Massachusetts and former Congressman Benjamin Butterworth. The members of the commission were appointed special agents of the treasury department, and Major Handy acted as disbursing officer. While abroad they met representatives of all the important foreign nations and made specific arrangements for customs duties, patent protection, means and rate of transportation and the like for the foreign exhibits. In 1894-95 Maj. Handy was special correspondent of the Chicago "Inter-Ocean" and New York "Mail and Express"; in 1895-97 was chief of the editorial staff of the Chicago "Times-Herald" and editorial correspondent of the "Mail and Express." He organized the American Sound Money League in 1896, and became its secretary; organized the National Business League in 1897, and served as chairman of the executive committee. In 1897 he was appointed special commissioner of the United States to the Paris International Exposition of 1900. Pres. McKinley then selected him as the special commissioner to France to secure from the exposition authorities more space for our exhibits than it had been intimated we could have, and a greater degree of cordiality in treatment of our exhibitors than

Moses P. Handy

Frank S. Black.

had been so far displayed. His mission was crowned with complete success, though it made demands on his strength from which he was unable to recover. The marked trait in the character of Major Handy was that of always finding the pleasant side of men and things. It was said that he had a "genius for friendship and reaching the hearts of men," being known and continuously referred to in the press as "the man of a thousand friends." Over one thousand obituary notices appeared at the time of his death, appreciative comments appearing in all the principal dailies of England and France. He had a noted preference for remaining in the background, exerting his influence for good men and good measures without being himself seen. Again and again he refused positions of prominence while working indefatigably in the public service. He was exceptionally averse to jarring the sensibilities of others, and if he had aught to say it was brought out of the sunshine of life and not the shadow. He had a drawing quality in his nature which brought people to him, and he never forgot them. He called a name and a time of meeting with that ease which made Mr. Blaine so noted. Throughout his whole busy, fruitful and often very exacting life he preserved a sweetness of disposition, a love always for the good story, never the bad, that made him adored and respected by the thousands who knew him. He originated and was president for the first ten years of the Clover Club of Philadelphia; was a member of the Gridiron Club of Washington, the Lotos Club of New York city, and the Chicago, Argo, Union League and Union clubs of Chicago; and vice-president of the Fellowship Club of the same city, not to mention press clubs in various cities. He was also a member of the Masonic order; a Knight Templar; a Son of the American Revolution, and was connected with many other organizations. The degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by Delaware College in 1882. He was married April 15, 1869, to Sarah, daughter of George H. Matthews, of Cumberland county, Va. Two sons and four daughters survived him: William Matthews, Jamison Handy, Rozelle Purnell, Agnes Gordon, wife of W. W. Phelps, Virginia Chaille and Cora Macon, wife of John Benson. He died Jan. 8, 1898.

BLACK, Frank Swett, thirty-third governor of New York (1897–99) was born at Limington, York co., Me., Mar. 8, 1853, son of Jacob and Charlotte B. (Swett) Black. His father was originally a farmer, but in 1864 became keeper of the county jail at Alfred, Me., to which town he removed his family. The son was educated at the public and high schools of Alfred, and at Lebanon Academy, Lebanon, Mass., and was subsequently graduated at Dartmouth College in 1875. After graduation he sold chromos for a time, making Rome, N. Y., his headquarters. In 1876 he found employment on the Johnstown "Journal." The following year he entered the law office of Robertson & Foster, of Troy, N. Y. For a time he was a reporter on the "Troy Whig." After his admission to the bar in 1879, he became a member of the law firm of Smith-Wellington & Black, and a year later established an independent practice. His clear insight and thorough mastery of every detail of his case soon won him a recognized position as one of the leading lawyers of Rensselaer county. He built up a large consultation practice, and was equally at home as an office lawyer and as an advocate. In the latter capacity he has seldom been surpassed. Although he had made campaign speeches for Benjamin Harrison in 1888 and in 1892, he did not take an active interest in politics until 1894, when he became a candidate and was elected to congress largely as a result of his activity as counsel for the Committee of Safety which was created after the murder of Robert Ross on election day (Mar. 7), 1893. In congress he served as a member of the committees on Pacific railways and private land claims. On Aug. 25, 1896, he was nominated for governor of New York by the Republican state convention and he was elected by a substantial majority. During his administration he started the movement for the reclamation of the Adirondack forests and advocated the foundation and worked actively in the support of the state school of forestry. He completed in a year and a half the capital building at Albany, which had been building for twenty-five years and which had been the most prolific source of waste and political jobbery in the history of the state. At the expiration of his term he began the practice of law in New York city. In 1899 he formed the firm of Black, Olcutt & Gruber and still later that of Black & Peck. Among the more important cases with which he was connected, were his defense of Roland B. Molineaux in New York; Caleb Powers in Kentucky, and the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Co. against the American Sugar Refining Co. in which he represented the former. As a public speaker he ranked with the foremost men in the country. His speech nominating Roosevelt for the presidency in 1904, his eulogy of Lincoln and his later speeches before the New Hampshire Bar Association, the Home Market and Middlesex clubs of Boston, the Bankers Association at New York, and the Traffic Club at Pittsburg, have been widely read and commended. In his mind loyalty was the cardinal virtue; hyocrisy the unforgiveable sin. To his family and relatives he gave a measure of affectionate devotion which knew no limits. Friendship meant to him an obligation and from such he never turned away. If he believed in a man or in a cause he gave his best and he continued to fight regardless of discouragement or defeat; for he knew that no man is ever beaten until he quits. Mr. Black was married in 1879 to Lois B., daughter of Alexander Hamlin, of Provincetown, Mass., and is survived by one son, Arthur Black. He died at Troy, N. Y., Mar. 22, 1913.

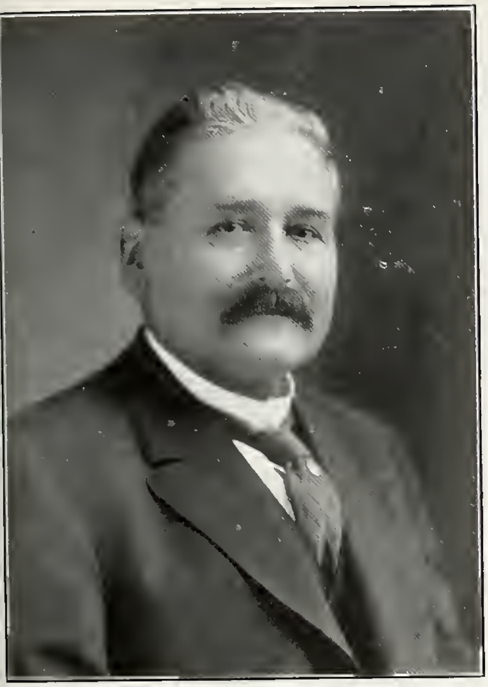
SCHOENLEBER, Otto J., manufacturer, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 16, 1858, son of Adolph and Margaretha (Kuhnmuench) Schoenleber, both natives of Baden, Germany. His father came to America in 1848, and for several years in association with Melchior Deckert he conducted a cabinet making business in Milwaukee, Wis. Later he established a retail furniture and undertaking business, invested heavily in real estate and became one of the most substantial business men in the city. The son was educated at the public and parochial schools, at St. Gall's Academy, Milwaukee, and at Wulkow's Business College, later serving an apprenticeship of four years to the cabinet-maker's trade. Subsequent to his father's retirement in 1886 he conducted a retail furniture and wholesale desk manufacturing business. In 1894 he retired from both these enterprises and organized the Ambrosia Chocolate Co., for the manufacture of chocolate and cocoa, the first undertaking of its kind in the West. It progressed rapidly and stands today among the leading firms in the country, doing an immense business in the United States, Canada and foreign countries. It occupies a six-story building with

36,000 feet of floor space and uses up weekly about two car-loads of cocoa beans, thousands of barrels of sugar and many hundreds of pounds of vanilla beans, all of its raw material being imported. Mr. Schoenleber is manager of the Ambrosia Chocolate Co. and its notable success is due entirely to his executive ability, foresight, courage, untiring energy and aggressive persistence. Outside of business he has a variety of interests; and has served on many important committees of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Milwaukee. In 1889–95 he was a school commissioner of Milwaukee; served as chairman of the executive and high school committees and the committee on supplies, and was responsible for the introduction of many valuable reforms in the conduct of the public schools, and for the establishment of the West Division high school. Since 1912 he has been a member of the governing board of the Milwaukee Auditorium Association and its president since 1915. In his younger years he was very active in politics, and was secretary and treasurer of the Second Ward Democratic Club during Grover Cleveland's first campaign for the presidency, representing his district on the city and county committees. Mr. Schoenleber makes a hobby of the study of dialects and has shown decided literary ability both in English and German. In 1902–07 he acted as Milwaukee correspondent of the "International Confectioners." He is interested in vocal music, having served as president of the Milwaukee Liederkranz in 1890, and he is also a member of the Milwaukee Musical Society. In financial circles he is recognized as a man of exceptional ability and strength. He was one of the founders of the West Side Bank, of which he is a director. He is a member of the American Chocolate Manufacturers' Association and of the Old Settlers' and Jefferson clubs. Mr. Schoenleber was married July 12, 1887, to Emma, daughter of Claus Theede, of Milwaukee, Wis., and has three children: Marie, Gretchen and Louise Schoenleber.

STEWART, John T., financier, was born at Mount Carmel, Ill., Apr. 24, 1833, son of Scoby and Ellen (Laws) Stewart. He was educated at the schools of Mt. Carmel, and began his business career at Council Bluffs, Ia., in 1855, with the firm of Casady & Test, dealers in real estate. Later he engaged in the wholesale grocery business with J. B. Beers and Samuel Haas, under the firm name of Beers & Co. In 1860 Mr. Beers sold his interest to his partners and the firm became Stewart & Haas. Subsequently his brother, Joel Stewart purchased the interest of Mr. Haas and the firm was reorganized as Stewart Brothers. After the death of his brother in 1896 John T. Stewart disposed of his holding in the business, but the high reputation acquired by Stewart Brothers in the meantime made the name so valuable that it was continued for many years by the new owners of the firm. In addition to his grocery business Mr. Stewart was identified with other important industrial and financial enterprises in Council Bluffs. He was connected with the packing industry from the early sixties until his plant was destroyed by fire in 1889, at which time it was one of the largest of its kind in the West. He was also an organizer of the Omaha & Council Bluffs Railway & Bridge Co. in 1887, and its president from that date until ill health compelled him to resign in 1894. This company took over and electrified the old horse car lines of the city, built the combination bridge across the Missouri between Omaha and Council Bluffs and operated the first electric street railway in the states of Iowa and Nebraska. Mr. Stewart was also the owner of extensive cattle ranches in Nebraska and Wyoming, and after his retirement from active business in 1896 he devoted himself exclusively to the management of these properties. He was a constructive business man of great force, initiative and insight, and real progressiveness. Personally he was a man of strictly honorable character, possessing many fine qualities of mind and heart which endeared him to those who were brought into contact with him. Mr. Stewart was married at Council Bluffs, Ia., Nov. 22, 1860, to Maria H., daughter of Charles McAfee, and is survived by two children: Elizabeth and Charles Test Stewart. He died at Council Bluffs, Ia., July 19, 1901.

FORRESTER, Richard, soldier and merchant, was born in Belfast, Ireland, Apr. 11, 1836, son of Mathew and Matilda (Blackburn) Forrester. He was educated in the schools of his native country, and at an early age began his career as a clerk in the dry-goods house of Arnett Cannock & Co., Glasgow. In 1857 he came to America, settling in St. Louis, Mo., where he entered the dry-goods house of Ubsdell, Pierson & Co., William Barr, Duncan & Co. and Famous, Barr Co. He remained continuously with the house until his retirement in 1905, at which time he was general manager. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the Federal service as a member of Company B, Fremont Body Guard, participated in the notable charge at Springfield, Mo., and attained the rank of corporal, which he held at his discharge. About the time of his retirement from active business cares he removed to a country seat at Kirkwood, St. Louis, and devoted the latter years of his life to horticulture. He was a great lover of nature, and found much enjoyment in the study of the microscope and astronomy and in historical reading. He was a genial companion and a conversationalist of rare ability, for he was a student in many other departments of learning. Refined in speech, pure in thought, gentle, modest and sympathetic, he was a rare type of Christian gentleman. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. Mr. Forrester was married in St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 4, 1864, to Annie Roselie, daughter of John B. Ganter, of St. Louis. She survives him with seven children: Annie C., wife of C. H. Morrill; Mathew R.; Henrietta L., wife of G. H. Duncan; Jessie M., wife of Walter L. Follett; Thomas A., Arthur D. and Richard W. Forrester. He died at Kirkwood, Mo., Oct. 8, 1914.

KAHN, Otto Hermann, banker and philanthropist, was born in Mannheim, Germany, Feb. 21, 1867, son of Bernhard and Emma (Eberstadt) Kahn. His father took part in the revolution of 1848, and, like many other of the best men in Germany, fled to America, became naturalized and, after an amnesty had been granted, returned to Mannheim and, establishing a banking house, took an active part in public affairs. The son received a thorough collegiate education, and, after serving one year in the German army, also took up the banking business. During 1888–93 he held a position in the English branch of the Deutsche Bank in London, Eng., where he became a British subject, intending to make his permanent home there, but in August, 1893, he came to the United States for what he meant to be a limited stay, and for two years was associated with the banking house of Speyer & Co. in New York. On Jan. 1, 1897, he became a partner in the well

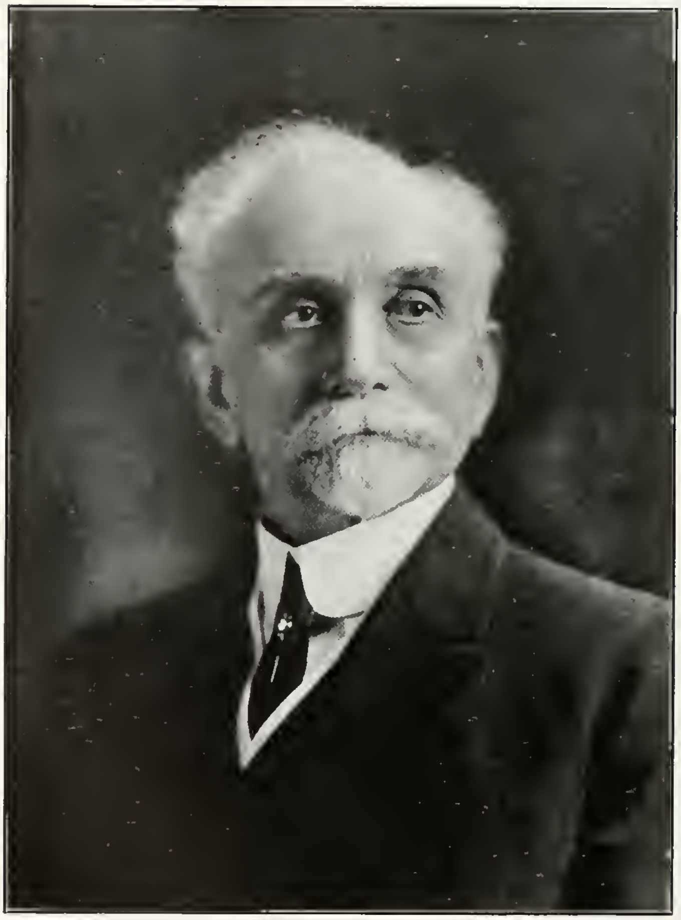


OTTO J. SCHOENLEBER
MANUFACTURER

JOHN T. STEWART
FINANCIER

RICHARD FORRESTER
MERCHANT

OTTO H. KAHN
BANKER



Jacob Geiger

known banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co, of New York, having married an American wife, and deciding to stay here permanently. While Mr. Kahn is recognized as one of the leading financiers of America, with a notable capacity for creation, organization and leadership, he is equally well known for his devotion to the advancement of the arts and sciences, and for the generosity of his contributions to many worthy charities. He owns a valuable collection of paintings by the old masters, and also a fine collection of tapestries, bronzes and old Italian enamels. He is chairman of tho board of directors of the Metropolitan Opera House, an honorary director of the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, in London, and was one of the principal founders and officers of the Chicago Grand Opera Co., of the Civic Orchestral Concerts and of the New Theatre which was opened in New York city in 1909, and of the French Theatre in New York. He is a generous patron of music and the drama, and contributes liberally to their advancement in the United States. He is likewise actively interested in a number of other worthy institutions, including the Boys' Club at Avenue A and Tenth street, New York city, founded by his friend and business associate, E. H. Harriman, and the Neurological Institute, which Mr. Kahn helped to establish. From the beginning of the European war he had actively demonstrated his sympathies for and allegiance to the cause of the allies and of democracy, and in 1917 he took out his naturalization papers making the following explanatory statement: "Prior to the war I had determined to become an American citizen and had initiated steps with that end in view. The advent of the war caused me to postpone the filing of my final application papers, as I feared that my action or motives in giving up my British nationality during the war might be misunderstood. In view, however, of recent developments, I believe that there is no longer room for any such misunderstanding, and, moreover, I feel that these developments have made it my duty to now formally assume the obligations and duties of citizenship in tho country in which I have worked and lived these many years and where I expect to live permanently, in which my children were born and expect to live and to which I have become deeply attached." Mr. Kahn has not only attained a foremost place in the banking world, but has become a national character, with a decided taste for public affairs. He is a pleasing speaker and forceful writer, and has used his trenchant pen with telling effect in tho periodicals and daily press. Notable among his public addresses was an after dinner speech at the Shakespearian Tercentenary dinner in New York in 1916 on "Art and the People," and an address before a patriotic meeting of the Merchants Association of New York in 1917, called to increase public interest in the "Liberty Loan." In the latter he gave the following expression of his views upon the question of the war: "Speaking as one born of German parents, I do not hesitate to state it as my deep conviction that the greatest service which men of German birth or antecedents can render to the country of their origin is to proclaim and to stand up for those great and fine ideals and national qualities and traditions which they inherited from their ancestors and in which they were brought up, and to set their faces like flint against the monstrous doctrines and acts of a rulership which has robbed them of the Germany which they loved and which had the good will, respect and admiration of the entire world." Mr. Kahn finds diversion in such outdoor sports as riding, driving, automobiling, yachting and golfing, and he has been a successful exhibitor at various horse shows. He is a director of the Equitable Trust Co., the Union Pacific Railroad, the Oregon Short Line, the Oregon & Washington Railroad, the American International Corporation, and the Morristown (N. J.) Trust Co., and is a trustee of Rutgers College and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is also a member of many scientific and benevolent societies, and the City, National Arts, Lotos, Recess and Midday clubs, of New York; the Automobile Club, Aero Club, Eastern Yacht Club, St. Andrew's Golf Club, Lido Golf Club and the Morris County Club. He was married in New York city, Jan. 8, 1896, to Addie, daughter of Abraham Wolff, a banker of New York, and has four children: Maud Emily, Margaret Dorothy, Gilbert Wolff and Roger Wolff Kahn.

GEIGER, Jacob, surgeon, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, July 25, 1848, son of Anton and Marie Gliova (Eberhardt) Geiger. His father died when Jacob was three years of age. His two older brothers having come to the United States in 1854, his mother brought over the rest of the family two years later, settling in Champaign county, Ill. Young Jacob attended the Homer Seminary and Bryant's Business College at St. Joseph, and then began the study of medicine in the office of Galen E. Bishop of St. Joseph, while working in a local drug store. He commenced the practice of medicine in 1868 under his preceptor, and, after being graduated M.D. in the medical department of the University of Kentucky in 1872, opened an office of his own in St. Joseph. In 1876 he organized a medical class, with the view of establishing a college of medicine; and before the end of the year the St. Joseph Medical College was formed. He was elected professor of anatomy and clinical surgery, but in 1879 resigned to assist in the founding of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in which he became secretary of the faculty and professor of the principles and practice of surgery. In 1884 these two colleges were united as the St. Joseph Medical College, the name being changed in 1887 to Ensworth Medical College, on account of a bequest by Samuel Ensworth. Dr. Geiger was dean and professor of surgery during 1887–1914. He served as professor of surgery in St. Louis University in 1890–1910. He is also connected with various business enterprises, being president of the St. Joseph Transfer Co, the Riverview Investment Co., the Mo-ark Land Co., and the S. S. Allen Grocery Co., director of the First National Bank, the Bank of North St. Joseph and First Trust Co. of St. Joseph, and owner of St. Francis Hotel of that city. He was president of the American Exchange Bank in St. Joseph in 1910–15; of the board of managers of State Hospital No. 2 in 1910–14; of the St. Joseph Board of Health in 1884–86; of the city council of St. Joseph in 1886—88, and the U. S. Pension Examining Board in 1890–1910. In politics he is a Republican and in religion a Presbyterian. He founded the "Medical Herald," of St. Joseph in 1884, with which he is still associated, and he has read many professional papers before large medical bodies. He is ex-president of the St. Joseph, Missouri State and Missouri Valley Medical societies; and the St. Joseph's Surgical Association; fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and member of the American Medical Association, Missouri State Society, the Tri State Medical Society, Southwestern Medical Association, and the Western Association of Surgeons. He is a 32d degree Mason, an Elk and a member of the Country Club of St. Joseph. In 1897 he received the degree of LL.D. from Park College, Parkville, Mo. Dr. Geiger was married in St. Joseph, Mo., Apr. 13, 1888, to Louise, daughter of Robert Kollatz, a retired merchant of St. Joseph.

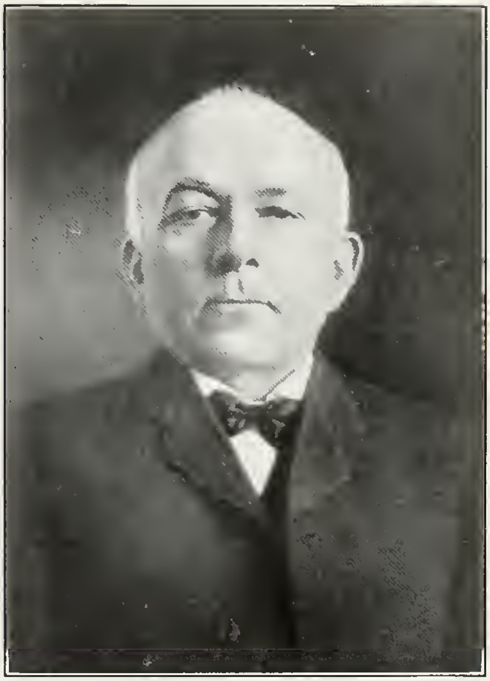
BREWSTER, James Henry, underwriter, was born at Coventry, Conn., Dec. 24, 1845, son of Henry Augustus and Fanny S. (Badger) Brewster. He is a direct descendant of Elder William Brewster of the Mayflower, the line being traced through the latter's son Jonathan; his son Benjamin; his son William; his son Peter and his son Shubael, the grandfather of our subject. James H. Brewster began his business career as a clerk in a local store, and at the age of twenty-one embarked in the insurance business. In 1873 he was offered the position of assistant secretary in the Connecticut Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, and was associated with that business until 1880. He then resigned as did also Martin Bennett, the company's president, the latter becoming general manager, and Mr. Brewster assistant manager of the Scottish Union and National Insurance Co. in the United States. In 1900 he was advanced to the position of manager, following the death of Mr. Bennett, an office he still holds. Mr. Brewster is also a director in the First National Bank of Hartford, and is manager for the United States of the State Assurance Co., Ltd., of Liverpool. He is a member of the Hartford Club, the Country Club and the Hatchetts Reef Club, and is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Brewster was married Dec. 9, 1879, to Mary E. Folts of Brooklyn, N. Y., and has one son, James H. Brewster, Jr., a member of the firm of Rhoades & Co., bankers, of New York city.

BURKE, Alexander, manufacturer, was born in Inchigeela, County Cork, Ireland, June 5, 1842, son of Richard and Johanna (Callaghan) Burke. At the age of twenty years he came to the United States with his brother James, and they settled in Erie, Pa. Shortly thereafter he went to Cynthiana, Ky., and in 1871 removed to Chicago, Ill., where in 1886 he established the Alexander Burke Brick Co. For twenty-five years he conducted a successful business, when he disposed of the plant to the Illinois Brick Co. and retired from business activities. Mr. Burke was a shrewd man of affairs. A correct judgment as to the tendencies of Chicago's growth, combined with a close application to business, soon placed him in the front rank of that city's progressive citizens. He was a self-made man in the best meaning of the term. With but scant training, in a strange land, without influential friends, young and unaccustomed to American ways, he made for himself a place in American life that could well be coveted by the best native-born men. Prosperity did not spoil him; old friends were always welcome, and the newcomer always found in him a friend. His philanthropies centered in youths who, like himself, had met with many privations. He was a kind father, a loyal citizen and was a faithful member of the Roman Catholic church. His will provided that a large sum of money be set aside for the erection of an altar in the parish church of his native town in Ireland, to the memory of his parents. Mr. Burke was married, Aug. 19, 1872, to Margaret, daughter of Patrick Moore, of Cynthiana, Ky., and they had eleven children: Hon. Richard Edward, chief justice of the superior court, Chicago; John Joseph and James Aloysius, both in the brick manufacturing business known as Alexander Burke's Sons, Chicago; Alexander William, physician; Philip Daniel, Hanna Marie, Margaret Loretta, Ella Winifred, Kathleen Cecelia, Minetta Agnes and Mary A., wife of Archibald W. Loss. Mr. Burke died in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 20, 1914.

BRAINERD, Henry Warren Paine, soldier, manufacturer and realty operator, was born at China, Me., Mar. 9, 1839, son of James Hazelton and Priscilla Hamlin (Chadwick) Brainerd. His father was a physician. He was educated in the public schools, and at eighteen went to Ware, Mass., where he became an apprentice to a saddle and harness maker. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted as private in Co. D, 31st Massachusetts volunteer infantry; was promoted sergeant, served under Gen. Butler at New Orleans, and in 1863 was honorably discharged because of impaired health. After a period of recuperation in Maine he removed to Petaluma, Cal., where for more than half a century thereafter he was one of the foremost citizens, a leader in civic and municipal activity, and while always a busy man yet found time to give generous support and hard work to innumerable good causes. He formed a partnership with J. E. Gwinn, under the firm name of Gwinn & Brainerd, for the manufacture of harness, saddlery and carriage trimmings. This business met with unique success, and his market extended far beyond the confines of his adopted city. Eventually he retired from that industry and devoted the remainder of his life to activities in the real estate and insurance field. For twenty years he was secretary of the Placentia Orange Fruit Growers in Southern California. He held various public offices, and served two terms as mayor of Petaluma. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Masonic lodge, chapter and commandery. He was for years an official member of the Congregational church of Petaluma. In his boyhood he was a sturdy, wholesome, honest lad, fond of clean sports, and he became a man of upright character, highly esteemed by the entire community. One of his chief characteristics was a genuineness with which was commingled a capacity for friendship that made association with him a rare and unforgettable thing. He found his chief recreation in hunting. He was married at Petaluma, Cal., Aug. 10, 1873, to Jessie M., daughter of Dr. Phillip Henry Edminster; she survives him, with two children: Maud Shafter and Herbert Kittredge Brainerd, both of San Francisco. He died at Petaluma, Cal., Apr. 19, 1915.

CORNWELL, William C., banker, was born at Lyons, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1851, son of Francis E. Cornwell, a prominent lawyer of Buffalo. On the maternal side he is descended from the Livingston family of New York founded by Robert Livingston, who came over from Holland in 1674. His education was obtained in the public schools of Buffalo, and at the age of seventeen he entered a banking firm as clerk. He was afterwards employed in the Third National Bank of Attica and the Bank of Buffalo. Beginning with the latter as bookkeeper and correspondent, he was raised to the office of cashier in 1877. Under his management for fifteen years the bank increased its business over 600 per cent. and became the leading bank of the city. He resigned in 1892 and organized the City Bank of Buffalo, of which he was made president. In 1905 he became associated with the banking house of J. S. Bache & Co. In addition to other important work there he has given a distinct and authoritative position to the firm in this country and Europe through the

JAMES H. BREWSTER
UNDERWRITER



ALEXANDER BURKE
MANUFACTURER

HENRY W. P. BRAINERD
MANUFACTURER

WILLIAM C. CORNWELL
BANKER

H. Piper

"Bache Review," which he originated and which he dictates weekly. The "Review" is quoted each week by hundreds of papers. It is a forceful exponent in condensed form of the real financial situation and is an authority on what Wall street really thinks. Mr. Cornwell is the author of a number of important papers on banking. He delivered an address before the American Bankers' Association in 1891 on "Canadian Bank Currency," and he has written a digest of the Canadian banking law entitled "The Currency and Banking Law of Canada." He was one of the founders of the New York State Bankers' Association in 1894, serving as its first president. Mr. Cornwell was one of the first to insist that asset currency was the only kind for the United States, and when he first began to urge this opinion there were only five other men of prominence in the United States who believed as he did. The bankers almost to a unit were against it. To-day the vast majority of thinking people agree with his early position that the only bases for true banknotes are the commercial assets of the business world. This is one of the principles involved in the new Federal Reserve system. When the new banking plan was first formulated, it had no provision for free elasticity in its banknotes. On the suggestion of Mr. Cornwell a plan to bring this about was promptly included and is to-day a most important part of the law. Mr. Cornwell was a member of the executive council of the American Bankers' Association from 1893 to 1896. During that time he was made chairman of the committee on education and wrote a primer on "What Is a Bank?" to educate people out of the bitter prejudice which then existed against all banks. This primer, which was graphically illustrated with charts by the author, was furnished on application to banks, at cost, for distribution in their respective vicinities. Over 500,000 copies of this book were ordered and paid for by the banks all over the country and judiciously distributed. No such prejudice as of those days now exists against the country banks, and the seeds for this change of sentiment were undoubtedly sown by this little book. Mr. Cornwell, as chairman of the committee on education in 1896, proposed to the executive council and to the association the establishment of an American Institute of Bank Clerks. There was much lethargy in accepting the idea and some opposition to it, but Mr. Cornwell persisted year after year. He was continued as chairman of the committee on education after the expiration of his term as member of the executive council and devoted four years to perfecting plans and urging the establishment of the Institute of Bank Clerks. Each year the matter was introduced with added arguments to the council and at the conventions. Finally on the floor of the Richmond convention, in 1900, Mr. Cornwell made the report of the committee and in an impressive speech asked for action. It was then that a resolution was introduced from the floor and unanimously adopted by the convention that the executive council be requested to appropriate $10,000 as a beginning for starting an institute. The council acted favorably within an hour after the adjournment of the morning session, and Mr. Cornwell at once put the plan in operation. The American Institute of Bank Clerks (now the American Institute of Bankers) was organized, and he was made its first president. In 1910 Mr. Cornwell invented a new method for reproducing works of art on glass, to which he has given the name "Lumino." The principle of this new art of decoration is best described in Mr. Cornwell's own words. He says: "I hit upon the basic idea of this system of decoration by accident. I was chairman of the entertainment committee of a club in the city in which I then lived, and I was planning to decorate the rooms for a ball. There were several long windows in the ballroom, and I tried to give them the effect of stained glass by pasting colored paper on them, all the lighting of the room being from outside the glass. The windows grew beautiful at once when the paper slipped and massed into wonderful shadows, and I made an interesting discovery. I found that the stained glass effect was readily produced by a simple application of colored paper, but that layers of paper of different colors and masses of pasted paper modeled with regard to color values and form made the window look, when light came through it, like a painted canvas vibrant with light. I experimented from time to time in my own home, and I was so much encouraged that about a year ago I went to work seriously. I have been surprised by the result. I am not ignorant of painting, having studied at the Julien School in Paris and painted in oil and water-color during my leisure hours all my life. But I found that with glass and colored paper I could get results more realistic and interesting than were possible with canvas and pigment." Patents are pending for the "Lumino" process in the United States and foreign countries. Mr. Cornwell is a member of the City, National Arts and Salmagundi clubs of New York city; the Baltusrol Golf Club of Short Hills, and an honorary member of the Athenæum Club of London, England, and the Ellicott Club of Buffalo.

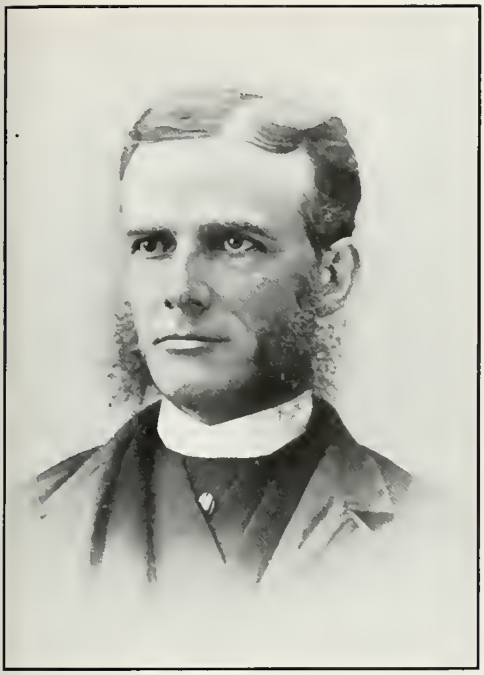
PIPER, Henry, wholesale baker, was born at Heiligenhafen, Holstein, Germany, Nov. 8, 1840, son of Christian F. and Margaretha (Hausher) Piper. His father was a hotel proprietor in Heiligenhafen. The son attended the district schools of his native town and subsequently learned the trade of bread and cake baking in Hamburg, Germany. In 1866 he came to the United States and, settling in Chicago, secured employment in the Kennedy Bakery there, meanwhile attending evening school. In 1867 he was employed by the Gareis Cake Bakery, remaining in this connection until 1868, when with but a small capital he opened a business of his own. Three years later his store became a total loss in the conflagration which swept the city of Chicago, but in 1872 he formed a company and again established himself in business, becoming president of the organization. At the time of his death this concern was not only the oldest, but one of the best bakeries in the West, his rye and "Ma Ma's" bread being considered the finest in this country. He was regarded by well-known authorities and fellow competitors as one of the most practical bakers in the country. He was a member of the Germania and North Side clubs. Mr. Piper was one of Chicago's leading pioneers and was noted for his business integrity. Being possessed of a kind and loving though somewhat determined disposition, he was held in the highest esteem by all with whom he came in contact. He was married Sept. 20, 1868, to Margaretha, daughter of John Behnke, of Holstein, Germany, and they had six children, four of whom survive: Minnie, wife of Charles E. Freund; Adolph H. and Charles W., both of whom are now conducting the business, and Emily, wife of Robert H. Richter. Mr. Piper died in Chicago, Sept. 28, 1914.

SAHLER, Daniel duBois, clergyman, was born at Kingston, N. Y., July 7, 1829, son of Abraham duBois and Eliza (Hasbrouck) Sahler, grandson of Daniel and Elizabeth Van Wagenen Sahler, and great grandson of Abraham Sahler, a member of an ancient noble family of the Rhenish Palatinate, who came to this country about the middle of the eighteenth century, settling on the banks of the Perkiomen river, about twenty-five miles from Philadelphia, Pa., where he became a large landowner; his wife was Elizabeth duBois. He is also a direct descendant of Louis duBois, patentee of the New Paltz patent, justice and overseer, who came to this country from Wieres, near Lille, in French Flanders, in 1661, and settled at Kingston, N.Y.; he fought against the Indians in the second Esopus war. Daniel duBois Sahler received his early education at Kingston Academy, was graduated at Princeton College in 1853, and at the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1856, being ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1858. That same year he was called to the Presbyterian church at Red Bank, N.J., where he remained until 1863 when he became pastor of the Congregational church of Sheffield, Mass. In 1870 he was called to the pastorate of the Presbyterian church at Carmel, N.Y., where he continued in active duty until 1882. Mr. Sahler was prominently identified with all movements that would aid in the moral and intellectual development of the various communities in which he resided. His preaching was characterized by lucid reasoning and spirituality. He was a man of broad culture and was particularly interested in philology and classical art. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. He was married at Orange, N. J., June 22nd 1865, to Adeliza Frances, daughter of Benjamin W. Merriam, a merchant of New York city, and had three children: Emma Frances, wife of Arthur Hazard Dakin; Florence Louise, wife of Alfred B. Merriam; and Helen Gertrude Sahler, a noted sculptor. Mr. Sahler died in New York city, Nov. 11, 1882.

KÖPKE, Ernst, mechanical and sugarhouse engineer was born in Hanover, Germany, Jan. 7, 1854, son of George and Gretchen Köpke. He received his preliminary education at the Bürger Schule, and had special instruction in English and other branches prior to coming to America, in 1870. After spending a year in New York city, he went to the Hawaiian Islands and found employment on a sugar plantation on the Island of Kauai, as overseer of the grinding or milling of sugar-cane, and as assistant to the factory engineer. A year later he entered the Honolulu Iron Works as machinist's apprentice, also studying mathematics and drawing. In 1877 he entered the Worcester (Mass.) Institute of Technology, and a year later went to a technical school in Saxony. Returning to Honolulu in 1879, he resumed his engineering work, becoming engineer of the Lihue Plantation Co., in charge of the two factories of that corporation. In 1887 he entered into a contract with the Kekaha Sugar Planting Interest, Ltd., to furnish water for irrigating sugar-cane land by pumping. This undertaking was the first of its kind in the Hawaiian Islands, and while not a financial success for the contractor, it proved to sugar-growers that the irrigation of cane-lands by pumping was feasible. In 1890 he was made chief engineer and mill superintendent of the newly organized Ewa Plantation Co., twenty miles from Honolulu, where under his direction all lands were irrigated by pumping. Ewa became the banner plantation on the islands, producing approximately 30,000 tons of sugar a season and paying splendid dividends. In 1895 he resigned and again associated himself with the Honolulu Iron Works Co. During the ensuing five years his work was chiefly in connection with problems for irrigation plants; laying out artesian wells, pumping stations, and pipe and ditch lines. Aside from this interest he is president of the Köpke Clarifier Co., Ltd., which has developed a system of clarifying liquids by centrifugalization, and holds United States and foreign patents covering the process. Upon the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands he became an American citizen. He has served several terms as chairman of the Hawaiian Engineering Association, and is a member also of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He was married at Honolulu, H. I., Aug. 22, 1881, to Jennie, daughter of Mr. Hines, a resident of Australia; they have six children: Gretchen Esther, wife of Albert Waterhouse; Ernst, Bernice Adelia Woodall, wife of E. A. R. Ross, Ida Isabella, wife of S. M. Lowrey; Bertha Adele Swanton, wife of D. P. R. Isenberg; and Esther Hines Köpke.

DROWN, Samuel Hilborn, real estate operator and underwriter, was born in Greene township, Erie co., Pa., Sept. 12, 1876, son of Hosea and Melvina M. (Hilborn) Drown. His earliest paternal American ancestor came from Wiltshire, England, in 1650, and settled at Kittery, Me. He received his education in the public schools and began his business career in 1897 in the service of the Erie Trading Stamp Co. Later he became bookkeeper for the Black Manufacturing Co., and was subsequently appointed a traveling representative for the International Correspondence School, Scranton. In 1901 he purchased a half interest in the real estate and insurance business of M. H. Sawdey, which was thereafter conducted under the title of M. H. Sawdey & Co. In 1905 he purchased the interest of his partner and has since continued the business independently under his own name, developing and enlarging it until it is considered one of the chief real estate and insurance agencies in the city. He is a member of the national executive committee of the National Association of Real Estate Exchanges; president of the Erie Real Estate Board; charter member, past director and past president of the Erie Chamber of Commerce; member of the Erie Fire Underwriters' Association, the Erie Business Men's Exchange and the Hamot Hospital Corporators' Association. He is a 32d degree Mason and a member of the Shrine Club, Erie. His political affiliation is with the Republican party, and he is a member of the Presbyterian church and superintendent of the Central Presbyterian Sunday-school, the largest in the city. Mr. Drown was married at Erie, Pa., Sept. 12, 1901, to Bertha Luella, daughter of Thomas Jordan Russell, Erie, formerly of Clarendon, Pa.

SOUTHWICK, John Claflin, merchant, was born at Lowell, Mass., Dec. 2, 1835, son of Royal and Direxa (Claflin) Southwick. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Lawrence Southwick, a Quaker, who came from England early in the seventeenth century and settled at Salem, Mass., from which locality he was forced on account of his religious convictions to move to Shelter Island, L. I., in 1659. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Daniel; his son Daniel; his son Lawrence and his son Asa, who was the grandfather of our subject.. His father was a manufacturer of woolens near Lowell, in which city he was president of the Lowell National Bank. John Claflin Southwick enjoyed unusual educational advantages, and early fitted himself for a mercantile career. After his father had retired from business he went to New York city, in 1853, and



DANIEL du BOIS SAHLER
CLERGYMAN

ERNST KOPKE
ENGINEER

SAMUEL H. DROWN
REAL ESTATE

JOHN C. SOUTHWICK
MERCHANT

CHARLES T. PATTERSON
MERCHANT

JOSIAH B. FERGUSON
MUSICIAN

JOHN D. MERSEREAU
MERCHANT

POWELL CLAYTON
STATESMAN

obtained employment as office boy with Young & Schultz in the leather business. He soon developed those faculties which qualified him to give personal direction to all the details of the business and rendered him masterful in it. After a brief period his services became indispensable and in 1858 he was admitted as a partner, the firm then becoming Young, Schultz & Co. The senior partner died in 1864; Theodore Schultz was admitted to the partnership, and at his death James M. Percival became a partner, but the firm style of Schultz, Southwick & Co. continued from 1864 until 1884, at which time the subject retired from business and was not subsequently engaged in active pursuits. From the time of the civil war the shoe and leather business enlarged greatly. Eventually branches of the house were started at different points, the result being to leave the care of the New York business mainly in the hands of Mr. Southwick. Subsequently the trade was extended until a large export business was builded upon it; and as the senior partner advanced in years the entire conduct of the house was left in his hands. He was one of the most successful of salesmen, attracted to the concern the best customers there were, and was discriminating in respect to credits, so the firm suffered little in the way of bad accounts. He was a member of the Union League Club. He was a diligent student and a clear thinker along the lines of practical problems. Few men had a broader or more comprehensive grasp of trade conditions and he was an original and progressive factor in the leather business in the broadest sense. He was intelligent, thoughtful, courageous and of sound judgment, appreciating fully his responsibilty to his firm and to his customers. He was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1864, to Ella Mather, daughter of Charles Clapp, of Boston. She survives him, with three children: John Claflin, Jr., Susie Kent, wife of Capt. William Woodward Phelps, and Horace Claflin Southwick. He died in New York city, Sept. 20, 1896.

PATTERSON, Charles Thompson, merchant, was born at Savannah, O., Feb. 19, 1862, son of John and Christian (Lawson) Patterson, both natives of Aberdeen, Scotland, who came to America and located first at Savannah and later at Ashland, O. His father was a farmer. He was educated in the public schools and the academy at Savannah. In 1892 he entered the service of Henry Disston & Sons, Philadelphia, manufacturers of saws and knives, traveling throughout the entire country, selling chiefly to the lumbermen of the South and Southwest. He was appointed manager in 1893 of the New Orleans branch of the firm. In 1898 he organized the C. T. Patterson Co., New Orleans, to handle general mill supplies and machinery, and served as president of this company until his death. Such was their faith in him that, upon the incorporation of his company, Henry Disston & Sons turned over the entire branch business to him as an agency. From its inception his company enjoyed a remarkably close relation to the lumber industry of the South, because its founder knew so intimately the needs of its large clientele and always supplied with promptness and efficiency their orders. He was ever alert with his unusual energy and habit of looking ahead to extend his field of operations. He made himself a personal favorite among his fellow men, more especially in the ranks of the sawmill men of the southern country, all of whom had great confidence in his ability and integrity. He was also a director in the Interstate Trust and Banking Co., New Orleans. He was a dominant factor in the civic and social life of the city. Besides being a member of various carnival associations, he held membership in the Boston, Pickwick, Audubon Golf, Southern Yacht, Lake Placid, and Young Men's Gymnastic clubs, New Orleans, and in Masonry was a Knight Templar and also a Shriner. He found his chief recreation in golf, hunting and fishing. He was a man with an enthusiastic spirit, of a strong determination to succeed, and the splendid success he made of his own company is a monument to his personal ability. He illustrated the finest qualities of human nature, was possessed of a genial disposition and quiet generosity, and he won the respect and affection of a great host of friends. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church. He was married Feb. 14, 1899, to Katie Fearn, daughter of William Lee Patton, of Summit, Miss. He died in New Orleans, La., Aug. 10, 1915.

FERGUSON, Josiah Bunting, soldier, musician and merchant, was born at Woodbury, Bedford co., Pa., May 9, 1836, son of John and Nancy (Knox) Ferguson. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Ferguson, who came from Ireland, and settled in Maryland. Josiah B. Ferguson received his education in the public schools of Altoona, Pa., and in 1862 he enlisted in company K, 147th Pennsylvania Vol. Inf., a month later becoming first lieutenant. Subsequently he was promoted major in the 206th Pennsylvania, with which he served until the close of the war, participating in the principal engagements and battles of the Army of the Potomac, including Gettysburg. For a period after the war he was provost marshal at Richmond. Both in his boyhood and following the war he was a teacher of music, and after leaving the army he taught music in Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska. For some years he was associated in convention work with George F. Root, P. P. Bliss, H. H. Palmer and W. A. Ogden, who were among the best and most popular vocalists and authors of that time. In 1880 he engaged in the piano and music business at Creston, Ia., and in 1890 entered into a like business at Lincoln, Neb. There he became prominent, not only in musical circles, but in civic and municipal, church and religious welfare work. He served as a member of the school board and was for years an official of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church. He was president of the Pennsylvania Association of Veterans of the Civil War; president of the Lincoln camp of Gideons, and member of the Grand Army of the Republic. A sound, well-balanced, energetic man of business, he was also ever mindful of those higher interests which build up a community and make it enduring. He was married in Armstrong co., Pa., Dec. 20, 1855, to Caroline, daughter of Jacob Woods of Kittaning, Pa.; she survives him, with two children: Dr. Joel W., of St. Joseph, Mo., and Jennie, widow of O. A. Elliott, of Lincoln. He died at Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 6, 1911.

MERSEREAU, John Daniel, lumberman, was born at Portville, N. Y., June 20, 1854, son of Samuel John Mills and Esther Caroline (Butts) Mersereau. His father was a lumberman. He received his preliminary education in the public schools and at Williston Seminary, subsequently spending a year at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. Soon after leaving the latter institution he went to Manistique, Mich., where he began his business career in the service of the Chicago Lumber Co., and attained a reputation as one of the leading lumber manufacturers of the state. In 1897 he removed to Highland Park, Ill., later becoming the owner and operator of the Highland Park Electric Light Co., retiring from active business in 1901. He then took up his residence at Pasadena, Cal., where, during 1908-11, he was a member of the city council. He was also a member of the Municipal Underground Conduit Association. He was past secretary and treasurer of the California chapter, Society of Colonial Wars, member of the Mayflower Society, Sons of the Revolution, Colonial Governors, and Sigma Delta Chi fraternity. He was a member of the building committee of the Pasadena Presbyterian Church, of which he was a ruling elder; was active in the affairs of the Christian Endeavor Society, local, state and national, and was likewise a member of the building committee of the Pasadena Young Men's Christian Association. His citizenship was of the highest type; unostentatious, his personality was impressive and his influence wide. The recognition of his integrity, of his rectitude of life, of his ever present sense of justice and honor, was universal, and he was held by all classes in the highest regard and affection. He was married at Ann Arbor, Mich., June 20, 1883, to Nellie May, daughter of Charles D. Colman, a lawyer, of Ann Arbor, Mich., by whom he is survived with one daughter, Irene, wife of Robert W. Poindexter, Jr., Los Angeles. He died at Pasadena, Cal., June 29, 1915.

CLAYTON, Powell, soldier, statesman, diplomat and eighth governor of Arkansas (1868-71), was born at Bethel, Delaware co., Pa., Aug. 7, 1833, son of John and Ann (Clark) Clayton, grandson of Powell and Sara (Faulk) Clayton, and a descendant of William Clayton, who came from England with William Penn in 1682 and settled in Pennsylvania. His maternal grandfather was Capt. George Clark, an officer of the British Colonial army. He received his education in the public schools and at the Bristol (Pa.) Military College, where he took a course in civil engineering, finishing in that branch under Prof. Sudler at Wilmington, Del. He removed to Kansas in 1855 and two years later was chosen city civil engineer of Leavenworth. At the outbreak of the civil war he raised a company and entered the federal service as captain of company E, 1st Kansas volunteer infantry. In February, 1862, he was promoted lieutenant colonel of the 5th Kansas volunteer cavalry and was made colonel of that regiment the following month. In May, 1863, he commanded a successful expedition from Helena, Ark., to the White River to break up a guerilla band and destroy Confederate stores. In October of the same year, while in command at Pine Bluff, Ark., his forces, consisting of 600 cavalry troops, were attacked by the Confederate Maj. Gen. Marmaduke, with more than 4,000 men of all arms. After a severe conflict of five hours Marmaduke was repulsed with heavy losses. Upon the recommendation of Gen. Steele he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers in 1864. At the close of the war he was in command of the cavalry division of the 7th army corps, being honorably mustered out of the service in August, 1865. He then became a resident of Pine Bluff, Ark., where he began his long and successful political career. He was elected governor of Arkansas in 1868, retiring from office in 1871, and in the latter year he was elected U. S. senator, serving until 1877. In 1882 he moved from his home in Little Rock to Eureka Springs, Ark., and built the Eureka Springs Railway, of which he was president and manager until 1897. During his residence at Eureka Springs he was also president of the Eureka Improvement Co. While in the senate he introduced a bill demanding the incorporation of corporations engaged in interstate commerce, which, however, failed to become a law. For over forty years he was the Arkansas member of the Republican national committee, and in 1897 he was appointed by Pres. McKinley as minister to Mexico. When the Mexican mission was raised to an embassy in 1899 he was made the first ambassador, serving until his voluntary retirement in 1905, at which time he renounced the majority of his political and business activities and took up his residence in Washington, D. C. It was through his negotiations as ambassador that the claims of the Catholic Church of California against the Mexican government were laid before The Hague tribunal and amicably adjusted. This was the first case to come before this tribunal in which the United States was interested. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. Gen. Clayton was one of those men who had potent influence in shaping the destiny of the nation. His high standard of honor and integrity, his sound judgment and unfailing common sense, were so recognized that he was called upon to fill various position of great responsibility. His ready wit and keen sense of humor helped him over many difficult situations. To those whom he honored with his friendship he was always loyal; to all courteous and gentle. He was married Dec. 14, 1865, to Adeline, daughter of John C. McGraw, of Helena, Ark. She survived him, with four children: Capt. Powell, U. S. A.,; Lucy, wife of Maj. Samuel C. Jones, U. S. A.; Charlotte, wife of Baron Ludovic Moncheur, a Belgian diplomat, and Kathleen, wife of Arthur Grant-Duff, Esq., an English diplomat. He died in Washington, D. C., Aug. 25, 1914, and is buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington. Portrait opposite page 261.

BENJAMIN, David Marcellus, lumber merchant, was born at Livermore, Me., July 28, 1834, son of David and Catherine (Chase) Benjamin, and a descendant of John Benjamin, who came to this country from England on the ship Leon and settled at Livermore, Me., in 1632. His grandfather, John Benjamin, fought with distinction in the revolutionary war, leaving the army as a lieutenant. David M. Benjamin received his early education in the district school of his native town, and later attended college at Farmington, Westbrook and Litchfield consecutively, graduating from the latter in 1852. When twenty-four years of age he engaged in the lumber business in the woods on the Penobscot river, Me. In 1862 he removed to Muskegon, Mich., and entered into a partnership with O. P. Pillsbury and Daniel W. Bradley, under the firm name of O. P. Pillsbury & Co., the company conducting an extensive lumber business until 1890. In 1869 he removed with his family to Big Rapids, and thence in 1870 to Grand Rapids, where he resided until his removal to Milwaukee. He soon became a prominent factor, both socially and financially. That he possessed a thorough appreciation of art, the style of the achitecture of his residence and office building in Milwaukee testifies. He was a man of very engaging qualities, liberal, frank and courteous to all with whom he came in contact. He was a generous supporter of every new enterprise tending to advance the interests of Milwaukee. In politics he was non-partisan. He was married June 16, 1869, to Annie Louise, daughter of Andrew J. Fitz, of Portsmouth, N. H., and they had two

David M. Benjamin

JAMES T. WHITE & CO.

H. F. Sinclair.

children: Frederick Washburn and Catherine Chase Benjamin. Mr. Benjamin died in Milwaukee, Wis., May 30, 1892.

SINCLAIR, Dohrman James, banker, capitalist and philanthropist, was born at Erie, Pa., July 29, 1860, son of Thomas and Kate (Dohrman) Sinclair. His maternal great-grandfather, Arnold Henry Dohrman, received a grant of land from congress in 1787 for his "eminent services" in the revolutionary war, the grant reading that "Mr. Dohrman's own house was frequently the asylum of whole crews of captive American seamen, who were fed, clothed and relieved in sickness through his benevolence." Our subject's father, a native of Carrollton, O., was a druggist, who, after a brief residence at Erie, Pa., moved with his family to Steubenville, O. Dohrman J. Sinclair received his education in the public schools. At the age of fourteen he entered the private banking house of his uncle, Horatio G. Garrett. He also studied law in order that he might be guided in all legal questions pertaining to the banking system. For thirty-five years he was the dominant factor in the affairs of the Union Deposit Bank, and the day following his death the splendid banking room of the Union Savings Bank & Trust Company, in the new ten-story Sinclair building, a monument to his memory, foresight and progressiveness, was to have been opened to the public. He was an active member of the board of trade, and induced numerous industries to locate in Steubenville, such as the La Belle Iron Works, in which he had long been a director, and the Pope tin plant. He built roads, bridges and street car lines, and was president of the Union Cemetery Association and the Steubenville Pottery. A moving spirit in the campaign to build the $150,000 Ohio Valley Hospital, he was also a regular contributor to the Tuskegee Institute, a trustee in the Congregational church, and his large church benevolences were bestowed without regard to creed or color. He served as president of the city council and, as a member of the water-works board, was responsible for many substantial public improvements, including the new filtration plant. He possesed those peculiar talents that make leaders of men, and took an active interest in everything pertaining to civic and municipal welfare. His wise counsel and sound advice were eagerly sought, and his annual Christmas donation to more than a hundred families was for thirty years conducted anonymously. He was a man of noble physique; possessed a charm of manner that won young and old alike, and his domestic life was essentially ideal. Mr. Sinclair was married Nov. 19, 1884, to Mary, daughter of William B. Donaldson, of Steubenville, O., and had five children: Marie, wife of Harry Fay Grant; Wilma, wife of Garrett B. LeVan; Frank Dohrman, Katherine and Dohrman J. Sinclair, Jr. Mr. Sinclair was instantly killed by a railway train at Steubenville, O., Aug. 6, 1915.

FARRAR, Geraldine, singer, was born at Melrose, Mass., Feb. 28, 1882, daughter of Sidney and Henriette (Barnes) Farrar. Her voice and talent early attracted much attention from those who had the opportunity to hear her sing, and Mme. Melba was so struck with the promise of the young singer that she enthusiastically advised her to adopt an operatic career. She first studied singing with Mme. J. H. Long in Boston and then went to Paris, where she studied under de Trabadello. From Paris she went to Berlin, and it was there that the foundation of her great success was laid. Indeed she was the first American artist to make a pronounced personal success in Germany, and so closely did she become identified with operatic affairs in Berlin that German opera-goers have been disposed to claim her as their very own. Her success in Berlin and Monte Carlo pointed the way for her to the Metropolitan Opera House of New York, where she appeared in the season of 1906–07. She was one of the youngest artists, and perhaps the youngest American artist, who had ever been selected to fill leading rôles with that most exacting organization, and her youth, beauty, personal magnetism, histrionic ability, and her fresh, clear, warm-toned voice created an immediate sensation even in a city which has been spoiled for generations by the cream of the world's greatest operatic artists. "The warmth and the charm, the eagerness and the placidity of youth are in her," said a writer. "She has unmistakable histrionic aptitude and ambition. She is the talented operatic actress as scarcely an opera singer of two generations has been, and she has cultivated these innate qualities. Her voice is the voice of a dramatic singer, rich in variety of tone and coloring, potent with emotion. Some of her tones, tried by the standard of pure song, are full, smooth, warm and vibrant, of genuine beauty, thrilling qualities and youthful freshness." As Juliette and as the Marguerites of Berloiz and Gounod she captivated the hearts of her audience by the charm of her song, action and personality, but it was in the title rôle of Puccini's "Madam Butterfly" that she came unmistakably into her own as one of the greatest singing actresses of modern times. She has made this part so thoroughly hers, has endowed it with so much that is characteristic of herself, that Madam Butterfly and Farrar are about as synonymous as Tamagno and Otello. So remarkable indeed is her impersonation of Long's pathetic little heroine that the public was coming to accept her as a singer of one part much as they have accepted Calve and Carmen. And this, notwithstanding her notable interpretation of such rôles as Tosca and Mimi. This impression was rudely interrupted in the season of 1914–15 when Miss Farrar created what is perhaps the greatest furore of her career in Carmen. Perhaps no part in the operatic repertoire has proved the grave of so many ambitions as that of Merimee's wayward heroine, and Miss Farrar's courage in undertaking the part was equalled only by her great triumph before a skeptical and critical public with whom it had become almost a matter of faith that the last great Carmen had disappeared for all time when Calve retired. There has been talk of Miss Farrar's appearance in the near future as Isolde, and nobody familiar with her great talent and her remarkable development can doubt her ability to wear with distinction the mantle of Turnena, Lehmann and Fremstad. But even if the opera-going public is never to experience the pleasure of hearing her impersonate the tempestuous Irish princess, it will still have two imperishable memories in her Cio-Cio-San and Carmen. It is remarkable that an artist of such youth should have attained an eminence so high and so firmly founded, and be included without question in the small and select comity of the world's greatest singers. That she should be so recognized both at home and abroad is not only a personal triumph for her, but is a triumph for her country. It is a refutation of the obstinate tradition that Americans lack the temperament necessary to great artistic achievements, and it is a happy vogury of the day when the wealth of artistic talent lying fallow in this country will be developed to fruition

Apart from her operatic triumphs, Miss Farrar has made a pronounced success on the concert stage, and at the end of the Metropolitan season of 1914–15, it was announced that she would henceforth be under independent management, devoting much of her time to concert work. Her connection with the Metropolitan Opera House, however, will still continue.

BROWN, Philip Sheridan, Jr., insurance and investment broker, was born in Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 25, 1866, son of Philip Shelby and Julia A. (Shaffer) Brown. His first paternal American ancestor was Jack Jacob Brown, who came to this country from England and settled in Maryland in 1745; from him the line is traced through his son Jack; his son Jacob and the latter's wife, Elizabeth Ulrich, and their son Henry and his wife Salome Shelly who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. Philip S. Brown, Jr., attended the ward schools and was graduated at the high school of his native city in 1883. He at once entered the fire insurance business as local agent, and has remained continuously in that connection, with various extensions of the field of insurance and property investment, until his present firm (Brown, Mann & Barnum, organized in 1905) is known throughout the country as one of the strongest and most successful institutions of that character in Missouri. His knowledge of the fundamental principles of scientific fire, surety and liability underwriting, has been recognized by the leaders in the insurance business throughout the middle west. Before he had reached his majority Mr. Brown was an earnest student of municipal government, and upon coming of age allied himself with the Republican party. He served as a member of the city council (lower house), in 1894–96, and (upper house) in 1896–1900. Throughout the great constructive period of the city (1904–08) he was a member of the Board of Public Works and Water Commissioners. During the terms in city council the justly far-famed park and boulevard system of Kansas City, was first laid out, the ground condemned and construction work begun. As chairman of the committee on parks and public grounds, he worked incessantly for the consummation of these improvements. He was an early advocate of small parks for children's play-grounds. In 1900–06 he was a member of the executive committee of the State Republican Committee of Missouri and was chairman of the 5th congressional district and Jackson county committees during the presidential campaign of 1904–06, and thereafter. He is a life member of the B. P. O. E., and a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City. Since early manhood he has been a communicant of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Brown finds his recreation in his home and library, is a firm believer in systematic and organized reading, preferring the companionship of books and close friends to the less satisfying sphere of enlarged social and public activities. He was married Aug. 13, 1908, to Edith A., daughter of Samuel Wolf, of Kansas City, Mo.

SMITH, Edward Iüngerich, banker and capitalist, was born at Darby, Delaware co., Pa., Dec. 3, 1855, son of Charles and Katharine (Iüngerich) Smith. His father was a successful banker and stock broker of Philadelphia. He was educated in private Quaker schools in Philadelphia, including the celebrated school of Dr. Farries, later entering Yale University, but illness prevented him from graduating. He began his business career in 1877 as an associate in the banking and brokerage firm of Iüngerich & Smith, in which his father and an uncle were the chief partners. In 1878 the firm was changed to Charles Smith & Sons Co. He remained with this concern until 1901, when impaired health obliged him to retire temporarily from active business. During 1904–06 he was senior member of the firm of Smith & Gowan. He then became connected with the firm of Smith, Lee & Co., and his last active business affiliation was as senior partner of the firm of Edward I. Smith & Son, which he organized in 1910, and from which he retired in 1912. He had been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for almost a quarter of a century, and he also had a seat in the New York Stock Exchange. He participated in many notable market movements, including that in Reading in 1906. Perhaps the most remarkable incident in his career, however, was his activity in Lehigh Coal & Navigation shares in 1905, when the stock reached the highest price in its history because he had successfully undertaken to market 60,000 shares. Through his energy and exertions this company is now regarded as a leader in the anthracite field of Pennsylvania. He had a fine sense of civic duty, and in the Pittsburgh riots of 1878 served as aide-de-camp with rank of captain on the staff of Maj. E. Wallace Mathews. He was a trustee of Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia; vice-president and treasurer, also a life member of the Union League; director of the Racquet Club, and a member of the Merion Cricket, Germantown Cricket, Philadelphia Cricket, Philadelphia Country, Penn, Art, Downtown and Bachelors' Barge clubs, Philadelphia. He had formerly been a director of the National Bank of Northern Liberties and of the County Fire Insurance Co. His dominating personal characteristics were his great generosity and his cheerful optimism. There never was a truer, more loyal or more helpful friend. Broad-minded and openhearted, he was ever a scholarly, delightful companion. He was married Dec. 1, 1880, to Mary Eleanor, daughter of Thomas J. Diehl, of Philadelphia; she survives him, with one child: Edward Iüngerich Smith. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 8, 1912.

SLOCUM, Charles Elihu, physician and banker, was born at Northville, Fulton co., N. Y., Dec. 30, 1841, son of Caleb Wright and Elizabeth (Bass) Slocum, and ninth in descent from Anthony Slocombe, a colonist from near Taunton, Somerset, England, and an original purchaser, in 1637, of the present site of Taunton, Mass., which he helped to found. Dr. Slocum was educated in the schools of his native town and Poughkeepsie, and at Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, and later taught in public and private schools and in teachers' institutes. While teaching at Albion, Mich., in 1865, he began the study of medicine with Willoughby O'Donoughue, an ex-army surgeon, and later attended the medical department of the University of Michigan, the Detroit Medical College, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, where he was graduated M.D. in 1869. He at once formed a partnership with his brother, Dr. John Caleb Slocum, in Shelbyville, Ind., but in 1871, removed to Defiance, O. He passed parts of several years in post-graduate studies, again receiving the degree of M.D. from Jefferson College, Philadelphia, in 1876; and that of Ph.D. in course from the University of Pennsylvania, in 1877. His practice was general, including delicate work in specialties as well as capital surgical operations. He was at one time president of the Defiance County Medical Society,

GERALDINE FARRAR
SINGER

PHILIP S. BROWN, JR.
INSURANCE

EDWARD I. SMITH
BROKER

CHARLES E. SLOCUM
PHYSICIAN

Geo. Beyer

vice-president of the district society, and a member of the Ohio State Medical Society since 1874. In 1875 he was chosen delegate from the state society to the American Medical Association. He was a member of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, American Microscopical Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, and the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and was a charter member of the Ohio State Academy of Science. For several years he served as U. S. examining surgeon for pensions, as railway surgeon, and as examiner for numerous insurance and other companies, and was for an extended period professor of psychology and ethics in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Cleveland, O. In 1882 he published a "History of the Slocums, Slocumbs and Slocombs of America, Genealogical and Biographical; Embracing Eleven Generations from 1637 to 1881," etc., etc., a model book of its class; he also wrote a history of the Maumee valley basin. Dr. Slocum was chosen a director of the Defiance National Bank in 1874, and upon its reorganization as the First National Bank, became director and vice-president. He was a heavy stockholder of the Defiance Savings Bank, and after its consolidation in 1881 with the Merchants' National Bank was a director, and part of the time vice-president and acting president of the latter. He was also interested in several of the principal manufactories of his city. In 1894 he presented a library building to the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O. His private library of nearly 10,000 volumes was open at all times to the people of Defiance, and when the new public library was built there a large space was set apart for the "Charles E. Slocum Reference Library," containing 3,000 volumes. Later this collection was removed to Defiance College. In 1910 he removed to Toledo, O., where he resided until his death. He was a life member of the Maumee Valley Pioneer and Historical Association, the Ohio State Archaeological Society, and the Old Colony Historical Society of Taunton, Mass., and a member of Fort Defiance Lodge, F. and A. M., of Toledo Commandery, No. 7, and Toledo Consistory of the Scottish Rite body. Dr. Slocum was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a trustee of Ohio Wesleyan University. He was married in 1900 to Dr. Isabel Sophia Craver, of Toledo. He died in Toledo, O., June 7, 1915.

BEYER, George, banker, was born at Wingerode, Germany, Oct. 23, 1844, son of Christopher and Catherine (Stitz) Beyer. His father came to America in 1856 and settled at Oconto, Wis., the family following later in that year, and locating for a brief period in Milwaukee, Wis. He was educated in the schools of his native country and Oconto, Wis., and upon the death of his father, shortly after his arrival in the United States, he became a tobacco stripper in a Milwaukee cigar factory. In 1857-62 he worked in the Hubbel & Jones saw mill, at Oconto, and later for W. M. Whitcomb. He attended Bryant & Stratton Commercial College, Chicago, in 1862, after which he became an assistant in the office of the county treasurer, and also served as deputy county clerk and deputy register of deeds at Oconto. In 1864 he enlisted in Company H, 39th Wis. volunteer infantry; was elected second lieutenant, and served on guard duty at Memphis, Tenn. Returning to Oconto he became bookkeeper in the mercantile house of Whitcomb & Ideson. In 1867 purchased a shingle mill on the Pensaukee river. After meeting with various reverses he discontinued that business and rented a city pier at Oconto, later engaging in the insurance business. In 1878 he was elected county treasurer, and was re-elected in 1880, at the end of which term he began dealing in timber lands throughout Wisconsin. He has been president of the Oconto National Bank since its organization in 1886, and he was a dominant factor in the organization of the Farmers Bank of Oconto in 1911. He has likewise been conspicuous as a realty operator, and was the owner of the Hotel Beyer. He is past exalted ruler of Oconto lodge Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and a member also of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was married March 12, 1873, to Fannie, daughter of Mr. Page, of Oconto, formerly of Fond du Lac, Wis. They have one child: Mildred, wife of Frank Lingelbach, of Oconto.

CARPENTER, Samuel Barstow, clergyman, was born in Detroit, Mich., June 15, 1851, son of William N. and Amanda (Gibbs) Carpenter. His father was a prominent banker. Samuel Barstow Carpenter received his preliminary education in the public schools of Detroit, and was graduated A.B. at Trinity College in 1873, subsequently receiving the degree A.M. He continued his studies at the University of Göttingen, Germany, and was graduated at Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn., in 1876. He was ordained deacon and priest in the Protestant Episcopal church by Bishop Samuel A. McCoskry, and served four years as assistant at St. John's Church, Detroit. During the ensuing four years he was rector at Sanford, Fla. In 1885 he was appointed archdeacon of Southern Florida by the Rt. Rev. John Freeman Young, bishop of Florida, and continued nine years in that capacity. In the latter office he performed a noble service to his church, making long and difficult journeys and establishing many missions. In 1894 he went to Augusta, Ga., as rector of the Church of the Atonement, remaining nearly eighteen years in that relation, at the end of which time he was obliged to resign because of impaired health. At the time of his death he was a member of the standing committee and an examining chaplain of the diocese of Georgia. A man of wide and deep learning and a priest of real piety, no man was more revered than he in either the diocese or the community. He was a devoted pastor and most conscientious and helpful in his ministrations to the sick and poor. His library, which he had collected with discrimination, contained many rare volumes. Cultured and courteous, gracious and dignified in manner, he endeared himself to all who came within the sphere of his influence. He was an eloquent speaker and left a devout impression upon all seeking after the truth and ready to follow where it might lead. He was married at Augusta, Ga., Feb. 13, 1890, to Ruth Berrien, daughter of Col. Chas. C. Jones, the noted author and historian of Georgia; she survives him, with three children: Eva Berrien, Josephine Clarence and Charles C. J. Carpenter. He died at his home in Summerville, Augusta, Ga., May 26, 1912. Portrait opposite page 266.

SHATTUCK, Samuel Winthrop, lawyer, was born in Boston, Mass., May 14, 1866, son of Samuel W. and Sarah (George) Shattuck. The first of the family in America was William Shattuck, who came from England in 1640 and settled in New England. In 1876 he removed with his parents to Sedgwick, Kan., where he attended the village school. He was graduated at the Kansas University in 1887 with the degree of A.B., subsequently receiving the degree of LL.B. from the same institution. In 1888 he entered the law office of Dale & Wall as a student, and on May 2, 1889, he was admitted to practice in Wichita. He was admitted to the bar of the U. S. district and the U. S. circuit courts of Kansas in 1896, and in the supreme court of the United States in 1900. In 1891 he established an office of his own at Wichita, specializing in corporation law, and continued in active practice until the close of his life. His pleadings in cases and his briefs were models of neatness and clearness, grammatically constructed and forcibly stated. In 1911 he was successful in securing a change in the ruling of a tax title case, which ruling has been followed ever since. At the time of his death one of his contemporaries said of him: "The indefatigable industry and zeal of Mr. Shattuck in trials, both in the lower courts and in the appellate courts, was such as to attract attention and command the respect, if not the admiration, of his opponents, and will be remembered by the bar of Sedgwick county long after other lawyers of prominence and good standing shall have been forgotten and their names elude the grasp of memory." Aside from his professional activities, at the time of his death Mr. Shattuck was secretary of the Shattuck-George Iron Co. He was also a member of the Commercial Law League of American and the Wichita and Country clubs of Wichita. In politics he was a Republican. His dominating characteristics were industry, economy, sobriety, thoroughness and a desire to improve in his own labor, and he was conceded by his fellow attorneys to be an authority on the technicalities and finer points of the law. He was married June 4, 1901, to Mabel, daughter of George W. Larimer, a merchant of Wichita. He died in Chicago, Ill., June 5, 1915.

ENSIGN, Moses, manufacturer and agriculturist, was born at Simsbury, Conn., Mar 2, 1794, son of Isaac and Lurannah (Pettibone) Ensign. His earliest paternal American ancestor was James Ensign, who came from England prior to 1634, located first at Cambridge, Mass., and later with Hooker became one of the founders of Hartford, Conn. From him the line of descent is traced through his son David and his wife Mehitable Gunn; their son Thomas and his wife Hannah Shepard, and their son Moses and his wife Love Andrews, who were the grandparents of Moses Ensign. James Ensign (I) was an original member of the First Church, Hartford, also of the Second Church, and held numerous town offices, including that of constable. David (2) was a miller of West Hartford, and an original member of the First Church, West Hartford. Issac Ensign, father of the subject, was a blacksmith of Simsbury, that town having given him a parcel of land as an inducement to follow his trade there; he was an active patriot during the war of the revolution, but because of lameness was not in the service. Moses Ensign was educated in the public schools of Simsbury, where he became a farmer, and later a manufacturer of tinware. His political affiliation was with the Democratic party, and he served the town as clerk and treasurer and represented it for two terms in the general assembly. He was also a justice of the peace, and served as captain of the Simsbury company of the Connecticut militia. In religion he was a Congregationalist. He was a man of matchless courage. Positive in his convictions, he was bold in their advocacy. Whether engaged in preserving his own business interests or working for the uplift of the community in which he lived, he was always the same fearless, intrepid leader. In private life he was hearty and sincere, and was noted far and wide for his sterling integrity. He was married (1) Sept. 11, 1816, to Martha Tuller, daughter of Elijah Whiting, of Simsbury, by whom he had six children. She died in 1853 and he was married (2) in November, 1853, to Lucy W., daughter of Moses Case, of Simsbury; she died in 1881. He died at Simsbury, Conn., June 7, 1864.

MOODY, Benjamin, physician, was born at Asylum, Bradford co., Pa., Sept. 28, 1841, son of John A. and Harriett (Dickerson) Moody. He was educated in the public schools and at Rome (N. Y.) Academy, and in 1862 enlisted in Company F, 13th Pennsylvania volunteer infantry; served during 1863 in Company C, 37th Pennsylvania volunteers, and thereafter and until the close of the war in battery F, 8th New York heavy artillery. After the war he entered the medical school at Geneva, N. Y., now a department of Syracuse University, and was graduated M.D. in 1868. He then pursued a course at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, receiving the degree of M.D. in 1869. He began the practice of his profession at Wyalusing, and in 1877 settled at Mansfield, Pa. There he practiced most successfully, winning a high position as a skillful, honorable physician and as a useful, high-minded and patriotic citizen. He was president of the Mansfield board of health; vice-president Tioga County Medical Society; president of Smythe Park Association; vice-president and director Grange National Bank of Mansfield; at various times commander of his G.A.R. post, and for years president of the board of trustees of the Mansfield State Normal School. Dr. Moody possessed the true genius for medicine, combined with an intuition and knowledge of human nature which with his unusual scientific attainments made him a leader of his profession in his county. The opinion of few was more frequently sought on matters of medical policy. His personality was compelling. He was married at Spring Hill, Pa., Sept. 28, 1871, to Adelia, daughter of Stephen Lyon, of Bradford county. Mrs. Moody, who survives her husband, is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, National Geographical Society, and for more than a quarter of a century was president of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Mansfield Methodist-Episcopal Church. There is one surviving child: Dora Hellen, wife of George Sanford Atwood, Albany, N. Y. He died at Mansfield, Pa., June 24, 1914.

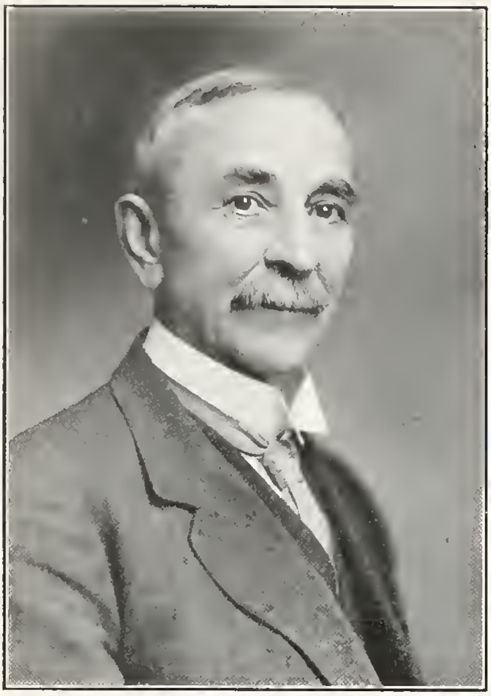
PIERCE, Oscar Hawkes, soldier and broker, was born at Charlemont, Franklin co., Mass., July 6, 1840, son of Richard and Sarah (Rudd) Pierce, and grandson of Josiah Pierce, a soldier of the war of the revolution, who participated in the battle of Bunker Hill. Richard Pierce, father of the subject, was a farmer. Oscar H. Pierce removed to Milwaukee, Wis., with his widowed mother in 1849, and received his education in the public schools of that city. In 1861 he enlisted for the civil war as corporal in Company B, 5th regiment Wis. volunteer infantry, with which he served in all the important battles and engagements of the army of the Potomac, except Gettysburg, he having been wounded in the previous battle of Chancellorsville. He was likewise wounded, also captured at Spottsylvania Court House, and spent seven months in Andersonville and Florence prisons. He was mustered out as first sergeant in

SAMUEL B. CARPENTER
CLERGYMAN

SAMUEL W. SHATTUCK
LAWYER

MOSES ENSIGN
MANUFACTURER

BENJAMIN MOODY
PHYSICIAN



OSCAR H. PIERCE
BROKER

CHARLES D. PARKER
FINANCIER

ROBERT CAREY
IRON EXPERT

JOHN GIANELLA
MANUFACTURER

August, 1865, and but for the close of the war would have received a commission as lieutenant. He then became bookkeeper for his brother, Robert W. Pierce, head of the lumber firm of R. W. Pierce & Co. After this enterprise was closed out he engaged in the real estate, insurance and loan business until 1891. In 1890 he was elected register of deeds of Milwaukee county, served two terms, and in 1895 re-engaged in his former business. He was a member of the Milwaukee Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association; president of the Milwaukee Real Estate Board, and at his death was superintendent of the Wisconsin Veterans' Home at Waupaca, Wis.; was chairman of the board of trustees and past commander of his G.A.R. post, and a member of the Masonic lodge and chapter. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. He was married Jan. 24, 1867, to Martha J., daughter of John Horning, of Milwaukee, Wis., formerly of Danville, Pa.; she died in 1905. There are two children. Marion, wife of Edward H. Wilson, Milwaukee, and Ella P., widow of Dr. David G. Hathaway, of Waufatosa. He died in Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 15, 1916.

PARKER, Charles David, financier, was born at Garden Plain, Whiteside co., Ill., July 12, 1853, son of David Howe and Elizabeth (Shurtleff) Parker. His father was for years proprietor of an old-time inn at Garden Plain and was extensively engaged in farming there. Charles David Parker was educated in the public schools, and early engaged in the raising of fine stock and in buying and selling live stock, grain and farm commodities. In 1887 he removed to Kansas City, Mo., and entered the real estate and loan business, to which he added insurance in 1893. He is now associated with his brother, Herbert, under the firm name of C. D. Parker & Co. He is vice-president of the United States Water & Steam Supply Co. While a resident of Illinois he served as member of the Garden Plain board of education, member of the board of supervisors of Whiteside county, and as president of the Whiteside County Agricultural Society. His public-spirited interest in Kansas City has found tangible proofs in his efforts for many movements for the general good; he has contributed his time money and influence to the public progress and the city's growth and substantial development. He has served as president of the Kansas City Real Estate Exchange; was formerly a director of the Provident Association; is a trustee of the Old Couple's Home, and of the Gillis Orphans' Home, known as the Children's Home, and is treasurer of the endowment funds of this institution. He was also a member of the building committee that took charge of the construction of the home for Mrs. Simeon B. Armour. He has served as president of the Implement, Vehicle & Hardware Club and the Commercial Club; is a 32nd degree Mason, and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Archaeological Society, and the Blue Hills, Hill Crest Golf and the Midday clubs. He finds his chief recreation in playing golf and fishing. He was married Jan. 6, 1876, to Amanda, daughter of Peter Sutherland, of Fulton, Ill.; she died Aug. 20, 1913. They had one child, Carl Sutherland Parker (deceased).

CAREY, Robert, iron and steel executive and transportation expert, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 10, 1862, son of Frank and Margaret Thompson (Gillingham) Carey, grandson of Robert and Rachel Stryker (McGlue) Carey, great-grandson of Frank Carey, and great-grandson of Robert Carey, who came from England in the eighteenth century and settled in New York city. His grandfather was a saddler of Philadelphia, who received several medals from Franklin Institute for the excellence of his product. Our subject was educated at Ludwick Institute, Philadelphia, and at the age of nineteen he began his business career with John Earnshaw, a ship broker of Philadelphia, subsequently entering the service of the Earnline Steamship Co. He then took a position with the Juragua Iron Co., with mines in Cuba, a subsidiary of the Bethlehem Steel Co., since 1903, in which year the offices of the company were removed from Philadelphia to Bethlehem. In 1908 he was appointed purchasing agent of the Juragua Iron Co., and continued in that capacity until his death. He was regarded as an expert in handling the transportation of ores from Cuban mines to the United States. In 1912 the Bethlehem Steel Co. purchased 100,000,000 tons of ore in Chile, and he was detailed to go to England and negotiate for the transportation of this ore. He was esquire of his lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and was a member of the Knights of Pythias, being the first recorder of the grand lodge tribunal for several years. In politics he was a republican and his religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. Always courteous, he possessed a striking dignity of bearing, and was noted for his jovial disposition. The charm of his personality was felt not only among his fellow members of the fraternal organizations with which he was allied, but by all who knew him. He was ever honest, straightforward and kind. Mr. Carey was married in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 31, 1912, to Mereina Ellen, daughter of George R. Herstine, of South Bethlehem, Pa., and died at South Bethlehem, Pa., Mar. 29, 1913.

GIANELLA, (Giovanni) John, restaurateur and manufacturer, was born in Dalpe, Canton Ticino, Switzerland, Jan. 14, 1838, son of Giovanni and Ursula (Sartori) Gianella. His father was mayor of Dalpe for a quarter of a century. He was educated in the schools of his native country, and at the College Poleggio, and at sixteen he was a linguist of ability, speaking Italian, French, German and English. In 1856 he went to Rome, where he entered a mercantile house in the capacity of interpreter. Subsequently he entered the service of his uncle, Tomaso Sartori, a furniture manufacturer. In 1866 he was induced by the Rev. Joseph Fransioli, the well-known Brooklyn priest, to come to America. He accordingly settled in New York city, where he purchased the restaurant business of a brother of the clergyman, and for twenty years continued it at a location opposite the old Produce Exchange. Later, during 1886-91, he was an active partner in the ink manufacturing business of Charles M. Higgins & Co., the senior partner being his brother-in-law. He was instrumental in building the first factory for the firm, located in Brooklyn. Subsequently, as his health became impaired, he retired to a silent partnership in the firm. He, together with the caterer, Delmonico, Alessandro Fillipini, Frank Gianella and others, founded the Swiss Benevolent Society, of which he was a leading member for about thirty-five years. While he was actively engaged in carrying on private business enterprises, he early gained the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He was the ideal honest man and model citizen, always loyal to the country of his adoption. He left to those who loved him the memory of a stainless character, and an example in conduct worthy of imitation in every walk of life. He was twice married, (1) in 1870, to Angela Snyder, who died in 1872, and (2) in 1884, to Marguerite, daughter of Dennis Higgins of Mohill, Ireland, who survives him with three children by the second union: John, chemical engineer for Charles M. Higgins & Co.; Geralda, and Percy Gianella, mechanical engineer. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 16, 1914.

JONES, John Rice, jurist, was a native of Wales and settled in Virginia about the time of the revolutionary war. It is not known when or where he studied law, but in 1786 he began the practice of that profession in Vincennes, Northwest Territory, being the first English lawyer in Illinois and one of the ablest she ever had. He was a classical scholar, an accomplished linguist, a brilliant speaker, and a perfect master of satire and invective. He was not, like most pioneers, a hunter, but devoted his whole time to his profession and to politics. In 1786 news reached the territory that congress, by a treaty with Spain, had agreed to relinquish the free navigation of the Mississippi. This greatly incensed the people and they determined to resist it. At Vincennes Gen. George Rogers Clark enlisted a body of men known as the Wabash regiment, and by his orders all the Spanish traders in Vincennes and Illinois were despoiled of their property. In these despoliations John Rice Jones took a leading part, as commissary general of the marauders. He took part in the organization of Indiana in May, 1800, and was a member of the convention which recommended that Gen. William Henry Harrison be made governor. He was made attorney-general of the new territory, being a warm friend of Gen. Harrison. The convention had recommended that he be appointed territorial judge, and because this was not done his friendship with Harrison ceased, and he subsequently opposed him politically. Mr. Jones was secretary of the convention that met Dec. 20, 1802, to petition for a repeal or at least a restriction of the provision against slavery. Doubtless his pro-slavery attitude would account for the break between him and Gen. Harrison. He was a member of the territorial council and of its legislature several times. In December, 1806, the latter body appointed him and John Johnson to revise and codify the territorial laws, most of the work being done by him. He was defeated for congress in 1808, and a year later removed to Illinois, but in 1810 settled in what became the territory of Missouri, where he found his pro-slavery views more prevalent. He took a prominent part in the great struggle over slavery resulting in the Missouri compromise, serving as a member of the first constitutional convention. In 1820 he became one of the three judges of the supreme court, in which he served until his death. He was called the "dissenting judge," because in the 140 decisions of the first state supreme court he either did not concur or dissented in forty-three, the consequence undoubtedly of his representing the minority opinion in a very closely divided state on the great central question of the day. He had two sons, one of whom, George Wallace Jones (q.v.), became U. S. senator from Iowa. Judge Jones died in St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 1, 1824.

GHIO, James Christopher, philanthropist, was born at Monticello, Wayne co., Ky., son of John B. and Elizabeth (Garth) Ghio. His father, an emigrant refugee from the disasters following the Waterloo campaign, came to this country a poor boy in 1826, but ere his death achieved a fortune of more than a million dollars. When five years of age, James Ghio moved with his parents to St. Louis, Mo. He was educated in Christian Brothers College and St. Louis University, and completed his studies in Germany. Upon his return to St. Louis he became connected with the wholesale grocery firm of Mac Cartney & Co., and subsequently engaged in the wholesale liquor and importing business with his father, in which he was highly successful. He entered the real estate business in St. Louis when twenty-six years old, and was identified with the progress of the city and St. Louis county until 1904, when he retired, although he retained his interest in the company which bears his name. After retiring from business, Mr. Ghio turned his attention to horse-racing and other sports as a means of recreation. It was known that he would rarely wager on the result of races in which his horses had a part; he simply liked to see them win, but in later years he relinquished these pleasures, and spent his time in the pursuit of philanthropy. Though an American born, he became interested in the Italians of St. Louis, and it was his greatest pleasure to assist the needy sons of his father's native land. In his benefactions, which were constant and totaled many thousands of dollars, he was averse to publicity. Throughout his life he frequently urged his spiritual counselor to bring to him cases of want, that he might have the "pleasure" of relieving them, declaring that he wished to do good with his money while living. He was simple in his personal tastes, and he inculcated a like simplicity in his children. In consideration of his multiplied acts of charity, he was decorated, first, Cavalieri pro Ecclesia et Pontifica by Pius X; then, Commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, of which order there are but seventy-three commanders in the world; and, finally, a Knight of the King of Italy. Mr. Ghio was domestic in his disposition and habits, and loved his beautiful country home, "Tranquilla," on St. Charles Rock road, St. Louis county. He was married, July 31, 1872, to Betty, daughter of Johann Heydorn, of Hamburg, Germany, and their children were: Betty, wife of Joseph A. McMenamy; John B.; Olivia, wife of Freeland J. Dunn; and James C. Martin Ghio. Mr. Ghio died at his country home, Feb. 2, 1914.

PARKE, Benjamin, jurist, was born in the state of New Jersey, Sept. 2, 1777. He obtained a good common school education, and at the age of twenty removed to Lexington, Ky., where he studied law in the office of James Brown, ex-minister to France. In 1801 he removed to Vincennes, Ind., and continued his law practice, and was soon appointed attorney-general of the territory. He was a member of the first territorial legislature, which met in Vincennes, July 20, 1805. The legislative council elected him a delegate to congress, where he served three years, when he was appointed by Pres. Jefferson territorial judge. He served on the bench until Indiana became a state. When the settlers were menaced by the Indians, Judge Parke raised a company of dragoons and particularly distinguished himself for bravery in the bloody battle of Tippecanoe. He was promoted major, and became commander of the cavalry. Gen. Harrison said of his military ability: "He was in every respect equal to any cavalry officer of his rank that I have ever seen. As in everything else which he undertook, he made himself acquainted with the tactics of that arm, and succeeded in bringing his troops, both as regards field maneuvering and the use of the saber, to as great perfection as I have ever

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James C. Ghio

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James A. Searight

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known." He was a member of the convention that met at Corydon, June 10, 1816, to form a state constitution, and took a leading part in its deliberation. Upon the admission of Indiana into the Union, Pres. Madison appointed him U. S. district judge with circuit court powers, a position he held until his death. For several years he served as Indian agent, acquiring great influence over the Red Skins because of his knowledge of the Indian character and his patience, fortitude and bravery. He was on terms of intimacy with such distinguished people as Henry Clay, Gen. Harrison, Gov. William Hendricks, Gov. Jonathan Jennings and Judge Charles Dewey. In person he was tall and dignified, but of a delicate frame. He was a life-long student, and acquired a valuable library of both law books and standard works of history, philosophy and the classics. He was mainly instrumental in the formation of the public library in Vincennes; was a member of the first board of trustees of Vincennes University; father of the movement for the Indianapolis Law Library, and was active in organizing the Indiana Historical Society, of which he was the first president. He was conscientious, democratic, scrupulously exact in all his dealings and engagements, never failing to attend the regular sessions of his court. Parke county, Ind., perpetuates his name. He was married at Lexington, Ky., to Eliza Barton, and had two children: Sarah B., who married Abraham Hite, and Barton Parke. He died in Salem, Ind., July 12, 1835.

SEARIGHT, James Allison, banker, was born at Searights, Menallen twp., Fayette co., Pa. Sept. 13, 1836, son of William and Rachel (Brownfield) Searight, grandson of William and Jean (Ramsey) Searight, and great-grandson of William Searight, who came from the north of Ireland in 1740 and settled in Lancaster county, Pa. He was educated in the district school of his native township and at Dunlap's Creek Presbyterian Academy. He then entered the service of John T. Hogg, a banker at Brownsville, Pa., and several years later took a course at the Iron City Business College, Pittsburgh, subsequently entering Kenyon College, where he was graduated in 1863. He entered Philadelphia Divinity School in 1865, but impaired health necessitated his relinquishing theological studies. He was employed for some years thereafter in the general land office of the U. S. government, Washington, but in 1871 established a real estate and insurance agency at Uniontown, Pa. He represented some of the leading underwriting companies of Europe and the United States, and at once entered with enthusiasm into all civic and municipal matters, besides taking a keen interest in financial and industrial affairs. In 1873 he was an organizer of the People's Bank of Fayette county, of which he became cashier and, in 1889, president, retaining that office until the institution was merged with the Citizens' Title & Trust Co. He had pronounced literary talent, contributed many well-written articles to the press and was the author of a history of the "Family of Searight in America" (1893). A member of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, he was active and useful in local church and religious work, and served in many church offices. He was a life member of the Sons of the American Revolution, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, contributing liberally to the valuable works of the latter; member Fayette County Historical and Genealogical Society; first member of the Scotch-Irish Congress to be elected from southwestern Pennsylvania, and member of the Scotch-Irish Society of America. He was also a thirty-second degree Mason. Politically, he was a Jeffersonian democrat. He was the founder of the William and Thomas B. Searight lectureship on local history at Washington and Jefferson College, giving the endowment fund for that work in memory of his father and his brother, Col. Thomas B. Searight. Of a modest and retiring nature, James A. Searight was a man of sterling worth and honor, and his courage was such that the strongest could not daunt him. His life was mostly bright, and such sorrows as touched him he met in philosophic spirit and with Christian fortitude and resignation. He was unmarried. He died at Uniontown, Pa., Mar. 26, 1915.

MUNROE, James Phinney, manufacturer and author, was born at Lexington, Mass., June 3, 1862, son of James Smith and Alice Bridge (Phinney) Munroe, and a descendant of William Munro, of Inverness, Scotland, who was sent to America as a prisoner by Cromwell following the battle of Worcester, and who, after working out the cost of his passage, settled at Cambridge Farms (now Lexington), about 1652. From him and his wife, Martha George, the line is traced through their son William and his wife Mary Cutler; their son William and his wife Sarah Mason; their son William and his wife Anna Smith, and their son Jonas and his wife Abigail Cook Smith, who were the grandparents of our subject. He was educated at a private school in Lexington, at Warren Academy, Woburn, Mass., and was graduated B.S. at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1882. After graduation he became assistant secretary of the faculty of the Institute of Technology, then registrar, and was secretary of the faculty in 1883–89, when he resigned to become an active member of his father's firm, James S. Munroe & Co., dealers in patent ingrain wall papers. In 1897 he was elected treasurer of the Munroe Felt & Paper Co., of which he has also been president since 1910. This company was founded by his father in 1855 and was incorporated in 1881. It manufactures "Kraft" and other wrapping and bag papers, carpet-lining, hanging, crimp, album and various other specialties. The factory is situated at Lawrence, Mass. Mr. Munroe is a life-member and secretary of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; vice-chairman of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, with headquarters in Washington; chairman of the Massachusetts Commission for the Blind; was a member of the school committee of Lexington in 1891–94, and again in 1897–99, during the latter period serving as chairman. He was chairman of the Social Education Congress held in Boston in 1906, and was also chairman of the committee on education of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, 1912–13; president of the Lexington Historical Society, 1898; is director and treasurer of the Garland School of Homemaking; member of the advisory committee of the Boston Trade School for Girls; director of the North Bennet Street Industrial School; the national committee for the Prevention of Blindness; the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education (president 1910–11); president of the Massachusetts Reform Club, 1903–08; was a member of the board of governors of the Boston City Club for six years (second vice-president 1911–12), and is a member also of the Technology (president 1896–1904), Twentieth Century, Engineers, Eastern Yacht, Boston Press and Puddingstone clubs, the Technology Club of New York, Authors' (New York), Authors' (London), Cosmos (Washington), and honorary member of "Osiris," He was secretary of a committee appointed in 1897 by the Women's Educational Association, the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ, the Twentieth Century Club and the Municipal League (Dr. Samuel Eliot being chairman), to bring about a reorganization of the administration of the Boston public schools. This committee was active before four successive legislatures, with the result that a schoolhouse commission was created in 1901; and a few years later the school committee was reduced from twenty-four to five members. Mr. Munroe has contributed many articles to such magazines as the "Atlantic Monthly," "World's Work," "Educational Review," etc., and is the author of "The Educational Ideal" (1895); "The New England (American) Munroes" in "History of the Munros," by Alexander Mackenzie (1898); "Adventures of an Army Nurse in Two Wars" (1903); "A Sketch of the Munroe Clan" (1898); "New Demands in Education" (1912), and "The New England Conscience" (1915). During 1899–1908 he was managing editor of the "Technology Review," published by the Alumni Association of the Institute of Technology. He was married in Lexington, July 2, 1885, to Katharine Winthrop, daughter of John H. Langdon, a grain merchant of Boston, Mass., and a direct descendant of Gov. John Winthrop and Govs. Thomas and Joseph Dudley. The two surviving children of this marriage are: Katharine Langdon, wife of Frederic Lansing Day, and Elizabeth Winthrop Munroe.

TERRY, Silas Wright, naval officer, was born in Trigg county, Ky., Dec. 28, 1842, son of Abner R. and Eleanor (Dyer) Terry. He was a student at the U. S. Naval Academy in 1861, when so many midshipmen were resigning from the academy to take sides with the seceding states, and he showed remarkable strength of character by refusing to follow the parental authority which asked him to resign, and declaring that he would be loyal and true to the Union. Whatever success he may have attained in his career he attributes to this decision. He was promoted ensign Sept. 16, 1862; lieutenant Feb. 22, 1864; lieutenant-commander July 25, 1866; commander July 11, 1877; captain Jan. 9, 1893, and rear admiral Mar. 24, 1900. During the civil war he served on the Atlantic coast and for thirteen months in the Mississippi squadron on board the flagship Black Hawk. He took part in the expedition up the Red River. Adm. Porter wrote to the navy department in 1864 commenting on the brilliant conduct of Ensign S. W. Terry on the Red River expedition where, on board the transport Benefit and provided only with a twenty-four pound howitzer, he fought his way past a battery of four guns and brought to the admiral important dispatches. For this act he was advanced five points in his grade and complimented by the secretary of the navy. From May 20, 1864, until the close of the war, he was on the staff of Adm. Porter. He participated in the attacks and capture of Fort Fisher as well as Wilmington, N. C., and in the operations before Richmond. He was one of the suite accompanying Pres. Lincoln when he entered Richmond, and received the commanding generals in Jefferson Davis' residence. In November 1881, while commanding the Marion in the River Plate, South America, he was ordered to Heard's Island in latitude 53.30 south, longitude 73.30 east, to "rescue crew of barque Trinity supposed to be there," this service was successfully performed, the entire shipwrecked crew of thirty-three being saved. He was commander of the Washington navy yard in 1900–03, and of the naval station in Honolulu, H. I., 1903–04. Rear Adm. Terry's naval career is interesting in the fact that it includes service in the old-time sailing vessel, the combined sail and steam vessel, the steel cruiser, and the modern battleship, having commanded the sloops Portsmouth and Jamestown, built in the forties, the sail and steam corvette Marion, the steel cruiser Newark, and the battleship Iowa, the latter on her interesting voyage in company with the Oregon from New York through the straits of Magellan around Puget sound. He was married Oct. 14, 1873, to Louisa G., daughter of Judge J. Thomas Mason of Annapolis, Md., and had one son and one daughter. He was retired by operation of law on reaching the age of sixty-two, in 1904, and died in Washington, D. C. Feb. 9, 1911.

DYSART, Robert, certified public accountant, was born at Cocaigne, N. B., Canada, Jan. 21, 1872, son of Andrew Knox and Etta Miriam (Cutler) Dysart. His education in the public schools was supplemented by graduate courses taken in accountancy, commerce, economics and finance at the University of St. Joseph's College. Prior to his collegiate work he attended the Royal Military School at Fredericton, Canada. Shortly after graduation he decided upon public accountancy as a career and entered the offices of Andrew Stewart, C. P. A., of Boston, Mass., where he remained for three years, in close touch with the exceptional range of opportunities afforded for the acquisition of that breadth of experience and soundness of training so essential to the success of the consulting accountant of the present day. He opened offices of his own in Boston, Mass., in 1900 and has acquired a large practice, being the auditor and financial adviser for upwards of $250,000,000 of vested capital, and in addition to the general practice of accountancy, including periodical and special investigations and audits for bankers, manufacturers, merchants, receivers, municipalities and trustees in probate, bankruptcy and estate affairs; he is also extensively engaged, with the aid of a permanent staff of assistants, on constructive and cost accounting, numbering among his clients many of the largest manufacturing, trading and textile corporations in the country. Mr. Dysart is a member of the American Academy of Political Science, the American Mathematical Sociey, the Bostonian Society, the Copley Society, the St. John Gun, Green Mountain, Boston City, Canadian, Clover and Economic clubs, and is a fellow of the American Institute of Accountants, and of the Society of Certified Public Accountants, of Massachusetts. He received the degree of Master of Commercial Science in 1914, and he is trustee of the board of statistics, Boston. Although a naturalized citizen of the United States, he still retains an active interest in his old home in New Brunswick, invariably spending his vacations at Cocaigne, the family seat to which he succeeded in 1912. He is unmarried.

SATTERLEE, Churchill, clergyman, was born at New Hamburg, N. Y., Apr. 27, 1867, son of Henry Yates and Jane Lawrence (Churchill) Satterlee. The Satterlee family originally came from the parish of Sotterley, Suffolk, England, in 1665, being descended from Benedict Satterlee, vicar of the parish of St. Ide, near Exeter, Devonshire. At the time of the colonial wars a Benedict Satterlee was lieutenant of a Connecticut company, and was killed in the massacre of Wyoming during the revolutionary war; he was the great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch; from him and his wife Elizabeth Crary the line of descent is

JAMES P. MUNROE
MANUFACTURER

SILAS W. TERRY
NAVAL OFFICER

ROBERT DYSART
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

CHURCHILL SATTERLEE
CLERGYMAN

James W Noel

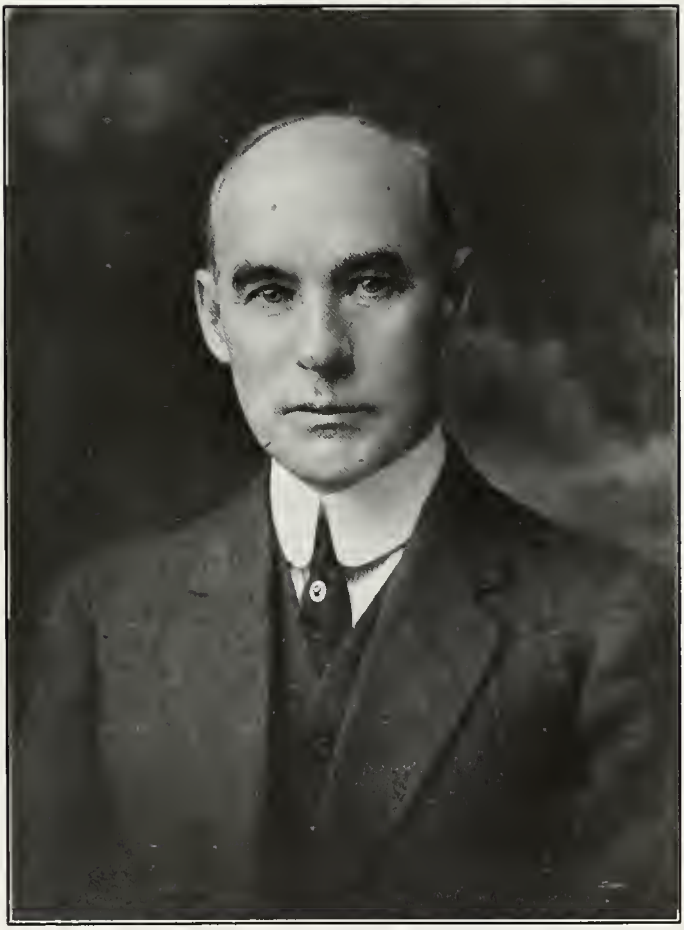
traced through their son Samuel and his wife Prudence Rathbone; their son Edward Rathbone and his wife Mary Lansing, and their son Edward and his wife Jane Anna Yates, who were the grandparents of Churchill Satterlee. His father, Henry Yates Satterlee (q.v.), was the first bishop of Washington and the 180th in succession in the American Episcopate. The son was educated at home until twelve years of age, and then entered St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. He was graduated at Columbia University with the degree of A.B. in 1890, and at the General Technology Seminary, New York, in 1894. His first pastorate was at Lake Placid, N. Y., in 1893, after which he became assistant to Dr. Battershall at St. Peter's Church, Albany, N. Y. During 1894–1901 he served as rector of Grace Church, Morgantown, N. C., and in the latter year became rector of Trinity Church, Columbia, S. C., where he continued until his death. Mr. Satterlee was a man of broad sympathies, an indomitable worker—and with a keen insight into human nature—one who loved humanity and gave himself ungrudgingly for its uplifting. He was a member of the B. P. O. E. and of the Columbia Club, and found his favorite recreation in outdoor life. He was twice married: (1) in 1893, to Marguerite, daughter of Pierre Humbert, of New York city; she died in 1894, and he was married (2) Nov. 9th, 1898, to Helen Stuyvesant, daughter of George Winthrop Folsom (q. v.), of New York. His children are : Henry Yates, Etheldred Frances and Churchill Satterlee. He died at Columbia, S. C., Feb. 16, 1904.

NOEL, James William, lawyer, was born in Melmore, O., Nov. 24, 1867, son of William Percival and Caroline (Graves) Noel, grandson of Albert Noel, and a descendant of Loftus Noel, a native of Gloucester, Eng., who came to this country in the seventeenth century, and was one of the pioneer settlers of Lexington, Ky. His father served with the 49th Ohio volunteers during the civil war, after which he conducted a farm in Pulaski county, Ind. The son attended the public schools of Star City, Ind., and by teaching in the district school, earned money for a college education. In 1892 he was graduated at Purdue University with the degree of B.S., having been orator for his class and literary society; manager of football and baseball teams, and editor of the college paper and biennials. He studied law in the office of Byron K. Elliott, of Indianapolis, and in the Indiana Law School, where he was graduated LL.B. in 1895. He was admitted to the bar in the same year, and began practicing in Indianapolis, first in partnership with Frank J. Lahr, and after 1901, alone. Both as a trial lawyer and a counselor, he built up within a short time an extensive general practice and won high prestige as a leader of the Indiana bar. Among the notable criminal cases into which he has digressed was the trial of officers of the Structural Bridge and Iron Workers' Union for conspiring to transport dynamite between states and aiding in the destruction of life and property thereby. The trial, which was held at Indianapolis, Ind., in 1912, was one of the most famous in the annals of American jurisprudence. For a period of six or seven years there had occurred some 100 cases of actual or attempted destruction by dynamite of bridges and other buildings under construction and nearly as many more assults on workmen in non-union shops, culminating in the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building, when twenty-one people were killed (see Burns, Vol XV., p. 50). Later Mr. Noel was appointed by Atty.-Gen. Wickersham to assist the local district attorney, and after a trial of three months thirty-eight of the forty defendants were found guilty, including the president of the union. Because of the knowledge thus acquired he was retained by Los Angeles county, Calif., in 1915, to conduct the prosecution of Matthew A. Schmidt for murder in connection with the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building. This trial lasted three months, resulted in conviction and life sentence, and was one of the most dramatic trials recorded. In 1903 he conducted a public investigation of the affairs of the city of Indianapolis, which resulted in the overthrow of the administration at the coming election, and temporarily purged the city of much corruption and abuses. He was a member of the commission appointed two years later to investigate state affairs and the condition of Indiana insurance companies. Taking the initiative, Mr. Noel devoted the larger part of one year to the investigations, which resulted in the removal of the auditor of state, the secretary of state and the adjutant general, and the recovery of hundreds of thousands of dollars to the state treasury, as well as the entire reform of the public business. At the end of his work he wrote a report on insurance conditions in Indiana, which as a philosophical treatise upon many of the intricate subjects of life insurance, attracted wide-spread attention. Following the publication of this report he was employed by the auditor of state to conduct public investigation of the State Life Insurance Co., of Indiana, similar to the Armstrong Investigation in New York. Weeks of relentless work resulted in the exposure of corruption and the resignation of the president and vice-president of the company and the complete reorganization of its governing board. In 1908, under the employment of the Merchants' Association of Indianapolis, he directed an investigation of the affairs of Marion Co., resulting in the indictment and trial of several prominent officials and the recovery to the public treasury of a large amount of money. He then induced the Merchants' Association and the commercial bodies of the state to unite in a demand for the passage of a law providing for uniform accounting and an annual audit of all public offices in Indiana, which was done by the 1909 legislature. This law was largely drafted by Mr. Noel, and is regarded by economists as a model of its kind. In politics he is a Republican, and both through personal influence and as a campaign speaker he has done much to further the party cause in Indiana. In 1899 he served in the lower house of the state legislature. During that session he was the author of a large amount of legislation looking to the reorganization of the different institutions of Indianapolis; was instrumental in the election of Albert J. Beveridge (q. v.) to the U. S. senate, and in the adoption of a street railway franchise of great advantage to the city which, in 1917–18, was the subject of a noted contest in the courts, where, as amicus curae, he successfully resisted repudiation of the franchise by the company. Mr. Noel is a trustee of Purdue University and a member of the International Tax Association, at the meeting of which distinguished body in 1909 he read a paper upon "The Taxation of Insurance;" the Indianapolis Literary Club, Columbia and Country clubs, Chamber of Commerce, of Indianapolis, and the Board of Trade. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal church. He was twice married; (1) June 25, 1895, to Cornelia Horton, daughter of Cornelius Humphrey, of Patriot, Ind., who died Sept. 11, 1895; (2) June 29, 1899, to Anne Madison, daughter of John O.

Sloan, a prominent business man of Cincinnati, O. They have no children.

SLIGH, Charles Robert, manufacturer, was born at Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 5, 1850, son of James Wilson and Elizabeth (Wilson) Sligh, and grandson of Robert and Elizabeth (Bogue) Sligh, who came from Ayton, Scotland, in 1833 and settled on a Canadian farm. James W. Sligh went from Canada to Rochester, N. Y., in 1838, and to Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1846. A merchant tailor by trade, he was a lieutenant in the Ringold light artillery of the state militia when the civil war broke out, and organized Company F, 1st Mich. volunteer engineers, of which he was captain, was wounded by guerillas, and died in consequence in 1863. On account of his father's death, Charles R. Sligh was obliged to leave school at fifteen and help support the family. He served an apprenticeship in the tinsmith's trade under Wilder D. Foster, and after four years' experience as a mechanic, became a clerk in a hardware store. He was for six years traveling salesman for the Berkey & Gay Furniture Co. In 1880, with the assistance of several friends, he organized the Sligh furniture Co., of Grand Rapids, Mich., with a capital of $30,000, and has ever since been head of the business, which now has a net investment of over $1,500,000 and is the largest furniture manufacturing plant in the United States, specializing in bedroom furniture. Besides his furniture interests, Mr. Sligh is president of the Santiam Land & Timber Co., and the Clark-Sligh Timber Co., which together owns nearly a billion feet of timber in Washington and Oregon; president of the Casa Grande Valley Canal Co., owning an irrigation system in Arizona; president of the California-Michigan Land Co., which owns land worth $300,000 near Pasadena, Calif.; president of the Furniture Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Co.; vice-president of the Pantlind Hotel Building Co., owning the two-million dollar Pantlind Hotel at Grand Rapids; vice-president of the Empress Theatre Co., Grand Rapids; secretary and treasurer of the Clark Iron Co., a $2,700,000 corporation owning valuable iron deposits on the Mesaba Range, and a director of the Grand Rapids Trust Co., the Grand Rapids National City Bank, and the City Trust & Savings Bank, of Grand Rapids. He was for several years president of a company which imported mahogany from Honduras, and was a dominant factor in the importation of German glass, both of which are used in furniture manufacture. He was the leader in the organization of the Citizens Telephone Co., which has outstripped its rival organization in Western Michigan, and in Grand Rapids alone operates twice as many telephones as the Bell system. During 1888–92 he was president of the National Furniture Manufacturers' Association, and he is director and past president of the Grand Rapids Furniture Manufacturers' Association, and past vice-president and director of the Grand Rapids board of trade. He has ever taken a keen interest in politics and public welfare, which has served as a means of recreation and relaxation from his many business cares. In 1882–83 he was elected a member of the Grand Rapids board of education, and although prominent in politics he has many times declined nominations for public office and withstood appeals to personal ambition which few men could have resisted. He was active as a Republican until 1895, when he was instrumental in organizing the Silver Republican party of Michigan, and was chairman of the state central committee. In 1896 he was the nominee of the Silver Republicans, Democrats and Populists for governor of Michigan, being defeated by Gov. Hazen S. Pingree. As Democratic candidate for mayor of Grand Rapids he ran 3,000 votes ahead of his ticket. In 1912 Gov. Osborn appointed him one of five members to draft the present Michigan Workmen's Compensation Law, acknowledged to be the most successful and best of its kind in the United States, and in 1915 he was elected a member of the Grand Rapids charter commission which drafted the commission-manager form of charter under which Grand Rapids is now being governed. As a young man Mr. Sligh was a member of the Michigan national guard. At the outbreak of the European war, realizing the deplorable unpreparedness of the United States, he became one of the initial advocates of preparedness. Although sixty-five years of age, he attended the Plattsburg (N. Y.) camp of 1915, where he was a member of Company L, 3rd battalion, and never missed a roll call or drill. He became so impressed with the necessity of his country equipping for the imminent emergency of war that upon returning to Michigan he urged preparedness with such success that in Grand Rapids four companies of prominent business men were organized and drilled under the instruction of officers of the national guard and regular army. A business men's company was also organized at Muskegon as a result of one of his addresses there. He was a member of the governing committee of the Plattsburg Military Training Camps Association of the United States. He is president of the Boy Scout's Council, Grand Rapids, composed of twenty troops with five hundred members. When war with Germany was declared in April, 1917, he endeavored to enter the active service, but was rejected on account of age. In June, 1917, at the request of Howard E. Coffin, chairman of the Aircraft Production Board, he took charge of the purchase of wood for airplanes, being commissioned major in the signal corps, and fulfilled that duty until January, 1918, when he resigned. He is a man of keen intelligence, great executive ability and pleasing personality. In character and temperament his fellow citizens liken him to Theodore Roosevelt. He was married (1) Jan. 6, 1875, to Mary Stowell, daughter of David Conger, a merchant of Prairie du Sac, Wis. She died in 1903, leaving three children: Edith C., wife of Milton C. Miller; Adeline, wife of W. Yale Henry, and Loraine, wife of Norman McClave. He was married (2) Feb. 1, 1915, to Edith Ethelyn, daughter of Isaac M. Clark, a wholesale grocer of Grand Rapids, by whom he had two children, Charles R. Jr., and Gertrude Sligh.

COWLES, La Monte, lawyer, was born at Oskaloosa, Ia., Sept. 30, 1859, son of William Fletcher and Maria Elizabeth (La Monte) Cowles. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Cowles (q.v.), colonist, who came from England in 1636 and settled at Hartford, Conn. From him the line of descent is traced through his son John; his son Jonathan; his son Nathaniel; his son Asa, and his son Russell, and the latter's wife, Mary Gardner, who were the grandparents of La Monte Cowles. Rev. William Fletcher Cowles, father of the subject, was for half a century active in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he was twice appointed revenue collector for the fourth district of Iowa under Pres. Lincoln. La Monte Cowles received his preliminary education in the public and high schools of Iowa, and was graduated A.B. at Iowa Wesleyan University (now College), Mt. Pleasant, in 1879, receiving the degree A.M. in 1882. Dur-



Chas. R. Bligh

Franklin Remington

ing 1879–83 he was a civil engineer in the service of the Union Pacific Railroad Co., and the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Co., locating and constructing lines in Idaho, Colorado, Kansas and other western states. He then began the study of law under the preceptorship of Judge J. C. Power, at Burlington, Ia.; was admittted to the bar of Des Moines county in 1886, and in that year began the practice of his profession at Burlington as a partner of Charles B. Jack, under the firm name of Jack & Cowles. Shortly thereafter his partner removed to Salt Lake City, since which time Mr. Cowles has conducted an independent practice. He is general solicitor for the German-American Life Insurance Co. of Burlington; attorney for the General Agency Co., Burlington, and legal representative for various other corporations. Aside from his legal activities, he is a factor in the commercial, industrial and financial development of Burlington. He served four years as city attorney, and for six years was referee in bankruptcy. For ten years he was chairman of the first district Republican congressional committee; was for four years a member of the state central committee, and he has served as chairman of both the city and county central committees. During 1911–15 he was a member of the Iowa state senate. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, United Workmen, and the Woodmen of the World. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married (1) Sept. 15, 1886, to Hattie E., daughter of Alex Kane, of Burlington, Ia.; she died in 1889. He was married (2) Nov. 24, 1898, to Ida M., daughter of Margaret Miller, of Burlington. There is one child, by the first union, Ethel M., wife of Warren E. Knapp, of Chicago, Ill.

REMINGTON, Franklin, contractor, was born in Utica, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1865, son of Samuel and Flora (Carver) Remington and grandson of Ellphalet Remington (q.v.), the manufacturer of the firearms bearing his name. His father was a member of the firm of E. Remington & Sons, and represented the business in Europe during 1866–77. In 1870 he became purchasing agent for France for all the arms and munitions he could procure in this country. Franklin Remington attended a preparatory school in Weybridge, Surrey, England, and St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and was graduated at Harvard University in 1887. One year later he went into the contracting business in Chicago, Ill., and subsequently organized a typewriter company, in which he was interested for several years. In 1902 he removed to New York city, where he established The Foundation Co., an engineering construction business, which was one of the first to introduce and develop the pneumatic caisson method of sinking building foundations. Many of the foundations for the high buildings of lower Manhattan were built by The Foundation Co., such as the Woolworth, Singer, Municipal, the Bankers Trust and other buildings. The company's field of operations and scope quickly broadened and it has carried out many important contracts for the U. S. government, the state and city of New York, and the large railroads and public service corporations of this country and Canada. Some of the difficult foundation work it has done include the substructure of the Canadian Pacific Railroad bridge over the St. Lawrence river at Montreal above the Lachine rapids; locks and dams for the U. S. government on the Ohio river, and similar construction for the state of New York on the barge canal; the righting of the Canadian Pacific Railroad million-bushel grain elevator at North Transcona, Canada, after the structure had fallen over to an angle of twenty-six degrees and was considered by many a total loss, besides bridge and dam foundation work in most of the important rivers of the country. More recent works consist of a large number of power and industrial and chemical plants covering a wide range of products. Among these are the Windsor power station of the American Gas and Electric Co., at Wheeling, W. Va., which is the largest of its kind in the world, and a similar plant at Cincinnati, O., for the Union Gas and Electric Co.; the plant of the International Nickel Co., at Port Colborne, Ontario, which will refine 20 per cent. of the world's present output of nickel; the Bleach plant of the Great Western Electric Chemical Co., at Pittsburg, Cal., and other smaller plants. At the outbreak of the European war Mr. Remington placed the services of his organization at the disposal of the U. S. government for war construction, and his company is now building the gun shrinkage pit at the Washington navy yard, the dreadnaught launchways at the Philadelphia navy yard, and wooden ships for the Emergency Fleet Corporation under their building schedule on the Passaic river, near Newark, N. J.; as well as wooden ships for the Imperial Munitions Board of the Dominion of Canada at Victoria, British Columbia. The company has also contracted with the French government for the construction of a fleet of from 40 to 120 ships of approximately 3,000 tons capacity each. The Foundation Co. maintains a force of from 10,000 to 15,000 men, with organizations in all parts of this continent. Mr. Remington is its president, John W. Doty is vice-president and general manager, and Frank Quilter secretary and treasurer. Mr. Remington is also president of The Waterproofing Co. In politics he is a Republican and in religion an Episcopalian. He is a past president of the Association of Harvard Engineers and of the Harvard Engineering Society of New York, and is a member of the Knickerbocker, Harvard, Railroad, Links, and Seawanhaka Yacht clubs. He was married in New York city May 6, 1902, to Maude Howard Willits, daughter of William B. Howard, of Chicago, Ill.

de LONGPRE, Paul, artist, was born at Lyons, France, Apr. 18, 1855, son of Victor and Theresia (Pinchaud) de Longpre. One of a family of ten, he early in life was obliged to contribute to his support. His father, an uncle and other members of the family were engaged in painting flowers on fans, which were sold in the leading shops in Paris and in this work young Paul was soon initiated. He acquired a special facility in expressing the delicacy and grace of flowers on the medium of silk or ivory and quickly developed those strong but delicate touches of originality that later won for him the title "king of flower painters." He was twenty-one years of age when his first study was accepted by the Paris salon, a simple water color of the field daisy. In 1890 he came to the United States, residing in New York until 1898 and thereafter in California. His first public exhibition was at the American Art Galleries of New York in 1896, and it was not long before he had achieved an international reputation. He painted mostly flowers, and succeeded in placing on canvas as no one else has ever done, the simple symbolism of the pansy and the subtle fragrance of the rose. He was married in 1874, to Josephine Estievenard, and had two daughters: Blanche and Pauline. He built a residence at Hollywood, near Los Angeles, on the Moorish style that for years was a source of unending wonder and delight to tourists from far and near. It was described as "more beautiful than anything in Morocco or among the famous Moorish cities of Spain," and its surrounding three acres as "a perfect dream of flowers." He died in Hollywood, Cal., in 1912.

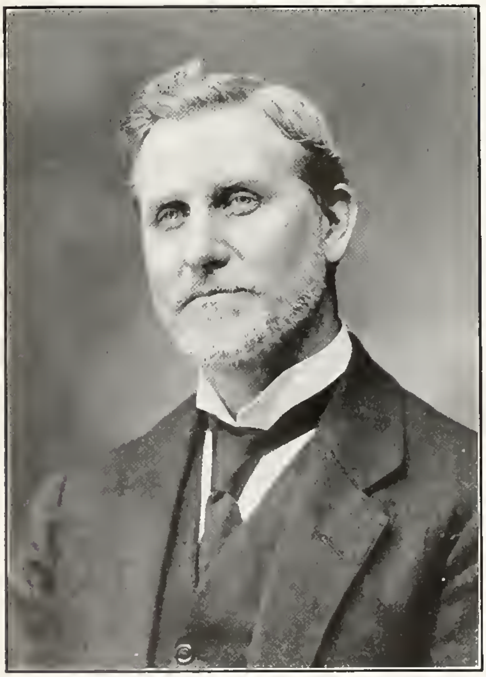
JOHNSON, Franklin, theologian, author and educator, was born at Frankfort, O., Nov. 2, 1836, son of Hezekiah and Eliza (Harris) Johnson; grandson of Eleazar and Martha (Rounds) Johnson, and great-grandson of Eleazar Johnson. Both his grandfather and father were Baptist ministers, the latter having organized many churches in Ohio, Iowa and Oregon; he assisted in the organization of Denison University, Granville, O.; built the first Baptist church on the Pacific coast at Oregon City, Ore., in 1845, and was the founder of Oregon City College, now McMinnville College. Franklin Johnson was graduated at Colgate Theological Seminary in 1861, and soon afterward was ordained to the Baptist ministry. He was pastor in Bay City, Mich., in 1861–63, and at Lambertville and Passaic, N. J., in 1864–72. Having studied meanwhile at the universities of Heidelberg, Jena, and Leipsig, he received the degree of D.D. from Jena in 1869. In 1872 he became pastor of the Clinton Avenue Baptist Church, Newark, N. J., and in 1874 pastor of the Old Cambridge Baptist Church in Cambridge, Mass., where he remained until 1888. He made an extended tour in Greece in the interest of archeological investigation, in 1888–89, and upon his return became president of Ottawa University, Kansas. In 1892 he was called to the faculty of the new University of Chicago as professor of homiletics and church history, becoming professor emeritus in 1908. In 1912–14 he made a tour of the world studying the mission fields, particularly in Japan, China and India. In 1860 he represented Oregon at the Republican National Convention which nominated Lincoln. He was a trustee of Newton Theological Institution in 1883–91, and a member of the executive committee of the American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society in 1885–88. He enjoyed world-wide fame as an author of religious works, the titles of which are, "The Gospel According to Matthew, with notes," (1873); "Moses and Israel" (1874); "Heroes and Judges from the Law-Givers to the Kings" (1875); "The Dies Irae" (1883); "True Womanhood—Hints on the Formation of Womanly Character" (1884); "A Romance in Song—Heine's Lyrical Interlude" (1884); "The New Psychic Studies in Their Relation to Christian Thought" (1886); "The Stabat Mater Dolorosa and The Stabat Mater Speciosa" (1886); "The Quotations of the New Testament from the Old Considered in the Light of General Literature" (1896); "The Home Missionaries" (1899); "Have We the Likeness of Christ?" (1901), and "The Christian's Relation to Evolution" (1904). He made many translations of Latin and Ana-Baptist hymns, that of the Dies Irae being considered one of the best three ever made; contributed to various encyclopedias, and was co-editor of "The Watchman" in 1876. As a minister, his work was eminently instructive and stimulating, being marked by culture, broad-mindedness, and force, combined with deep piety. He was endowed with the gifts of eloquent speech and a brilliant imagination, and he was regarded by leading authorities as a great master of pulpit eloquence of the scholarly type. Dr. Johnson had few equals in the world of theology, and was possessed of a wide grasp of all branches of the field, as well as a thorough knowledge of modern scientific and philosophic thought. He was a man of unflinching probity and courage, and displayed virile stability of purpose and unselfish devotion to the service of God in the promotion of the welfare of mankind. In 1898 Ottawa University conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. He was twice married: (1) Sept. 28, 1863, to Mary Alma, daughter of Theodore Darwin Barton, a contractor and builder of Buffalo, N. Y. She died in 1882, leaving two sons: Theodore Darwin Barton and Franklin Johnson; (2), June 29, 1886, to Persis Isabel, daughter of Ephraim Benson Swett, of Boston, Mass., by whom he is survived. Mrs. Johnson is a descendant of John Swett, one of the ninety-one grantees of Newbury, Mass., in 1642, and also of John Bailey, who came from Chippenham, England, in 1635, and was one of the grantees of Salisbury, Mass. Dr. Johnson died in Brookline, Mass., Oct. 9, 1914.

PORTER, Hubert Elmer Volney, educator, was born at Waukesha, Wis., Nov. 21, 1861, son of Volney Homer and Adelia E. (Jackson) Porter. His first American ancestor was John Porter, who came from Dorset, England, in the early part of the 17th century; was at Hingham, Mass., in 1637, and settled at Salem, Mass., in 1644. He was constable, and deputy to the general court at Hingham, established the first tannery in New England and was reputed to be the largest land holder in Salem Village. From this John Porter the line is traced through his son Samuel and his wife Hannah Dodge; their son John and his wife Lydia Herrick; their son Samuel and his wife Sarah Bradstreet; their son John and his wife Mary Kimball; their son John and his wife Lydia Baker; their son Israel and his wife Hannah Belknap, and their son Israel Washington and his wife Lydia Harris, who were the grandparents of our subject. Both Samuel Porter and his son John held the rank of sergeant. The latter was in service at the capitulation of the army under Burgoyne and at the battle of Bennington, and was commissioned captain in 1879. John Porter (VI) was a major in the revolutionary war, serving with the 13th regiment, under Col. Edward Wigglesworth, being brigade-inspector while with the latter. Israel Porter (VII) was one of the founders of Gouverneur, N. Y., where he established the family homestead and engaged in the milling business, subsequently removing to the Wisconsin wilderness west of Milwaukee where he laid out farms for his three sons. Volney H. Porter, father of our subject, served throughout the civil war in the 28th Wis. volunteer infantry, being appointed sergeant in 1864. After the war he engaged in horticultural pursuits in New Jersey. Hubert E. V. Porter was graduated in the scientific department of Pennington (N. J.) Seminary Collegiate Institute in 1885. Later he attended Dickinson College, and the Eastman National Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., receiving the degree of master of accounts from the latter in 1887. For a time he taught in the public schools of New Jersey, and at Baptist College, Woodstock, Ont. In 1892 he was elected president and principal of the Jamestown (N. Y.) Business College Association, Ltd., and has since been annually reëlected to that position. The institution was founded in 1886, and in 1889 it was incorporated as a business college with authority to issue diplomas to its graduates. In 1911 a splendid new structure was erected to house the institution, which is one of the best appointed business colleges in the country. At

Franklin Johnson

HUBERT E. V. PORTER
EDUCATOR

FRANK J. LEWIS
CAPITALIST



GILBERT J. WALLER
MERCHANT

WILLIAM E. DOYLE
FLORICULTURIST

the opening of the fall session of 1917 there were 196 students, and a faculty of seven instructors, and for the first time in the history of the school the student body had a majority of girls, owing to abnormal war conditions. He is secretary of the National Association of Accredited Commercial Schools, and in 1918 became president of the Dahlstrom Metallic Door Co. He is also active in local politics, having served as alderman, president of the common council, and acting mayor of Jamestown. In 1897 he was ordained an elder of the Methodist Episcopal church; was for three years president of the Erie conference of the Epworth League, and for two years president of the fourth general conference district of the league, embracing seven conferences. Since 1891 he has been a director of the Jamestown Y. M. C. A., and for four years was its president, during which a $60,000 home was erected for the association. During the Spanish-American war he enlisted in the 113th separate company, N. G., N. Y., serving as corporal and later as sergeant. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was married, Jan. 26, 1893, to Grace Estelle, daughter of Benjamin Franklin Townley, and has two children: Carolyn Margaret and John Townley Porter.

LEWIS, Frank J., capitalist, was born at Galveston, Tex., Sept. 13, 1842, son of Stacey Baxter and Mary (Rollins) Lewis. His father was one of the builders of Galveston. Frank J. Lewis received his preliminary education in private schools in New York, Massachusetts and Virginia. He served as a lieutenant during the last two years of the civil war. He succeeded to the business interests of his father, taking his place in numerous directorates, and likewise became a dominant factor in various independent, commercial, industrial and financial undertakings. In 1872 he took up his residence in Washington, D. C., but as his fortune was for the most part invested in the South he did not participate in the business life of that city, except as vice-president and director of the Corcoran Fire Insurance Co. His charities were numberless, but so unobstrusive that the majority of those he helped never discovered their benefactor, while with Mrs. Lewis he was greatly interested in church and religious welfare work. He was actively identified with the work of the Washington Humane Society. A Democrat of the uncompromising state's right school, he was genuinely interested in American politics, and was on friendly and confidential terms with many of the leaders of the party throughout a period of four decades. Many such were frequent guests or visitors at his splendid Washington home. He was a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants; Sons of the American Revolution, United Confederate Veterans, and the Manhattan Club, New York city. His favorite recreation was fishing. He was loving, tender, sympathetic and loyal, phases of character which chiefly distinguished and most endeared him to those who really knew the inner man. He was married at Galveston, Tex., in 1862, to Mattis Amelia, daughter of J. C. Massie, of Galveston, and their children were: Luella Massie and Mary Frances Lewis. He died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 10, 1916.

WALLER, Gilbert Johnson, merchant, was born at Stackhouse, near Settle, Yorkshire, Eng., Nov. 9, 1859, son of William and Ellen (King) Waller. He was graduated at the Giggleswick Grammar School, York, Eng., and began his business career in Honolulu, Island of Hawaii, in the meat and provision trade, in 1883. He built up and established a large business in his line under the title of the Metropolitan Meat Co., and later the Hawaii Meat Co., Ltd., of which he is now (1918) manager and treasurer. He is also a director of the Trent Trust Co. In 1904 he was a nominee for the Hawaiian senate, and was prison commissioner during 1906–10. In 1908 he was the Hawaiian member of the Democratic national committee, and in 1913 was an unsuccessful candidate for the governorship of Hawaii. In 1915 he became commissioner of the Board of Health of the territory of Hawaii, his term expiring in 1917. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Anti Saloon League, the Civic Federation, and the Ministerial Union. His favorite pursuit is religious work. In 1883 he became an elder in the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and has been in charge of the Hawaiian territory mission, and president of the Honolulu branch of the church since that date. He was married Sept. 2, 1883, to Annie, daughter of Stephen Holmes of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and their children are: Henrietta, wife of John H. Mills; Gilbert J., secretary of the Hawaii Meat Co., Ltd.; Ellen Ruth, wife of J. H. Clegg; Esther K.; Christiana and Beatrice P. Waller.

DOYLE, William Edward, floriculturist, was born at Roxbury, Mass., May 22, 1844, son of William E. and Mary (Leahy) Doyle, and grandson of William E. Doyle, who came from Dublin, Ireland, in 1822, and settled at Boston, Mass. Our subject's father was an expert horticulturist and became an extensive flower grower at Syracuse, N. Y. The son received his education in the public schools of Roxbury, and at Syracuse he learned the art of growing and caring for flowers under the preceptorship of his parent. In 1867 he opened a flower shop in Boston. For a year he was in partnership, under the firm name of Dee & Doyle, but afterwards he carried on the business independently, and it became known the country over. He was the first to bring out the Killarney rose in Boston, and for several years controlled the sale of the new flower. At his conservatories in Cambridge, under 35,000 square feet of glass, every modern appliance known to the trade was used. Palms in wide variety, some of the specimens being more than twenty feet in height, were his specialty. He cultivated also the famous Boston ferns, many varieties of maidenhair ferns and azaleas. As a decorator he was also widely known. He had charge of the decorations at numerous social affairs; furnished the decorations for class day at Harvard University for a score of years, and was frequently called to New York City to superintend decorations at such places as Madison Square Garden or the Grand Central Palace. In 1914 he retired from the flower business, and thereafter confined his commercial activities to real estate operations. He was prominent in Democratic politics; served four years as a member of the Cambridge common council; was alderman for three terms; had been a member of the board of education; served as a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives during 1884—85, and was chairman of the Cambridge board of survey appointed by the mayor in 1901. In 1896 he was a delegate to the Independent Democratic national convention which nominated the Palmer and Buckner ticket. He developed the Hovey estate, Cambridge, and opened two streets through it, subsequently selling the property to the city for hospital services. In 1915 he took up his residence at Brookline, Mass. He was a member of the Roman Catholic church. No man of his time was more intimately connected with the material and permanent development of Cambridge, and his advancement to the commanding position which he held is a record of undaunted, persistent effort and stainless, unimpeachable integrity. He was married at Cambridge, Mass., June 6, 1871, to Catherine, daughter of James Fitzpatrick, of Cambridge; she died in 1909. There are three children: Alice M., wife of Dr. Francis T. Jantzen, and George B., of Brookline, and William E. Doyle, of London, England. He died at Brookline, Mass., Apr. 16, 1916.

GAUGER, John Anthony, manufacturer, was born at McEwensville, Pa., Jan. 8, 1852, son of John W. and Esther (Haag) Gauger. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm, and he was educated in the public schools and at Selins Grove Institute, now Susquehanna University. It was the ambition of his father that he become a Lutheran clergyman, but his preference was for law, and as his father declined to advance funds for that study he became a teacher in the district schools. Being induced to abandon his career as an educator and enter the lumber industry, he entered the service of the Cutler & Savidge Lumber Co., at Spring Lake, Mich., in 1875. He was quickly and steadily advanced, and after learning to grade and tally lumber was given a position in the office, and in less than three years, was placed in charge of all office work. In 1880 he embarked in the retail trade at Ogallah, Kan. Subsequently, fire having destroyed his plant, he removed to Chicago, Ill., as general office manager for the firm of E. L. Roberts & Co., sashes and doors. After a year in that capacity he organized, in 1882, the firm of Gauger, Oliver & Co., which operated a planing mill and molding factory, later jobbing sashes, doors and blinds, his partner being Joseph Oliver. In 1887 he purchased the interests of the latter and formed a new partnership with S. T. Gunderson under the firm name of John A. Gauger & Co. In 1892 he purchased Mr. Gunderson's interests, and operated the concern alone for a period, after which he admitted to partnership Floyd T. Logan. The business was incorporated in 1908 under the old firm name, with Mr. Gauger as president and Mr. Logan as secretary. Upon the death of the latter he was succeeded by Harry S. Knox, who in turn has since succeeded Mr. Gauger as president and general manager. The firm was one of the largest sash and door manufacturers in the country, its annual business exceeding two million dollars. Mr. Gauger assisted in organizing the Illinois Life Insurance Co., and was a director and member of the executive board; president of the Standard Glass Co., and director in the Drexel State Bank. In addition to his business activities, he always took an enthusiastic interest in municipal affairs and in the general development of his adopted city. He was a 32d° Mason, and was president of the Hamilton and Beverly Country clubs, and a member of the Homewood Club, South Shore Country Club and Union League Club. A man of extraordinary acumen, of keen and quick perception, of indomitable and dominating will, of resistless energy, of exact method, and irreproachable honesty, his counsel was courted and his advice sought by many a business or financial institution among whose directories his name never appeared. He was married (1) February, 1879, to Frances, daughter of Andrew Menardi, of Spring Lake, Mich.; she died in 1882; and he was married (2) April 21, 1885, to Helen Pierce Harrison, widow of Percy Harrison, and daughter of M. Pierce, of Chicago; she survives him, with one child, Esther, wife of William Lawrence Eaton, of Chicago. He died in Chicago, Ill., Apr. 17, 1914.

FRANCIS, George Blinn, civil engineer, was born in West Hartford, Conn., Jan. 31, 1857, son of Blinn and Lucy (Hart) Francis. His earliest paternal American ancestor was either John Francis, who lived in Braintree, Mass., in 1650, or Richard Francis, who lived in Cambridge, Mass., in 1640, and who emigrated from Staffordshire, England. Robert Francis, the son of one of the above, moved to Wethersfield, Conn., in 1651, and the line of descent from him and his wife Joan, is through their son John and his wife Mercy Chittenden; their son Thomas and his wife Abigail Griswold; their son Josiah and his wife Millicent Stoddard; their son Justus, whose third wife was Lois Andrus; and their son Cyrus and his wife Sabra Blinn, who were the grandparents of our subject. At the age of seventeen George B. Francis became a student in the engineering department of the Providence (R. I.) Water Works, under J. Herbert Shedd, and subsequently served in the city engineer's department, where he gained valuable experience in municipal engineering. During 1881-87 he was in the engineering departments successively of the West Shore Railroad, the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co., and the Northern Pacific Terminal Co. in Oregon; the Eads Thenantepec Ship Railway in New York; the New York, Ontario and Western Railway in New Jersey; again with the West Shore Railroad in New York; the Portland Construction Co., in Portland, Ore.; the Northern Pacific Railroad in Washington; the South Penn Railroad Co.; the New Jersey Junction Railway, and the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co. in New York. On May 1, 1887, he returned to Providence as principal assistant engineer of the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Co., now part of the New Haven system. In 1890 pier No. 1, of the Thames river bridge settled seventeen inches and Mr. Francis strengthened it by the unique method of cutting away the lower portion and putting in new masonry, all without hindering the traffic over the bridge. As resident engineer of the road he designed and constructed the railroad and passenger terminals at Providence, R. I., costing about $4,000,000. As resident and acting chief engineer of the Boston Terminal Co. in 1896-1900 he designed and constructed the South Terminal Station in Boston, the largest and most capacious passenger terminal at that time in the world, costing about $15,000,000. He was chief engineer of the street railway system in Providence in 1900-02, and was head of the civil engineering department of Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., in New York from 1902 until his death. His work during this period was on the terminal station of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. in New York city; the Lackawanna & Wyoming Valley (electric) Railway; the Ohio Valley (electric) Railway; the proposed New York & New Jersey Rapid Transit Railroad from Paterson, N. J., under the North river to New York; the reconstruction for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad of the Locust Point pier, Baltimore, which had collapsed; the heavy reinforced concrete bridges over the Bush and Gunpowder rivers in Maryland for the P. B. & W. R. Railroad; development of plans for the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad terminal at Chicago; passenger terminal for the Grand Trunk Railroad at Toronto; the passenger and freight terminals in Winnepeg for the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Northern Railroad; freight terminal in Toronto for the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and a proposed terminal

John A. Gauger

Sam'l R Myers

and new docks for the Canadian Pacific Railroad at Vancouver. The most noteworthy of these engineering achievements are the Pennsylvania station and terminal in New York; the South Station in Boston, and the Union Station, Providence, which exceeded anything of the kind previously attempted and will stand for many years as monuments to his genius. Mr. Francis was a member of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers (president 1910), the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain, Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, and the New York Railroad Club. In 1900 he was awarded a gold medal at the Paris Exposition, and in 1906 received the Thomas F. Rowland prize from the American Society of Civil Engineers. He was a member of What Cheer Lodge of Masons, Providence; Providence Royal Arch Chapter; Providence Council, R. and S. M., Calvary Commandery, Knights Templar and of Rhode Island Consistory, A. A. S. rite, N. M. J. In 1906 the honorary degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by Brown University. At his death one of the foremost engineers of the country wrote of him: "He was a man of keen perception, retentive memory, and rare judgment. He was quick to grasp the essentials of a problem and brought to its solution a trained mind and a wide and varied experience. His genial disposition, democratic spirit and kindly courtesy won for him unfailing loyalty, unfeigned affection and unwavering devotion of all who ever worked for or with him." Mr. Francis was married Apr. 11, 1882, to Florence Louise, daughter of James Green of Providence, R. I., and they had one son, George Blinn, Jr., a member of congress from New York city. He died in New York city, June 9, 1913.

MYERS, Samuel Rockwell, real estate, was born in London, Eng., Apr. 14, 1829, son of Michael and Elizabeth (Jacobs) Myers. He came to this country in early life, and his education was received in London and Massachusetts. In 1849 he established a cigar store in Brooklyn, N. Y., and became active in the politics of the city, serving for a time as deputy sheriff. He was a Republican from the time of the organization of that party, and during the civil war he was a U. S. marshal. In 1876 he purchased a tract of land at Rockaway Beach, in the development of which he was one of the pioneers, and was the owner of three hotels and of the iron pier. He was a member of the Williamsburgh Fire Department; organized the Sam. Myers Fire Department at Rockaway; served as alderman of Brooklyn in 1881 and during 1892–96, and was alderman of New York after the city of Greater New York was created. He was a 33d degree Mason and a member of the Republican Association, the Republican Battery, the Republican Battalion and Harmony Club of the 21st ward. He was genial, sympathetic and charitable, and was characterized by courage, perseverance and justice. His favorite pursuits were developing his property at Rockaway Beach and traveling. He was twice married: (1) in 1883 to Samantha Blood, the mother of one daughter, Elizabeth F., who married Frank C. Page. Mrs. Myers died in 1901, and he was married (2) in 1906 to Ora J., daughter of Jerome B. Whitney. Mr. Myers died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Mar. 3, 1915.

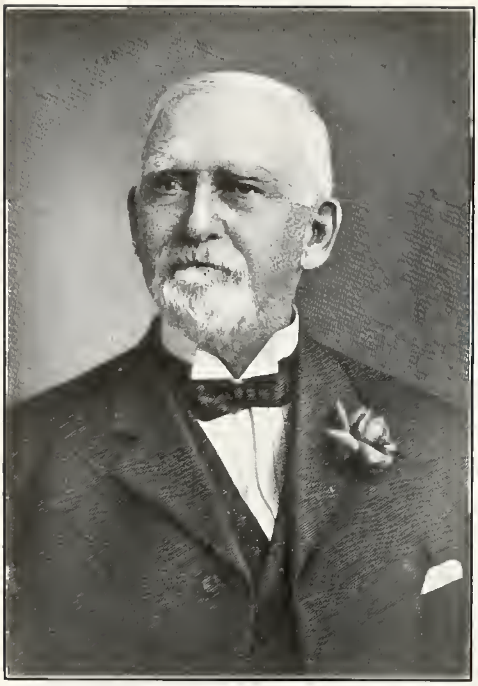
TULEY, Henry Enos, physician and educator, was born in Louisville, Ky., Jan. 11, 1870, son of Enos Seth and Mary Eliza (Speed) Tuley. Our subject's father was for thirty-five years assistant postmaster of Louisville. The son received his preparatory education in the public and high schools of Louisville, and was graduated M.D. at the medical department of the University of Louisville in 1890. He was interne at the New York Infant Asylum then at Mt. Vernon, at the Sloane Maternity Hospital, and the General Memorial Hospital for two years, and during 1892–96 he served as assistant professor of medicine and lecturer on physical diagnosis in the Kentucky School of Medicine, later merged with the University of Louisville. In 1897, upon the opening of the medical department of Kentucky University, he was elected professor of obstetrics and secretary of the faculty, in which position he served until it was merged with the University of Louisville. In 1914 he was elected dean of the faculty and professor of pediatrics in the latter institution. He was secretary of the section on diseases of children of the American Medical Association at the Denver meeting in 1898, and chairman of the same section at the Columbus meeting in 1899. He has specialized in diseases of children and is a recognized authority on that branch of the science. He is now (1918) visiting physician to the Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home, Louisville City Hospital; president and medical director of the Iroquois Life Insurance Co., secretary of the Mississippi Medical Association; a fellow of the American College of Physicians; a member of the American Medical Association, Kentucky State Medical Society, Louisville Medico-Chirurgical Society, ex-president of the Louisville Commercial Club, and a member of the Louisville Automobile, Pendennis and Country clubs. He has been editor of the Louisville Monthly Journal of Medicine and Surgery, now the Mississippi Valley Medical Journal, since its first publication, and Louisville correspondent of the Journal of the American Medical Association. He is author of "Diseases of Children" (1909), "Obstetrical Nursing" (1902, 2d edition 1910), "Pediatrics" (1904, 2d edition 1913), and numerous articles contributed to medical literature. Dr. Tuley was married in Terre Haute, Ind., June 26, 1894, to Ethel Northrup, daughter of Henry B. Brown of East Hampton, Conn., and they have two children, Charles Brown, and Mary Speed Tuley.

SHARON, Emmet Michael, lawyer and editor, was born at Sterlingville, Jefferson co., N. Y., Mar. 23, 1847, son of Thomas and Mary (Keon) Sharon, and grandson of Patrick Sharon, who came to America from county Meath, Ireland, in 1816, and settled at Carthage, N. Y. His father, was a farmer and justice of the peace. He received his preliminary education in the district schools, at Antwerp (N. Y.) Academy, and at Watertown (N. Y.) High School, and was graduated at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., in 1875, with the degree of A.B. He studied law under the preceptorship of Judge Charles A. Bishop, at La Porte City, Ia.; was admitted to the Iowa bar in 1878, and at once began the practice of his profession at La Porte City. There he became a member of the school board, and in 1887 was elected mayor. In the latter year he removed to Davenport, Ia., where he served as city attorney during 1891–98, and has been trustee of the public library since 1906. In 1912 he became editor of the "Iowa Catholic Messenger," which position he still retains (1918). He is a member of the assembly and council of the Knights of Columbus, also a member of the Contemporary Club, Davenport. He is well known as a writer and public speaker, and is the owner of a private library of 2,500 volumes, to which he is constantly adding. He finds his chief recreation in fishing and hunting. He was married at La Porte City, Ia., Oct. 10, 1878, to Ida M., daughter of George Bishop, a lawyer, of La Porte City.

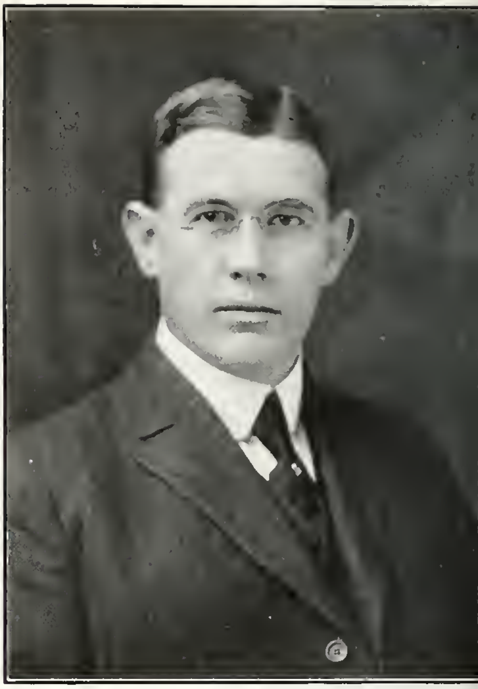
DE CAINDRY, William Augustin, government official, was born in Cobb county, Ga., Mar. 4, 1843, son of Daniel Augustin and Mary Hudson (McClain) De Caindry, grandson of Pierre Daniel and Constance (Desnoe) De Caindry, and great-grandson of Augustin Rouxelin Desnoe, a captain in the army of Rochambeau in the war of the revolution, who saw extensive service in France before sailing for America in 1780. At Yorktown he rendered such gallant service that he was made a chevalier of the Order of St. Louis. He remained with the army until 1782, when he resigned and finally settled in York county, Virginia, where he married Mary Shields. William Augustin De Caindry received an academic education in Baltimore, Md., supplemented by private tuition. He studied law and was graduated at the Columbian Law School, now George Washington University, Washington, D. C., in 1868. Having served three months with the District of Columbia militia, in 1861, he was eligible for clerkship in the war departemnt after his honorable discharge, and officiated in minor capacities until after his graduation from college. During 1863–79 he served as clerk in the ordnance bureau of the war department, becoming chief clerk of subsistence bureau in 1879. Upon his retirement in 1902 he was chief clerk in the office of the commissary-general of subsistence, a position he had held for twenty-three years. He was secretary of the board representing the various executive departments of the U. S. government at the International expositions held at various times in Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Louisville and New Orleans. He was the author of "The Establishment of the War Department as One of the Civil Executive Departments of the Government" (1876). As a charter member and for many years vice-president of the District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, he was one of the mainstays of that organization. For a long period he was on its board of managers, and was a delegate to several national congresses. He was also a past master of Dawson lodge, F. & A. M., and active in the Cosmos Club, of Washington, D. C., in which he was a member of the board of managers, vice-president, and for nearly twenty-five years treasurer. He was also affiliated with the Columbia Historical Society, the Archaeological Society, the Philosophical Society, to which he contributed a number of papers, and the National Geographic Society. Mr. De Caindry possessed much scientific and literary information; had been an extensive traveler, and with a retentive memory and easy flow of language, was a most companionable and interesting person. He was married, Apr. 25, 1900, to Ida, daughter of George Corson, of Plymouth Meeting, Pa. He died at Plymouth Meeting, Pa., Aug. 17, 1915.

INGRAM, Orrin Henry, manufacturer and financier, was born at Westfield, Mass., May 12, 1830, son of David Asel and Fanny (Granger) Ingram, and grandson of David Ingram, who came from England in 1780 and settled at Southwick, Mass. He attended the district school and labored on farms in New York and Massachusetts. In 1874 he secured employment with the firm of Harris & Bronson, superintending the cutting of logs on the timber land about Lake Pharaoh, N. Y., in the winter, and working in the sawmill in the summer. Later he was employed by Fox & Anglin, for whom he built and operated several mills in Canada. Subsequently he superintended the erection of, and operated for one season, a large mill for Harris & Bronson, at Ottawa, Canada. He then entered the employ of Gilmour & Co., of Ottawa, one of the largest lumber concerns in the world. While there he invented the gang edger, which has proved of very great value to the lumber industry. A patent on this device was later taken out by a man named Hall, but Mr. Ingram's prior right to the invention was fully proved. In the winter of 1856–57, in association with A. M. Dole and Donald Kennedy, he organized the firm of Dole, Ingram & Kennedy, at Eau Claire, Wis., and began operations with a small portable mill with which they sawed timber for a saw mill, and subsequently built a gang mill where they introduced the first board planer and the first iron lathe ever used in the Chippewa valley. Soon afterward they started rafting, and later opened a lumber yard at Wabasha, Minn., and another at Dubuque, Ia., where he also erected a saw mill. In 1861 the Eau Claire mill was destroyed by fire. Later Mr. Dole sold his interest in the business and the style was then changed to Ingram, Kennedy & Co. In 1865 the firm built a large steamboat which handled the freight between Reed's landing to Eau Claire, but in 1867–68 the boat was taken South and operated on the Arkansas river, between Little Rock and Fort Smith. Meanwhile Mr. Ingram invented a system of lighters which enabled it to descend the river where other boats of less draught were unable to go. In 1880 he organized the Charles Horton Lumber Co., of Winona, Wis., and in the following year, in association with Messrs. Dulaney and McVeigh, who had purchased the various interests of Donald Kennedy, he organized the Empire Lumber Co., with a capital stock of $800,000. The new company absorbed all the interests of Ingram, Kennedy & Co., including their interests in the firm of Ingram, Kennedy & Day, of Dubuque, Ia. The latter business was then incorporated as the Standard Lumber Co., with a capital stock of $500,000. Mr. Ingram also organized the Rice Lake Lumber Co., with a capital stock of $600,000, and assisted in the organization of the Eau Claire Water Co., which is capitalized at $200,000. He is president of the Empire Lumber Co., the Wabasha Lumber Co., the Rice Lake Lumber Co., the Eau Claire Water Works Co., and the Fort Scott Lumber Co., of Fort Scott, Kans.; vice-president of the Standard Lumber Co., and the Chippewa Lumber & Boom Co.; treasurer of the Anthracite Coal Co. in the Anthracite district of Alberta, Canada, and a director of the Hudson Saw Mill Co. In 1882 he organized and became president of the Eau Claire National Bank, succeeding the banking firm of Clark & Ingram. He was president of the Union National Bank, and of the Dells Improvement Co., of Eau Claire, during its construction. He erected at Eau Claire one of the finest office buildings in Wisconsin, part of which he gave to the city for use as a public library. He has given liberally to the Congregational Church, which he serves as a member of the board of trustees, and he is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association State Committee, and a director of Ripon College. In 1912 he built the Ingram Memorial Congregational Church, of Washington, D. C., in memory of his son, Charles H. Ingram. In 1914 the Cornelia Pierce Ingram Memorial Community Club House was dedicated at Eau Claire, Wis., the gift of Mrs. Ingram to the people of Eau Claire. Mr. Ingram's great business success is due altogether

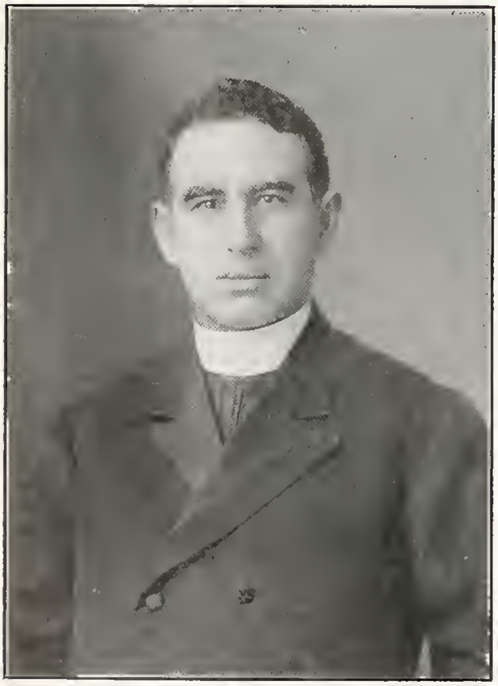
Wm. A. DeCaindry



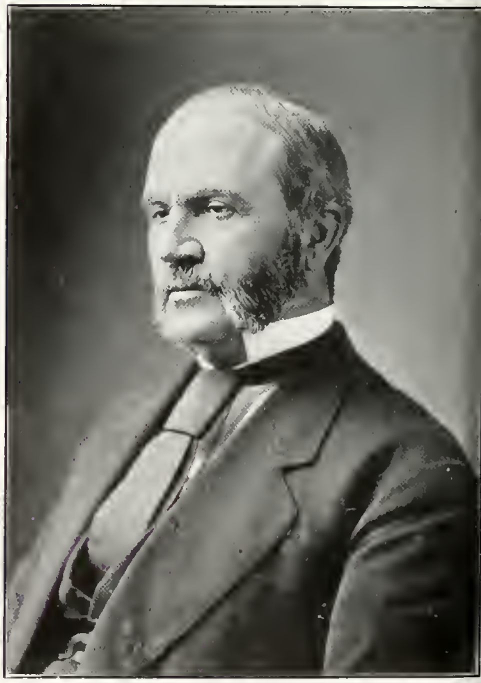
ORRIN H. INGRAM
MANUFACTURER



LOREN D. TOWLE
REAL ESTATE



PASQUALE DI MILLA
CLERGYMAN



CORNELIUS G. COMEGYS
PHYSICIAN

to exceptional qualities of personality and character. He is a strong man of unswerving resolution, keen business insight, creative, administrative and constructive ability, and ready enterprise. He was married at Bolton, N. Y., Dec. 11, 1851, to Cornelia E., daughter of Capt. Pliney Pierce, of Lake George, N. Y., and had six children, of whom two are living, Miriam, wife of Dr. E. S. Hayes, of Eau Claire, and Erskine B. Ingram.

TOWLE, Loren Delbert, real estate, was born in Newport, N. H., Mar. 25, 1874, son of George Henry and Mary A. (Goward) Towle. His first American ancestor was Philip Towle, a native of England, who came over to the colonies in 1657 and settled at Hampton, N. H. From him and his wife, Isabelle Asten, the line of descent is traced through their son Caleb, who married Zipporah Brockett; their son Zachariah, who married Anne Godfrey; their son Isaac, who married Elizabeth Philbrick; their son Isaac, who married Nancy Pillsbury and their son David, who married Eliza A. Hagget, and was the grandfather of our subject. Loren D. Towle was educated in the public schools of Newport and at the Eastman business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He began his business career as a clerk in a wholesale dry-goods house in Boston. A year later he entered the service of a real estate owner, with whom he mastered the details of the business, and after two years opened a real estate office on his own account. He has been eminently successful in his chosen field, possessing in a marked degree the power to realize realty values and the foresight to predict the progress of real estate development. He was one of the first real estate men to foresee the possibilities of Coolidge Corner near Boston. He purchased property there and erected an office building, a block of stores and other buildings, which were readily sold. Other properties in Boston with which his name is identified as builder and owner are: the Publicity building, the Newport, Western Union and Lawrence Leather buildings, and Audubon Court, and he owns about a hundred other downtown buildings, including the Equitable building. In 1910 he was instrumental in organizing the Newton Improvement Association, of which he was president. Mr. Towle is a director of the International Trust Co. of Boston; trustee of the Newton Savings Bank, and of the Newton Hospital; member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and the Boston Real Estate Exchange, and was a member of the board of aldermen of Newton, his place of residence. He belongs to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the Bostonian Society, Dalhousie Lodge, F. & A. M., the Newton Royal Arch Chapter and Gethsemane Commandery, and of the Brae Burn Country, Commonwealth Country, Twentieth Century, Boston City and the Hunnewell clubs. He is a member of the Eliot Congregation Church in Newton, where he is a deacon and chairman of the Prudential Committee. In 1916 he presented to his native town a $75,000 high school, to be known as the Towle High School. He was married June 28, 1899, to Helen M., daughter of Jediah Phipps Leland, of Dover, Me., and has two daughters. Evelene Marion and Charlotte Frances Towle.

DI MILLA, Pasquale, clergyman, was born at Elena, province of Caserta, Italy, Sept. 8, 1869, son of Antonio and Concetta (Velardocchio) Di Milla. He obtained his early education at the Seminary of Gaeta, preparing himself for the priesthood, to which he was ordained in June, 1892, by Archbishop Nicola Contieri. He was shortly afterwards assigned to St. James Church in Elena, where for eight years he taught school, and laid the broad foundation for his greater work in America. He came to the United States in 1900, settling in Boston, Mass., which has become his permanent home. He was immediately placed in charge of the Italian communicants of St. James parish on Harrison avenue, Boston. He was so successful in his new charge that within three years it was possible to build a new church edifice. It was dedicated Oct. 25, 1903, and named the Church of Our Lady of Pompeii. In association with others he established St. Michael's (Italian) cemetery, of which he has been president since 1908. His highest ambition is to devote himself to the spiritual and material welfare of the afflicted and unfortunate. He is a scholar of the highest order. There are few men in this country who have a deeper grasp of the Latin language, and possibly no one is better acquainted with the writings of Virgil. But it is principally as a zealous priest that he has endeared himself to all Bostonians. His profound faith, his genuine humility, his generous charity and his devotion to the welfare of his people, mark him as an ardent and worthy servant of God.

COMEGYS, Cornelius George, physician, was born on a farm, near Dover, Del., July 23, 1816, son of Cornelius Parsons and Ruhamah (Marim) Comegys, brother of Joseph Parsons Comegys (q. v.), chief justice of Delaware, and descendant of Cornelius Comegys, who came over from Lexmont, Holland, and settled in Kent county on the East Shore of Maryland in 1670, having received a grant of 350 acres from Gov. Calvert; he was captain of a company of Foot in Chester and Langford Bay Hundred; justice; and commissioner. His father (q. v.) was governor of Delaware in 1837–41. His first maternal American ancestor was William Winsmore, son of Thomas Winsmore, grandson of Thomas Winsmore, of Pipe Elm, in the Parish of Lie, Worcestershire, England, and a member of Penn's assembly which met in Philadelphia in 1680. The line descends through seven generations to Ruhamah, daughter of John Marim, an officer in the revolutionary army, of Little Pipe Elm (Cherbourg), Kent county, Del. Dr. Comegys was educated in the public schools of Kent county, Del., at a private academy in Dover, and was graduated M.D. in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1848; he was also a private pupil of Dr. George Horner. His professional career began in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1848, but the following year he removed to Cincinnati, O., where he was soon brought into prominence and obtained a large practice by his remarkably successful treatment of Asiatic cholera, then prevalent there. In 1851 he went abroad for further medical training, making special studies at Guy's Hospital, London, and as a pupil of Dr. Charcot, chief of the clinical staff of La Charitè Hospital, Paris. Upon his return to Cincinnati, in 1852, he gave a course of lectures on anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, then became professor of the institute of medicine in the Miami Medical College, with which he continued until its fusion with the Ohio Medical College in 1857. He held the same chair in the latter and was also clinical teacher on the medical staff of the Cincinnati Hospital, then under the control of the Medical College of Ohio. He resigned his college duties in 1869, but retained his position on the staff of the hospital until his death, during the last seven years serving as chief of staff. In 1855 he published a translation of Renaud's "History of Medicine," and in 1881 translated and published Dr. Charcot's lectures on the "Diseases of the Spinal Cord." Among his medical papers were "Conservative Value of Fever and Inflammation" (1854); "Etiology and Treatment of Phthisis Pulmonalis" (1854); "Pathology and Treatment of Asiatic Cholera" (1866); "A Healthy Brain necessary to a Free Will" (1875). Dr. Comegys was a strong advocate of hot baths in febrile and inflammatory affections, after discarding cold baths, a discovery which Dr. H. C. Wood said was "the most life-saving method in modern therapeutics." During the civil war he gave practical assistance to the work of the sanitary commission, and after the battle at Ft. Donelson had charge of the medical department of a hospital relief steamboat which was sent to Pittsburgh Landing, to bring back the wounded from the battlefield. He was a member of the board of education and, through it, was instrumental in founding the public library; trustee of Longview Asylum for the Insane; director of McMicken University; member of the city council and the board of alderman; trustee of the University of Cincinnati, and president of the board from 1890 until his death. He was one of the founders and twice president of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine; was a member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society; Cincinnati Medical Society, American Medical Association, Mississippi Valley Medical Society, Philadelphia College of Physicians (honorary), Delaware State Medical Society, Western Reserve Historical Society, and Ohio Historical and Philosophical Society. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, a Sunday school teacher, and close student of the Bible, and he was also deeply interested in the cause of education. His figure was tall and commanding and his manners were affable and courtly; he made acquaintance easily and was an apt and ready conversationalist. He was married Oct. 3, 1839, to Rebecca Turner, daughter of Edward Tiffin (q.v.), U. S. senator and first governor of Ohio, and had six children: Ellen Tiffin, Mary Porter, Cornelius Marim, Edward Tiffin, surgeon and lieutenant colonel U. S. Army; William Henry, acting asst. surgeon, paymaster and colonel U. S. army; and Charles George Comegys, attorney, of Cincinnati. The only married child was Col. Edward T. Comegys, who, by his marriage to Minnie G. Norton, had one son, Edward Tiffin Comegys, Jr., and by a second marriage to Grace Willcox, had three children: Cornelius Willcox, Gerald Farnsworth and Leonard Marim Comegys. Dr. Comegys died in Cincinnati, O., Feb. 10, 1896.

McCLAIN, Edward Lee, manufacturer and philanthropist, was born in Greenfield, O., May 30, 1861, son of William Page and Margaret Ann (Parkinson) McClain, grandson of John and Sarah Wilkinson (Elsberry) McClain, great grandson of Peter and Sarah (English) McClain, and great-great-grandson of Andrew McClain, a native of Ireland (formerly of Scotland), who came to the United States in 1768, and settled in Egg Harbor City township, Gloucester co., N. J. Andrew McClain was killed in the battle of the Brandywine. Edward L. McClain, after a public school education, organized a business of making pads for horse collars, the unique feature of which was an elastic steel hook for attaching the pad to the collar. As simple as the device is, it was the means of solving a difficult problem, and with the wisdom to recognize its commercial possibilities he embarked on an enterprise at the early age of twenty, that was destined to develop into an industry of gigantic proportions. The business grew rapidly, requiring many additions to the original factory. At the start all work was done by hand except seaming the pads, that being accomplished by a foot-power sewing machine requiring the services of only two or three persons. By 1883 the demand for enlarged facilities necessitated removal to a three-story building where machines for quilting collar pads were first used by the E. L. McClain Manufacturing Co., the name by which the business was conducted. The great success of the enterprise demanded removal to still larger quarters in 1884, and here for the first time steam was utilized for power purposes, while a large warehouse in Cincinnati became a necessity. The plant was further enlarged in 1885, and the demand for pads grew rapidly in response to a generous policy of judicious advertising which had been inaugurated and which has ever since been continued. During the ensuing years many radical and important changes were wrought, and several additions made to the plant. At the beginning of the present century a complete plant for the manufacture of hooks was installed. By 1903 the floor space aggregated over 3,000,000 square feet, and the entire plant covered seven acres. Originally known as the E. L. McClain Manufacturing Co., in 1903 it was incorporated as the American Pad & Textile Co., with a capital of $2,250,000, and from the beginning to the present day, Edward L. McClain has been the chief owner, executive head and dominant factor, as chairman of the executive committee of the corporation. His brother, A. E. McClain, is vice-president, and Charles Main is president and general manager. It is now the largest of its kind in the world, and the products consist of all kinds of horse pads used for harness and saddle. The present capital stock and surplus is $2,000,000, and 750 hands are employed in the various departments. The principle and form of hook used by all manufacturers of collar pads for years had been identically the same as that originated and used by Mr. McClain. The consumption of cotton goods by this company had directly led to the establishment of a large cotton mill at Atco, near Cartersville, Ga., under the name of the American Textile Co., by Mr. McClain, his brother-in-law, M. W. McCafferty, and J. A. Miller. Modern social welfare work has been introduced in the plant at Greenfield, O., and a number of operators occupy cottages built by the company and let on a low rental basis. These cottages are well constructed, comfortable, neat in appearance and complete in arrangement. In addition to the above mentioned companies, Mr. McClain is also chief executive of the Atco Stores Co., Atco, Ga., and the Crescent Manufacturing Co. of Louisville, Ky., manufacturers of show cases and interior finish, and he is also, both in a financial and executive sense, largely interested in the Sand Mixing Machine Co., New York city, the National Lumber and Manufacturing Co., of Detroit, Mich., and The Wellston Rich Run Coal Co., Wellston, O. He founded and developed at Greenfield, O., The Sun Manufacturing Co., now of Columbus, O. He has patented several improvements valuable to the collar pad industry. He made possible, through the initiative move and subsequently in a financial sense, the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Greenfield, and he has been liberal in his contributions in general to religious, educational and charitable institutions. In 1915 he donated to Greenfield the land, building and equipment of what is now known as the Edward Lee McClain High School, said to be the best appointed of its kind in the world for a building of its capacity. Upon

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THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

John S. Miller

the occasion of the dedication Mr. McClain's words were: "As promising the most good to the greatest number for the longest time—in sacred memory of those of his own people and of others whom he long and well knew and loved now passed away—in high esteem for this community as it exists today—with full confidence in the generations yet to come—in behalf of higher education, purer morals and broader and better citizenship—this property is dedicated by the donor." Built of stone, brick and cement, the school is a model in architecture, sanitation, lighting and hygiene. It has a study hall in which 250 students can be seated, six regular and several auxiliary class-rooms, a large auditorium (seating over 800 people) with stage, organ and balcony, a manual training department with a forge-room and a complete woodworking shop, a gymnasium that is as well appointed as that of any American college, a cooking-room, dining-room, and sewing and fitting room for teaching domestic science, physical and chemical laboratories, library, reading-room, art-room and rest-rooms. On the roof is a promenade and summer garden. Above the two main entrances are these inscriptions: "Opportunity—'Act in the Living Present,' "; "Achievement—'Live in Deeds, Not Years.' " To fittingly commemorate the completion of this building and the unconditional gift of the same to the community for public purposes, a souvenir number of "The Dragon," the school publication, was issued. From "The Story of Greenfield's Christmas Gift," therein, is taken the following: "Happy indeed is the community where a man with a gift of vision abides. In the case of Greenfield, the man with the gift of vision was inspired by two dominant passions—an intense love for the town of his nativity, whose growth and prosperity were inseparably linked with his own career; and an earnest desire to be of service to his fellow men. Successively he had considered—and rejected—the project of presenting to Greenfield a park, a library, a combined building for the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian associations, a hospital, a museum, and then came the vision of a great institution, designed to train the heart and head and hand of the young people and through them and its civic activities to touch the lives of every man, woman and child in the community. Surely no municipality ever found in its Christmas stocking a more wonderful gift. . . ." Mr. McClain has several times toured Europe for pleasure and profit, and has also visited all ports of the United States, Canada and Mexico. He was married at Oakley, near Cincinnati, O., Dec. 17, 1885, to Lulu Theodosia, daughter of Joseph Schofield-Johnson of Hamilton county, O., and to them were born three children: Edward Lee, Jr., Helen St. Clair, wife of Dr. Robert Simonton Young of Concord, N. C., and Donald Schofield McClain

MILLER, John Stocker, lawyer, was born at Louisville, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., May 24, 1847, son of John and Jane (McLeod) Miller. His father, a lawyer, was for many years county clerk and clerk of the courts. The Miller family is an old one in Massachusetts, being settled principally in the neighborhood of Worcester and Springfield. Among other collateral ancestors was Henry Doud, who settled at Guilford, Conn., in 1639. Still another collateral ancestor, Benjamin Doud, was a soldier in the revolutionary war. John S. Miller was educated in the public and high schools of his native town, and was graduated at St. Lawrence University in 1869. Having studied law in the office of Sawyer & Russell at Canton, he was admitted to the bar in the following year. During 1870–72 he was professor of mathematics at his alma mater, and in 1872-74 of Latin and Greek. Early in 1874 he removed to Chicago, Ill., where he has continued in successful professional practice until the present time (1918). He formed a partnership with George Herbert and John H. S. Quick, under the name of Herbert, Quick & Miller, which later became Quick & Miller, and then in turn Peck, Miller & Starr, 1890; Miller, Starr, Packard & Peckham, 1911; and Miller, Brown, Packard & Peckham, 1915, its present style. While rated among the foremost lawyers in general practice at the Chicago bar, Mr. Miller has attained particular prominence in chancery, and has appeared in several such notable cases in this department as the Flagler, Riverside and Phillips and South Park litigations, all of which were before the courts for several years; the first being decided in the U. S. supreme court in 1882. During 1891–93 Mr. Miller was corporation counsel of Chicago, and as such handled with signal ability several notable cases on behalf of the municipality. Among these was the memorable Lake Front case, which established the inalienable right of the people to the water front and the revocability of the grant to the Illinois Central railroad; the court ruling at this time that it was not in the power of the legislature to grant or dispose of the people's right in violation of the trust by which it held the same, and he successfully maintained before the council the right of the city to compel the railroad companies to elevate their tracks, thus abolishing grade crossings on all streets. He also argued several cases before the supreme court, establishing beyond contest the right of the municipal authorities to extend the city streets over the railroad tracks in consideration of a merely nominal compensation; thus compelling the companies, as public agents, to perform public duties. Since returning to private practice, Mr. Miller has won increasing success in corporation law, the most important case, historically, being the prosecution of the Standard Oil Co. and its subsidiaries under the anti-trust laws of the United States, in which he appeared as the leading counsel for the Indiana Standard Oil Co. Under the Elkins law the Standard Oil corporations were indicted on an aggregate of 8,300 counts for accepting rebates from railroads. In the action against the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, the company was convicted on 1,462 counts, and Judge Kenesaw M. Landis astonished the whole world by imposing a maximum fine of $29,240,000, said to be the largest fine against any individual or corporation in the history of American jurisprudence. It was especially due to the clear and concise argument of Mr. Miller in the arguments on appeal that the court found that there was no established rate of shipment, and judgment was set aside and reversed. Mr. Miller is an exceptionally hard worker, with great power of application, never sparing himself when engaged on important cases. Personally, he is uniformly kind, courteous and considerate. His clubs are: Kenwood, Chicago, Hamilton, Chicago Literary, and Union League (president 1901). He was married Dec. 12, 1887, to Ann, daughter of Dr. James E. Gross, of Chicago, and has two children: John S., Jr., and Janet Miller.

BALDWIN, Frank Stephen, inventor of the Monroe calculating machine, was born in New Hartford, Conn., Apr. 10, 1838, son of Stephen and Julia (Pardee) Baldwin. His father was an architect and builder, who made a specialty of churches, many of which he erected throughout the middle west. He was educated at the Nunda (N. Y.) Academy, specializing in mathematics, for which his mind was peculiarly adapted; for instance, he memorized the decimal of Pi– to 128 places and could repeat the numbers all his life without hesitation. He began a college career at Union College, but soon after was forced to take over his father's business. Always of an inventive turn, as early as sixteen years of age he had invented an arrow-head self-coupler for freight cars, and thenceforth he devoted his spare time to the development of various inventions. He perfected a corn-planter for his uncle, the pioneer of machines of this class, and was arranging for its manufacture when the civil war broke out and upset his plans. He enlisted in a lòcal company, and after peace was restored he resumed his architectural work in Kansas City and in 1865 became manager of Peck's Planing Mills in St. Louis, Mo. He devised a metal lace catch now universally used on lace boots and shoes and invented a "recording lumber measure," which automatically measured and recorded four different kinds of lumber simultaneously (1873). This was the germ of the calculating machine idea, which developed into concrete form upon seeing a calculating machine, invented by C. X. Thomas, of France, in an insurance office. Mr. Baldwin made a model of a calculating machine in 1874, for which he was awarded the John Scott medal by the Franklin Institute in the following year. Meanwhile he conceived the idea of substituting one cylinder for the nine cylinders in Thomas' machine and then began a series of experiments resulting in the invention of a device called the Arithmometer, patented July 28, 1874. The Arithmometer was the first adding machine sold in the United States, about 1,000 of them being disposed of in and around Philadelphia. The Jay Cooke failure ended the venture and, returning to St. Louis, he brought out a number of other inventions and continued experiments on his adding machine. In 1891 he moved his architectural business to New York city, meanwhile devoting all his spare time and money to experimental work, and on Jan. 9, 1900, he obtained a patent on a "calculating engine," a machine on which multiplications or divisions were performed by one stroke for each digit. Two years later he bought out the Baldwin calculator (patented Aug. 5, 1902), the distinguishing features of which are the carrying motion on an independent shaft and the reverse action for dividing and subtracting. In 1908 he perfected a keyboard machine with a printing attachment embodying the principles of the 1902 machine. In 1911 he became acquainted with Jay R. Monroe (below), who saw the advantages and possibilities of Mr. Baldwin's inventions, resulting in the formation of the Monroe Calculating Machine Co. Mr. Baldwin's calculating machine in its latest perfected state consists of a flexible keyboard of eight columns, a movable carriage carrying two independent rows of dials and a short crank which can be moved in two directions, forward and backward. It is capable of multiplying, dividing, adding and subtracting, as well as extracting square roots and cube roots. Besides the devices mentioned above, Mr. Baldwin has invented an electric anemometer, a water meter, a permutation drawer lock, a mortar mixer, a hydraulic brick machine and three-speed bicycle, the last containing a set of planetary gears, lock, drum and hand brake very similar to those used on the Ford automobiles. He was married Oct. 15, 1872, to Mary K. Denniston, of Williamsport, Pa., and has four sons and two daughters: Frank Pardee, Emma V., Eugene D., Elbert S., George H. and Blanche B. Baldwin.

MONROE, Jay Randolph, manufacturer, was born in South Haven, Mich., Jan. 6, 1883, son of Lyman Sylvester and Carrie Jane (Curtiss) Monroe. His father, of Scotch descent, was a Michigan banker. The son received a thorough classical education in the John B. Stetson University, Florida, and Kalamazoo College, Michigan, and was graduated LL.B. at the University of Michigan in 1906. He began his business career in the employ of the Western Electric Co., of Chicago, in 1906, and in 1910 he was transferred to the New York office, in its legal department. In 1912, having become interested in the invention of a calculating machine made by Frank S. Baldwin, he organized the Monroe Calculating Machine Co. and began manufacturing the Monroe machine. For three years Mr. Monroe devoted his attention, with Mr. Baldwin, to perfecting the mechanical construction of the Monroe machine, and its commercial success dates from 1914, since which it has been introduced to the commercial world in ever-increasing quantities. Of the numerous calculating machines that have been placed on the market the Monroe is the latest and in many respects the best, combining the best of the foreign makes and so simple in its operation as to require no special training. In a period of three years Mr. Monroe has developed a business amounting to over one million dollars annually, and requiring 350 employees at the factory in Orange, N. J. The company has over forty branch offices in the principal cities of the country, and is selling its machines in all parts of the world. Its officers are: J. R. Monroe, president; C. A. Peck, vice-president; A. B. Connable, secretary, and W. P. Breeding, treasurer. Mr. Monroe is also vice-president of the Monroe Realty Co., organized by his father. He holds membership in the City and Hardware clubs, of New York; Baltusrol Golf Club of Short Hills, N. J.; the Maplewood Club and the Canoe Brook Country Club of Summit, N. J., also the Sigma Nu fraternity. He was married Aug. 22, 1908, to Betty Belle, daughter of Jerome B. Baughman of Youngstown, O., and has two children: Marjorie and Malcolm Monroe. Portrait opposite page 283.

PANGBORN, Joseph Gladding, soldier journalist, railroad official, traveler, author and humanitarian, was born at Albany, N. Y., Apr. 9, 1844, son of Wilhelmus and Ruany (Gladding) Pangborn, and grandson of Wilhelmus Pangborn and his wife Alida Van Wie, who was of Dutch extraction. The name of Pangborn owes its origin to the picturesque little village of Pangbourne-on-the-Thames. He came from a long line of distinguished ancestors, tracing back as early as 844. The name occurs in the Domesday Book and also in the Hundred Rolls, 1273. On the maternal side, his ancestors fought with William the Conqueror, and were barons of great landed estates, many settling in England, others coming to America in 1660, John Gladding, his grandfather being one of the founders of Bristol, R. I. The father of our subject, was a federal soldier in the civil war, and died in 1863 from wounds received at Fort Ethan Allen, Va. Joseph G. Pangborn at fourteen years of age became a drummer boy in his father's regiment, the 44th N. Y. Vol. Inf., and served with distinction through the war. Later he was transferred to the cavalry division, and was mustered out at San Antonio, Tex. He then joined the staff of the New York "Times," and afterwards the "Tribune," serving in the

Frank S. Baldwin

Jay Randolph Monroe

court departments for two years, then entering the reportorial department of the New York "Times." He was on the staff of the Kansas City "Times," on which also was his friend Eugene Fields, during the turbulent days of Missouri and Kansas, writing under the nom de plume "Pang." He resigned this position to enter the service of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Co., and was active in securing the right-of-way through the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. In 1880 he became general advertising agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., subsequently becoming assistant general passenger agent, special representative of five successive presidents, and chairman of the company's General Safety committee. In the passenger department he had charge of advertising, thus forming a wide friendship with newspaper editors and writers throughout the country. He was the author of "Picturesque B. & O." (1883); "Which—The Cross or the Pound?" (1900), a study of the customs of India; "The History of the World's Rail Way" (1894), and "Sidelights on the World's Systems of Railways" (1896). He next organized a syndicate and published a newspaper supplement for Sunday papers, having been the originator of the Sunday magazine section of the newspaper. Re-entering the service of the Baltimore & Ohio, he perfected the unparalleled historical exhibit of old railroad engines, cars and appliances in their original form and reproduction which was exhibited at the World's exposition, at Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo. This exhibit was subsequently loaned to the Field Columbian Museum, and he started on a four years' tour of the world as the director of the Commission of the World's Rail Way, which was endowed by Marshall Field. As chairman of the commission he traveled everywhere a locomotive whistle had been sounded. Co-operation was extended by rulers of foreign countries and special trains were tendered the American travelers. He crossed Siberia by sledge 5000 miles, and visiting the Russian prisons was quick to dispute the reports of cruelty and oppression, which so pleased the Czar that he issued a passport bearing his personal signature good for Maj. Pangborn and his heirs for all times on any mode of conveyance which operated in the Empire. He also made a study of the political system, and of the habits of the people in the Steppes country; was equally well informed concerning other countries, including Africa and Australia, and made the only photographs of Fiji Island cannibals preparing a human being to be eaten. He was a leader in arranging the Baltimore "Oriole" celebration, a Baltimore carnival which rivaled the New Orleans Mardi Gras, and he was one of the managing directors of the Star Spangled Banner Centennial, held in Baltimore, in 1914. Apart from his railroad activities, there was a human side of his character which made him popular with all classes. His favorite relaxation from business was that of helping deserving and ambitious young men and boys to succeed. Many barefoot boys often awaited turns to obtain his advice and assistance, and many of them are now filling positions of responsibility through his good influence. He organized a Help Him Help Himself Club at the First Presbyterian Church of Baltimore, with meetings twice weekly where primary school studies were taught working boys and social features were enjoyed. His career as soldier, journalist, railroad official, author, traveler, friend of royalty, welfare worker and man of affairs was tinged with all the romance of fiction, and few Americans have had more varied experiences crowded into life. He was a member of the United States Geographical Society, the Maryland Historical Society, and the Municipal Art League Club. He was married, May 4, 1871, to Emma, daughter of John Wise Crouse, of Lima, Ohio; and they had four children: Mary Cavendish, wife of Maj. Donald Mirrielees, of London and Surrey, England; Robert Garrett, of Philadelphia; Morrison M. and Josephine Gladding Pangborn, of Baltimore. He died in Baltimore, Md., Aug. 15, 1914. Portrait opposite page 284.

TOD, John, jurist and statesman, was born in Suffield, Hartford co., Conn., in November, 1779, the son of David and Rachel (Kent) Tod. He was educated in the public schools and in classical studies under his pastor, Rev. Mr. Gray of the Presbyterian church and was graduated with honors at Yale College. He then studied law with his brother, George Tod, in New Haven, and greatly attracted the attention of Gideon Granger, one-time postmaster general, whose political Jeffersonianism young Tod espoused. He was admitted to the Hartford bar in 1800; was a tutor for a time in Virginia, and finally in 1802, settled at Bedford, Pa. First as a clerk to the prothonotary there, and then with admission to its bar, he began a struggle which in six years made him so popular that he was sent to the legislature, at the time when Pennsylvania was in rebellion against the United States in the great Sloop Active case of Gideon Olmstead. Mr. Tod at once, against his party, stood for the union and the authority of its courts, and the people rose to his lead and returned him again and again until 1813 inclusive, when he was the speaker of that body. The same year he was sent to the senate and became president of that body also, serving until Dec. 20, 1816, when he resigned, and no man of his day had a greater influence on state legislation, especially in internal improvements. In 1820 he was elected to congress and re-elected two years later. As chairman of the manufactures committee he had great influence in moulding the tariff of 1824, and all the other important legislation of that period, and as a speaker won a national reputation. In 1824 he was appointed president judge of the sixteenth judicial district and resigned his seat in congress. Within three years Gov. Shulse elevated him to the supreme bench of Pennsylvania. The severity of his life's work, however, had left its mark upon his constitution, and he served scarcely longer in the supreme court than upon the sixteenth district bench, his death occurring on Mar. 27, 1830.

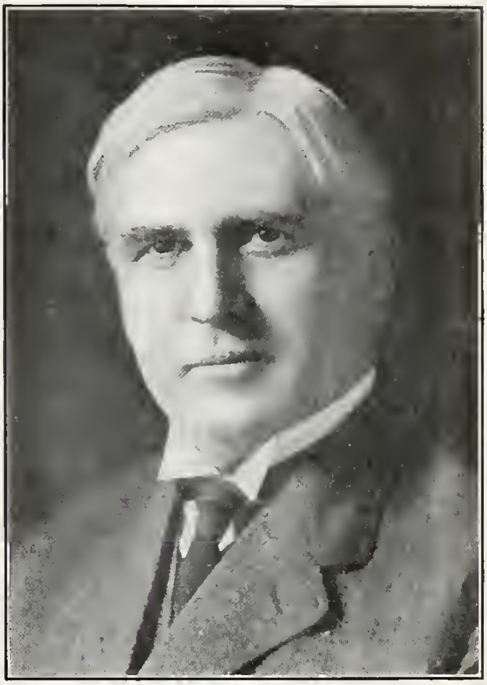
STEWART, Hugh Parlane, lawyer and capitalist, was born in Lockport twp., St. Joseph co., Mich., July 6, 1856, son of Daniel and Mary (McFarlane) Stewart, and grandson of Duncan and Janet (Campbell) Stewart. His paternal grandfather came from Perthshire, Scotland, in 1795, and settled at Albany, N. Y. The father of our subject became a Michigan pioneer in 1837; he was farmer and building contractor. Hugh P. Stewart received his education in the public schools of Centreville, Mich. He began the study of law at that place under the preceptorship of Alfred Akey, subsequently reading law in the offices of Judge R. W. Melendy. He was admitted to the Michigan bar in 1878, and immediately began the practice of his profession at Centreville. He served four years as district attorney of St. Joseph county, later forming a partnership with Hiram O. Bliss, under the style of Stewart &

Bliss, with offices also at Three Rivers, Mich., and at Tonawanda, N. Y., the partnership continuing eight years. In association with Leland H. Sabin, he then established the firm of Stewart & Sabin, at Centreville, and in 1902 opened offices at Battle Creek, Mich., where he spent most of his time, although he maintained offices and his residence at Centreville. He was a dominant factor in the Michigan constitutional convention of 1907. Aside from his legal activities he was connected with various commercial, industrial and financial institutions. He was president of the Dr. Denton Sleeping Garment Mills; vice-president of Wolf Brothers State Bank, Centreville, and a director in the Centreville Water & Electric Light Co., and the Central National Bank, Battle Creek. He was a 32d degree Mason, holding various important chairs, and a member also of the Athelstan Club, Battle Creek. Learned in the law he rose to a position of eminence at the bar of St. Joseph county. Matters of vast import came into his hands and grave questions occupied his brain, but he did not permit his distinction to affect him. He retained to the end the same charming simplicity of manner, the same genial, kindly, friendly spirit and speech that had drawn men to him. He fought his professional battles with skill, strength and fearlessness, but always fairly and in the open. He was married at Centreville, Mich., Dec. 17, 1884, to Anna, daughter of Joseph Hasbrouck, of Centreville; she survives him, with two children: Madge Annie and Donald P. Stewart. He died at Battle Creek, Mich., Mar. 9, 1914.

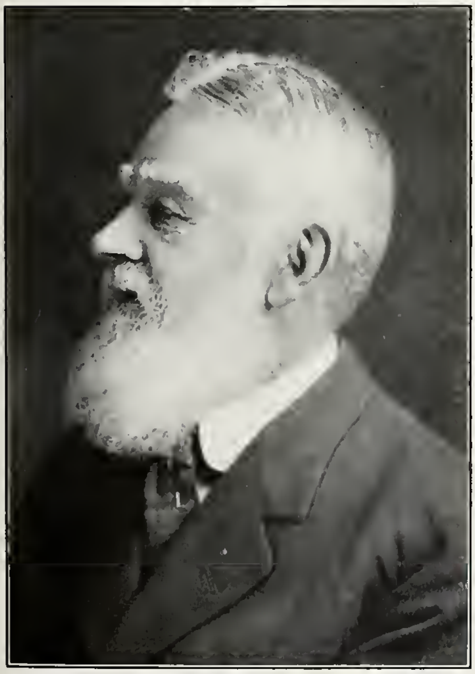
GREELEY, Samuel Sewall, engineer, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 11, 1824, son of Samuel and Louisa (May) Greele. His first American ancestor of whom there is record was Andrew Greele, who was in Salisbury, Mass., as early as 1638; from him and his wife Hannah Moyse the line of descent is traced through their son Joseph Grele and his wife Martha Corliss; their son Samuel and his wife Rachel Robinson; their son Samuel Greele and his wife Abigail Blodgett, and their son Samuel Greeley and his wife Olive Read, who were the grandparents of our subject. His father was a teacher. The son attended the public schools of Framingham, Groton and other places near Boston, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1844. After teaching school for several months at Akron, O., he secured a position as rodman and chainman and later as engineer on the water works then in the course of construction under the supervision of Ellis S. Chesbrough (q.v.), to supply the city of Boston with water from Lake Chochicuate. In 1845 he entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic School, Troy, N. Y., graduating one year later. He then became engaged as engineer on railroad location and construction work in New York, Vermont and Virginia, and in 1851 spent several months in Paris studying engineering. In 1853 he entered the land surveying business in Chicago, Ill., continuing until 1861, when for about a year he engaged in the manufacture of threshing machines, thereafter resuming the practice of his profession. In 1879 he formed a partnership with his son Frederick, Gustav H. Carlson and Sylvester N. Howard. Later he took his son Morris L. into the business which was subsequently incorporated, and after several changes in style, it became known as the Greeley-Howard-Norlin Co. As a surveyor he located many of Chicago's most important buildings, and laid out several subdivisions which are now thickly populated parts of the city. He also laid a considerable amount of block pavement, having early realized its advantages, and accordingly obtained a license from the patentee to lay the Nicholson block pavement, being the first to lay such a pavement in Chicago. In 1866 he invented a block pavement which was used to a limited extent. He was elected surveyor of Chicago in 1855, and subsequently, for a few months, served as assistant superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad. In his early days he was called as expert witness in various important litigations in which Abraham Lincoln, Robert Ingersoll and other eminent lawyers were engaged. He loved his work, and up to the last year of his life attended the office regularly, giving to his associates the benefit of his wide knowledge and sound advice, though for several years prior to his death he had not been engaged in active practice. He advocated the metric system of weights and measures, and wrote many papers on this subject. In 1898 he took up his residence in Winnetka, where he became interested in public activities, and was a member and later president of the library board. He was also an active worker for the improvement of the library laws of the state. In politics he was an Abolitionist, becoming a Republican on the organization of that body. He was a member of the Unitarian Society in Chicago, and was one of the organizers of Unity Church, of which he was an ardent supporter. Mr. Greeley possessed considerable literary talent, and was the author of several papers on the antebellum "stump tail" money; on his experience during the great Chicago fire, as well as an account of the "Life of the Alcotts of Fruitlands." He was a cousin of Louisa May Alcott, the author. In 1857, with four associates, he organized the Harvard Club of Chicago, which he served as president. He was a member of the Illinois Society of Engineers and Surveyors, the Western Society of Engineers and the Chicago Literary Club. His favorite pursuit was reading. He was possessed of a keen sense of humor which delighted his companions, and he was beloved and respected by all with whom he came in contact. He was twice married: (1), June 20, 1855, to Annie Morris, daughter of John S. Larned, of Providence, R. I. She died in 1864, and he was married (2) Sept. 5, 1866, to Eliza May, daughter of Thomas S. Wells, of Brookline, Mass.; she died in 1880. He left four children: Louis M.; Morris L.; Ruth L. and Ethel M., wife of Lowell Copeland. Mr. Greeley died at Winnetka, Ill., March 8, 1916.

CAREY, Charles Henry, lawyer, was born in Cincinnati, O., Oct. 27, 1857, son of Samuel Doak and Martha Louisa (Fenton) Carey, and grandson of Patrick Carey, who came from Ireland, located first in eastern Tennessee, and subsequently became editor of the Yorkville (S. C.) "Whig," and was postmaster and book publisher at that place. On the distaff side he is a great-great-grandson of Dr. Samuel Doak (q.v.), founder and president of Washington College, Tennessee. Samuel Doak Carey, father of the subject, removed to Cincinnati, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits and became a noted abolitionist; he served in the Federal army in the civil war, and became an officer in the Legion of Honor. The son received his preliminary education in the public and high schools of Cincinnati, at Farmer's College, College Hill, and was graduated at Denison University, Granville, O., in 1881, with the degree of Ph.B. Prior to entering Denison he taught school two terms, and afterward had some experience in journalism in Cincinnati. He was graduated at the law school of Cincinnati College in 1883 with the degree LL.B., and was at once admitted to practice by

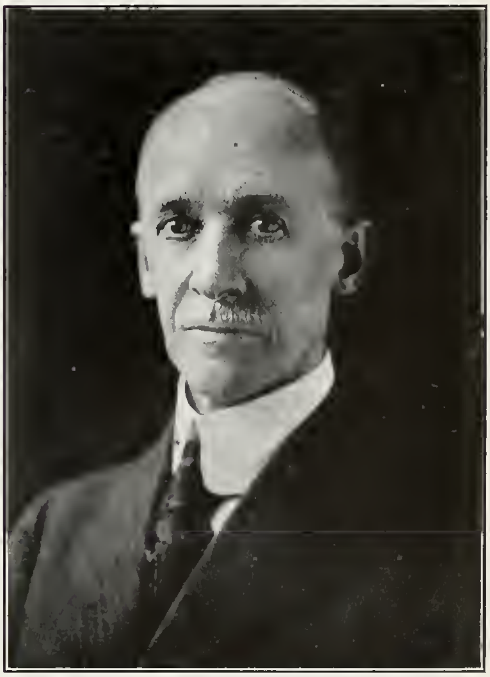
JOSEPH G. PANGBORN
RAILROAD OFFICIAL



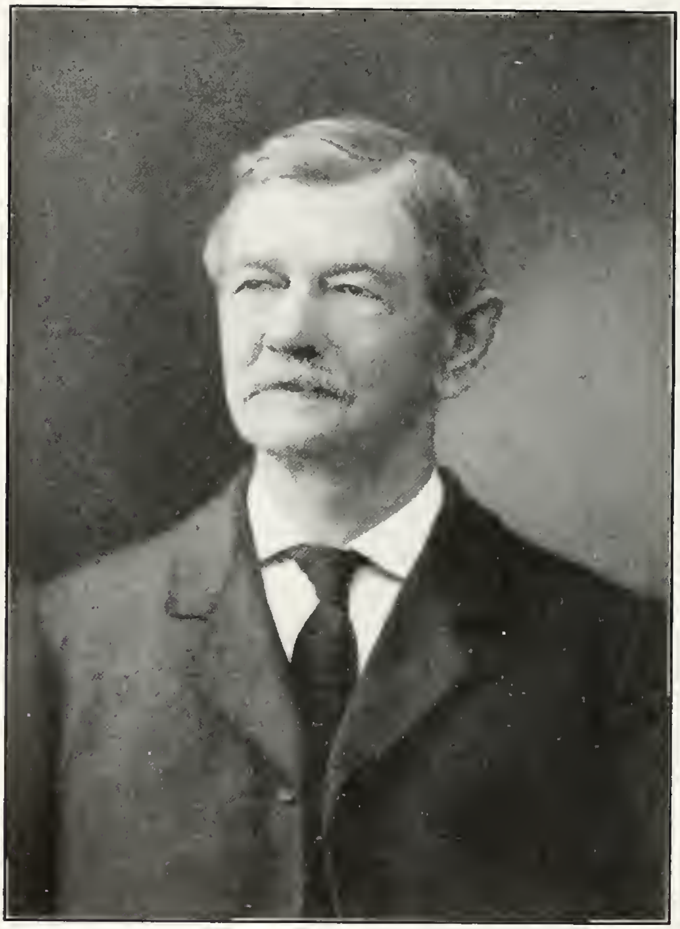
HUGH P. STEWART
LAWYER



SAMUEL S. GREELEY
ENGINEER



CHARLES H. CAREY
LAWYER



Edwin Kennedy

the supreme court of Ohio. That same year he settled in Portland, Ore., where he became an associate in the law offices of Thayer & Williams. In 1885 he formed a partnership with Albert H. Tanner, then city attorney of Portland, but in 1887 the firm was dissolved and he became associated with William C. Sprague in Detroit, Mich. On his return to Portland in 1889, the old partnership of Thayer and Williams was reorganized due to the election of former Gov. Thayer to the state supreme bench, and Mr. Carey united with Richard and Emmet B. Williams under the firm name of Williams & Carey, a relationship that continued until 1893. In 1894 he became president of Willamette Steam Mills Lumbering and Manufacturing Co., Portland, at that time the largest lumber mills in the far west. In the same year he organized the firm of Carey, Idleman, Mays & Webster, which subsequently was changed to Carey & Mays. Since 1907 he has been in partnership with James B. Kerr under the style of Carey & Kerr. Mr. Carey had been Oregon counsel for the Northern Pacific Railroad for several years when, in 1906, that company, jointly with the Great Northern Railway Co., undertook the construction of the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railroad along the north bank of the Columbia river, and subsequently they built or acquired other railways and steamship lines, including the Oregon Trunk, the Oregon Electric, the Inland Empire, the Pacific & Eastern, the United Railways and several others, all of which are represented by this firm as general counsel. He organized the Northwestern National Bank, Live Stock State Bank, and several other banking institutions in Portland and elsewhere in Oregon, of which he is counsel. His firm includes among its clients the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co., Pullman Co., Union Meat Co., Portland Stock Yards, and many lumbering and industrial concerns. He is vice-president of Oregon Electric Railway Co. and director of Lumbermen's Trust Co., Portland Cattle Loan Co. and Mays Cattle Co. He has given much attention to the development of International Law and is a member of American Society of International Law, and the League to Enforce Peace. In 1904 he was a delegate to the International Congress of Lawyers and Jurists, held at St. Louis, Mo. He has been a factor in the growth and prosperity of Portland, and has been active in inducing manufacturing corporations to locate in that city. He prepared and published "Digest of Oregon and Washington Reports" (1888), and contributed to "History of Portland, Oregon," edited by H. W. Scott (New York, 1890). While a law student he served as librarian and secretary of the faculty, contributing a number of articles to law magazines, also newspapers and miscellaneous journals. He is interested in fine arts, particularly painting, also in political and social movements and history. He is a member of the Portland Drama League (president, 1914–15); Arts and Crafts Society (president, 1910–12); founder and past secretary of the Oregon Bar Association (president, 1912–13); member of the American Bar Association (vice-president, 1894–1914); trustee of Oregon Historical Society, and the Portland Art Association; founder and director of the Multnomah Law Library; and is also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, American Judicature Society, American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, National Civic Federation, Oregon Press Club, and of the Arlington (president, 1917–18) University and Commercial clubs, Portland. In Masonry he holds the 32d degree. He is past president (1895–96) of the Oregon State League of Republican Clubs; past president (1894–98) Garfield Club; was a member of the Republican National Committee during 1904-08, and delegate to the national conventions of 1904 and 1912. He has also been a delegate to many local, county and state conventions of his party since 1893. During 1892–95 he served as municipal judge, first by appointment, and after a change in the city charter was nominated by all political parties, receiving the highest vote cast for any candidate at the ensuing election. He served without pay as a member of the municipal water committee, and in 1917 was appointed chairman of the Oregon State Commission to revise judicial organization and procedure. He was married at Portland, Ore., Sept. 24, 1884, to Mary Noble, daughter of Capt. Lawson Bidwell, an officer in the Federal army who was killed at Vicksburg; she is a native of Springfield, O. They have two children: Alice, wife of Dr. Eugene W. Rockey, Portland, and Evelyn Carey.

KENNEDY, Edwin, merchant, was born in Goffstown, N. H., Nov. 11, 1833, son of Robert and Ruth (Gage) Kennedy, of Scotch-Irish descent. His first paternal American ancestor was Joseph Kennedy who came to this country about 1743 and was one of the first settlers of Goffstown; from him the line is traced through his son Robert and the latter's wife, Sarah Barr, and their son John and his wife, Nancy Kennedy, who were the grandparents of our subject. His father was a schoolmaster and disciplinarian of marked ability, as well as a skilled musician. The son was educated in the schools of Goffstown, and thereafter engaged in farming. In 1863 he was appointed a commissioner by Gov. Joseph A. Gilmore (q.v.) to go South to arrange to fill the quota of New Hampshire colored troops. In 1864 he was appointed sutler of the 2d U. S. volunteers, and was in Norfolk, Va., at the time Pres. Lincoln was assassinated, and at the time Gen. Lee surrendered. At the close of the war he accompanied the 2d U. S. volunteers to Dakota and Montana to subdue the Indians and garrison the forts on the Missouri river, crossing the plains by ox-teams. In 1863 he attended the treaty of peace meeting composed of commissioners from Washington, D. C., and the chiefs from all the Northwest tribes of Indians, at Fort Sully on the Missouri river. Later, he was engaged in the fur trade with the Indians. On retiring to private life he entered the clothing business at Manchester, N. H., and subsequently became interested in real estate. He was active in politics, and in 1872 was president of the common council. At various times he served as a member of the board of aldermen, superintendent of streets, and member of the school board. Mr. Kennedy was prominent in fraternal circles, and received promotions to numerous high and responsible positions which he filled with ability and credit. In 1892 he represented the Knights of Honor at the supreme session held at Charleston, S. C., and the following year at Milwaukee, Wis. By his courtesy and geniality he gained many warm and lasting friendships. He was twice married: (1) Jan. 3, 1861, to Cynthia C., daughter of Groves Brown, of Manchester, N. H.; there is one surviving child of this marriage, Harriet A., wife of Charles A. Perry of Manchester; Mrs. Kennedy died in 1894, and he was married (2) June 16, 1903, to Frances E., daughter of Francis W. Coaker, of Manchester. He died in Manchester, N. H., Aug. 20, 1913.

MEAD, Julian Augustus, physician, was born at West Acton, Mass., April 15, 1856, son of Oliver Warren and Mary Elizabeth (Hartwell) Mead. He was graduated at Phillips Exeter Academy, in 1874, and at Harvard College with the degree of A.B. in 1878. He then entered the Harvard Medical School where he was graduated in 1881, and subsequently for two years studied in Paris, Vienna and Leipsic. Returning to America he began the practice of his profession in Watertown, Mass., where he remained until his death. He was post surgeon at the U. S. arsenal in Watertown, visiting physician to the Perkins Institute for the Blind, and for seven years surgeon of the 6th Mass. volunteer militia. In 1895 he was appointed by Gov. Greenhalge a member of the state board of health. Though his practice was extensive and his professional duties numerous and exacting, Dr. Mead took an active and influential share in the business and civic affairs of Watertown. For several years he was president of the Watertown Savings Bank; chairman of the school board and of the board of select men of Watertown, and he was also a trustee of the public library. He was a man among men, a physician of high repute, a public-spirited citizen, an able official, a loyal friend and delightful companion. He was president of the Massachusetts Medico-Legal Society, and a member of the Medical Improvement Society; Harvard Medical Alumni Association; American Public Health Association; Boston Medical Library; Union and St. Botolph clubs of Boston, and the Oakley Country Club of Watertown. He was married Dec. 12, 1889, to Mary Dearborn, daughter of Dorias R. Emerson of Newton, Mass., and died without issue at Watertown, Mass., Mar. 31, 1913.

BURPEE, Washington Atlee, seedsman, was born at Sheffield, New Brunswick, Apr. 5, 1858, son of David and Anne Catherine (Atlee) Burpee. On his father's side he was of Huguenot descent, the name being originally Beaupré, and on his mother's side he was descended from William Pitt, Earl of Chatham. He was educated at the Friends' Central School of Philadelphia, and the University of Pennsylvania. In 1876 he left college, and opened a store in Philadelphia, in association with G. S. Benson, Jr., dealing in seeds, pigeons and poultry. Within a year he took in a third partner. Shortly thereafter he withdrew from the firm and started by himself under the title of W. Altee Burpee & Co. He was the first seedsman to make a big success of the mail order business, and he did it by sticking absolutely to the truth in all his advertising. Backed by reliable products and progressive business methods, the firm grew steadily until at the time of Mr. Burpee's death it had 300 employees and handled nearly 10,000 orders daily. The keystone of this great success may be found in a few sentences of an address delivered by Mr. Burpee to the French Federation of Seedsmen's Societies in Paris. "Quality," he said, "is long remembered after cost is forgotten. Rightly considered, that which pays in the long-run is the struggle for improvement." He early saw the desirability of instituting field trials for his crops. These were at first conducted at the eastern end of Long Island, but about 1888 he purchased the big farm (Fordhook), at Doylestown, Pa., which has since been the chief trial grounds. Later he purchased Sunnybrook, a farm near Swedesboro, N. J., where the soil is favorable for the growing of special varieties of tomatoes, egg plants, peppers, squashes and certain flower seeds. He also purchased ground at Lompoc, Cal., for the special purpose of cultivating sweet peas. Large and productive as these farms were, they raised only a small fraction of the seeds sold by W. Atlee Burpee & Co., and the firm had contracts with growers in England, France, Germany and Holland. The farms, however, were the scene of constant valuable experiments and produced many new and improved varieties of flowers and vegetables. In 1890 Mr. Burpee introduced the original large bush Lima bean, which created the present popularity of large Limas, and this was succeeded by Burpee's Improved and Fordhook, which were introduced some years later. He was also instrumental in the improvement of cabbages, sweet corn and squashes, and introduced many notable varieties of tomatoes, culinary peas, onions, lettuces and celery. Among flowers he was especially noted for sweet peas, in which his firm did an enormous business. Next to them came pansies, gladioli, nasturtiums, phlox drummondii, balsams, heliotrope, begonias, zinnias, petunias and calendulas. Apart from the firm of W. Atlee Burpee & Co., Mr. Burpee had many and varied interests. He was a director of the Market Street National Bank and the Northern Trust Co., president for many years of the American Seed Trade Association; a director of the Wholesale Seedmen's League; member of the Board of managers of the Howard Hospital and Sanitarium Association and the National Farm School at Doylestown, Pa.; a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Philadelphia and the Philadelphia Board of Trade; a life member of the Transatlantic Society; president of the Canadian Society of Philadelphia; vice-president of the National Sweet Pea Society, and a life fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society of London and the Société Nationale Horticole, of France. His clubs included the Union League, Art, University, Racquet, City, Bachelors, Barge, Poor Richard, Merion Cricket and Harris, of Philadelphia; Country of Landsdowne, Pa., and the National Arts, City and Sphinx of New York. "Though he came to be known as a leader in his line of business," said the Philadelphia "North American" editorially, "his finest achievement was the cultivation of a nature so thoughtful for others, whatever their place or portion, that every one who came within his radiance was warmed by it and in some measure inspired to kindlier thinking and doing. . . . His largest pleasure seemed to lie in making others happy and comfortable and safe." Mr. Burpee was married Apr. 30, 1892 to Blanche, daughter of Peter B. Simons, of Philadelphia, Pa., and is survived by two sons: David (below) and Washington Atlee, Jr. He died at Fordhook, Doylestown, Pa., Nov. 26, 1915.

BURPEE, David, seed merchant, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 5, 1893, son of Washington Atlee Burpee and Blanche (Simons) Burpee. He was educated at Blight School, Philadelphia, the Doylestown High School and the Culver Military Academy, and subsequently pursued a course at the Agricultural College of Cornell University. He was obliged to leave before finishing his course on account of his father's illness and at once became identified with the Burpee business. Upon the death of his father, in 1915, he became head of the firm of W. Atlee Burpee & Co. He has achieved remarkable success in the conduct of the company's affairs, displaying unusual executive ability, wisdom and business acumen. He is not only a close student of horticulture and agriculture, but is also a true devotee of the science. The firm has

W Atlee Burpee

David Burpee

large farms in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and California. At Fordhook Farms, Pa., more than twenty-two thousand tests are made annually to prove the quality of their seeds. Floradale Farms are recognized as the California home of sweet peas. Many years ago when the Spencer type of sweet pea was discovered in England, the company first imported it to this country and since then has continued to develop that new type of flower, recognized as the leader both in America and England. In 1916, when food panics threatened many of the large cities because of conditions due to the war, the company established demonstration war gardens in various cities of the East, where people were taught how to produce food in their own back-yards. As a result the business has almost doubled and they are continuing to give this same real service on even a larger scale. Because of the impossibility to import any bulbs from Holland after America entered the war, many firms discontinued the bulb business. When the embargo seemed likely, the Burpee company at once made preparations to handle from an exclusive source large quantities of Dutch bulbs, American grown. A large edition of a special catalog was distributed, and American bulbs of the finest quality are now being sold at a price even lower than the original bulbs from Holland. It is exclusively a mail order house and issues a million catalogs yearly. Its enormous business, with headquarters in Philadelphia, is handled in a series of buildings containing the most modern equipment for the handling, cleaning and packing of seeds. More than 400 men and women are employed during the spring months when upwards of 20,000 letters are received daily. As a hobby Mr. Burpee conducts an immense farming enterprise of his own. On the Castle Valley Farms near Doylestown, Pa., he has 8,000 peach trees in prime condition. Mr. Burpee is vice-president of the American Seed Trade Association, and a director of the Market Street National Bank of Philadelphia; the Bucks County Trust Co. of Doylestown; Bromfield & Co., Inc., of New York; the National Farm School of Pennsylvania; the Canadian Society of Philadelphia, and the Howard Hospital of Philadelphia. He is a member of the American Sweet Pea Society, the Society of American Florists, the National Sweet Pea Society of Great Britain, the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, the American Dahlia Society, Société Nationale d'Horticulture of France (life member), the American Forestry Association, the National Association of Audubon Societies, the National Security League, the National Conservation Association, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Genetic Association, the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the Playgrounds Association of Philadelphia, the American Museum of Natural History, Pennsylvania Society of New York and the National Municipal League. His clubs are: the Union League of Philadelphia, Poor Richard, City (Philadelphia), Harris, Merion Cricket, Merion Golf, Lansdowne Country, Huntingdon Valley Country, Huntingdon Valley Hunt, and the Sphinx, of New York.

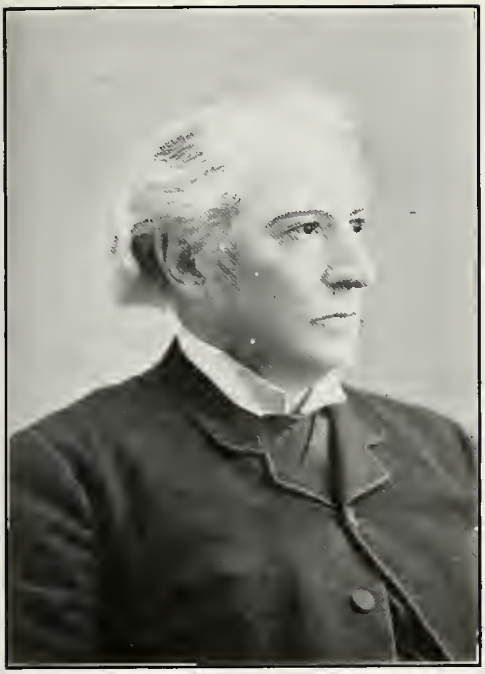
FULLER, Henry Weld, chemist and microscopist, was born in Augusta, Me., Apr. 7, 1831, son of Frederick Augustus and Catherine Martin (Weston) Fuller, and brother of Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller. His first American ancestor was Edward Fuller, a passenger on the Mayflower in 1620; from him and his wife Ann, the line of descent is traced through their son Samuel and his wife Jane Lothrop; their son Samuel and his wife Anne Fuller; their son Matthew and his wife Patience Young; their son Young and his wife Jerusha Beebe; their son Caleb and his wife Hannah Weld; their son Henry Weld and his wife Esther Gould, who were grandparents of our subject. Henry Weld Fuller, the grandfather, was a prominent lawyer of Augusta, Me., county attorney in 1826, and judge of probate for Kennebec co., 1828–41. His son, Frederick A. Fuller, was also a lawyer in Maine, and was chairman of the board of county commissioners of Penobscot co.; his wife was a daughter of Chief Justice Nathan Weston. Henry W. Fuller completed his education at Bowdoin College, giving special attention to chemistry under Prof. Parker Cleveland. In 1847 he entered the drug store of Ladd & Ingraham, Bangor, Me., and after acquiring a knowledge of the business in 1852, purchased the interest of his wife's brother, George W. Ladd. In 1855 he bought out Mr. Ingraham and conducted the business alone until 1857, when he removed to Chicago, Ill., where he became associated with the wholesale drug firm of Fuller & Finch. In 1863 he became a partner, the name being Fuller, Finch & Fuller until 1871 when, having bought out Mr. Finch's interests, it became Fuller & Fuller. The business was removed to a more convenient part of Chicago and a more expansive building erected after the plans drawn by Henry W. Fuller. He previously, in 1866–68, had charge of the New York office of the Fuller, Finch & Fuller firm, where he purchased foreign drugs and chemicals at the port of entry. He relinquished active duties in 1885 on account of ill health, and subsequently sold his interests. His last business connection was as secretary of the New York Quinine & Chemical Works, 1886–88, after which he made frequent trips for his health, with no relief. He acquired great skill in testing goods chemically and microscopically and in detecting adulterations. He wrote a number of essays on scientific, theological and genealogical subjects which were delivered as lectures or published by trade magazines. He was an enthusiastic worker with the microscope, which he used in his business as well as in scientific research. He was a fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society of London, and president of the State Microscopical Society of Illinois. He was also a member of the Chicago College of Pharmacy (president); the American Pharmaceutical Association (president); the Chicago Academy of Sciences, and the Commercial Club. In religion he was active in the Protestant Episcopal church as teacher, warden and vestryman. He was president of the Chicago Y.M.C.A. for a time. Mr. Fuller was a man of unusual self-control, commanding presence, and a serious manner, yet with a keen sense of humor. He was married July 31, 1852, to Sarah Rockwood, daughter of Joseph Ladd, of Augusta, Me., and had four children: Frederick Augustus, who died in infancy, Henry Frederick, engaged in law in Chicago, Ill.; Florence, wife of H. R. Saunders, of New York, and Nathan Weston Fuller who died young. He died at New Rochelle, N. Y., June 28, 1829. Portrait opposite page 288.

FULLER, Henry Frederick, author and musician, was born in Chicago, Ill., Mar. 5, 1860, son of Henry Weld Fuller (above). He was graduated at the University of Chicago in 1883 with the degree of B.A., receiving the degree of M.A. in 1886. He took special studies in the classics at Regent's Park College, London, Eng., 1877–78, and in music with Sir Frederick Bridge, Westminster

Abbey; Sir John Stainer, St. Paul's; J. W. Elliott, St. Mark's, 1877–79. In the United States he studied the organ with Clarence Eddy; piano with Emil Liebling; orchestration with Frederick Grant Gleason; singing with George Sweet, and the violin with William Lewis and Bernard Mollenhauer. He attended the Western Theological Seminary in 1883–85 and 1902–05; and the Hamilton College of Law, 1915–18. He also studied painting in New York city in 1886–89, both in oil and water work. He began his business career in Chicago, Ill., in 1880 as a salesman for his father's drug firm of Fuller & Fuller. In 1889 he became a teacher in a private school in New Rochelle, N. Y., and was its principal in 1889–92, when it was known as the New Rochelle Collegiate Institute. He was science expert for the McIntosh Battery & Optical Co., 1892–93; manager of the A. L. Robbins Co., 1893–94; secretary of the Walmsley, Fuller & Co., Inc., 1894–96, all of Chicago, Ill., and designer and expert with J. B. Colt & Co., New York city, 1896–99, all manufacturers of scientific apparatus and educational supplies. He was also with the Dean Steam Pump Co. for a short time in 1900. He began his musical career as organist and choirmaster at St. Mark's Church, Chicago, Ill., in 1875–77. He held similar positions at the Church of the Ascension, Chicago, the Church of the Mediator, Kingsbridge, N. Y., and the Church of the Atonement, Chicago. While at Trinity Church in 1880–81 he trained the Sunday school, and in 1882–85 helped found Episcopal churches and choirs at Hinsdale, Ill., Lagrange, Ill., and Lawndale, Ill. He also taught in all the churches where he was choirmaster and in St. James Church, New London, and the Church of the Ascension, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. He took up the practical study of wind instruments rather late in life and was with the Standard Orchestra, New London, Conn., in 1900–02, when he played the French horn, continuing with the same instrument with the Seventh Regiment Band, Chicago, Ill., 1905–06. He was a member of the American Musicians Union during 1905–09 for the purpose of gaining an insight into orchestration, and as such played with Johnson's Band and Orchestra, and other musical organizations in Chicago. He studied most of the orchestra and band instruments to the extent necessary to write music for them. His compositions, the first of which was published before he was eighteen years old, include "Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis," "Kyrie Eleison," "A Border Ballad." "Andante Religioso," for violin and piano, and numerous hymns, authems and portions of the church service, organ pieces. In connection with his business in Chicago, he invented and improved a number of burner apparatus for acetylene gas, for which seven patents were awarded him. In addition to these diversified activities Mr. Fuller has lectured in various cities. He is a life member of the Society of Science, Letters and Arts, London, Eng., the Saracen Literary Club, Chicago, the National Geographic Society, and the State Microscopical Society of Illinois, (curator since 1914); and has been historian of the Alden Kindred of America, Midwest chapter, since its organization in 1913. In politics he is a Republican. Unlike most men, Mr. Fuller finds particular pleasure in all lines of brain work which can be actualized, and his varied pursuits include theology, science, genealogy, law, music, carpentry, metal work and invention. He was married at Norwich, Conn., Nov. 22, 1892, to Amy Mansfield, daughter of Albert Tracey and Hannah Miner (Culver) Converse, by whom he had two children, Dorothy Converse and Catherine Weston Fuller. She died in 1899, and he was married (2) at New York, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1901, to Olive Lucy, daughter of Charles Miller. The surviving children of this union are: Henry Frederick, Nathan Rockwood and Olive Lucile Miller Fuller.

BENTLEY, Franklin Romine, lawyer, was born in Sauk county, Wis., Aug. 8, 1869, son of Monroe and Susan (Booth) Bentley. Ephraim Bentley, his great-grandfather, was killed in the battle of Plattsburg during the war of 1812, and the latter's son, Ephraim, was killed in the civil war. Our subject's father taught school for a number of years in Columbia county, Wis., and after the civil war he became a lawyer of Baraboo. Franklin R. Bentley was educated in the public and high schools of Baraboo, and at seventeen entered the service of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Co. as telegraph operator. Later he studied law under the preceptorship of Judge Timothy Burke, at Seattle, Wash. Returning to Baraboo in 1891 he continued his legal studies; was admitted to the Wisconsin bar in 1892, and immediately became associated with his father under the firm name of Bentley & Bentley. In 1902 John M. Kelley was admitted to the firm which became Bentley & Kelley, and with the admission of James H. Hill in 1910 the style was changed to Bentley, Kelley & Hill. The firm enjoys an extensive practice in the state and federal courts. One of the most important litigations with which he was identified was that known as the "mineral reservation case" in which, as special counsel for the secretary of state, he contended that the law violated the provisions of both the state and federal constitution, and secured the decision; the court declaring it unconstitutional by a divided opinion, four to three. In 1915–16 he was executive counsel to Gov. Emanuel L. Philipp, Madison, Wis.; in 1896–1900 district attorney of Sauk county; was chairman of the national Republican campaign committee, Wisconsin, in 1904, and in 1907–12 was collector of internal revenue for the second Wisconsin district by appointment of Pres. Roosevelt. He is chairman of the judiciary committee of the Wisconsin Bar Association, and a member of the American Bar Association. He is a Mason and Knight Templar, and has held all local offices in the Knights of Pythias. He was married Nov. 10, 1892, to Emma H., daughter of Joseph A. Emerson of La Crosse, Wis.

RYAN, Thomas Francis, lawyer, was born at Limerick, Ireland, Mar. 6, 1872, son of Thomas and Margaret (Dwyer) Ryan, and came to America with his mother during his infancy, settling at Troy, N. Y. He received his preliminary education at St. Bernard's Academy, Cohoes, N. Y., and at St. Mary's Academy, Troy, N. Y. He was an actor and singer until 1892, when he settled at Torrington, Conn., and began the study of law under Frank W. Hubbard. He was graduated at Yale Law School in 1897 with the degree of LL.B., and in 1900 took a course in geology and mineralogy at the University of Arizona. He was admitted to the Connecticut bar in 1897, and in that year began the practice of his profession at Torrington. In 1899 he removed to Tucson, Ariz., where, during the ensuing four years, he combined his professional work with mining, making several prospecting trips through Mexico and Lower California. He organized and managed for one year the Arizona Oil and Pipe Line Co., and he lost his capital in the attempt to develop a promising gold prospect near Nogales, Mex. He then returned to the theatrical business, joining a stock company at Fischer's Theatre, San Francisco, sub-



HENRY W. FULLER
CHEMIST

HENRY F. FULLER
MUSICIAN

FRANKLIN R. BENTLEY
LAWYER

THOMAS F. RYAN
LAWYER

Gleason L. Archer

sequently being on tour with Florence Roberts, and later playing in the first American dramatization of Tolstoy's "Resurrection." In 1904 he returned to Torrington and shortly thereafter renewed his law practice in the office of S. A. Herman, at Winsted, Conn. In 1905 he removed to Litchfield, where he has since been engaged in active general practice, and has been a dominant factor in civic, municipal and political life. He was seven years a member of the school committee, four of which he served as chairman; was borough clerk for seven years; town and borough attorney four years; burgess during 1907; probate judge during 1913–15, and in 1914 was appointed postmaster by Pres. Wilson, his political affiliation being with the Democratic party. He is a member of the American Bar Association, Connecticut Historical Society, Litchfield Historical Society, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Columbus and the Litchfield County University Club. He was married Feb. 19, 1895, to Mary, daughter of Edward Kelley, of Torrington. They have four children: Mary Gertrude, Catherine Edna, Margaret Agatha and Frances Mary Ryan.

ARCHER, Gleason Leonard, educator and author, was born at Great Pond, Hancock co., Me., Oct. 29, 1880, son of John S. and Frances M. (Williams) Archer, and a descendant of John Archer, who came to this country from England prior to 1775. He was a soldier in the revolutionary war under three enlistments, and received a grant of land at Cherryfield, Me., on which he settled. He was also a land surveyor and had twenty-one children, of whom sixteen were boys; from him the descent is traced through his son John, and the latter's son Samuel C. and his wife Harriet Williams, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. Gleason L. Archer obtained his early education in the public schools of his native town; was graduated at the Sabbatus (Me.) High School in 1902, subsequently entering the academic department of Boston University, but trouble with his eyes compelled him to leave before the end of the second year. Later he entered the law department of Boston University, where he completed a three years' course in two years and was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1906, being admitted to the Massachusetts bar in the same year. Having had some experience as a teacher in the public schools of Maine, and believing that he had devised a better method of presenting law to students than was in use in the law schools then existing, he opened the Suffolk Law School in September, 1906, with a class of nine students. In 1917 it numbered 510 students, and 440 in 1918 (with over 100 regular students absent in military service). The great opposition which he encountered from the older law schools, together with the trials which he overcame and his final victory, are recorded in his volume entitled, "The Educational Octopus" (1915). In 1912 Mr. Archer applied to the Massachusetts legislature for a charter for the Suffolk Law School authorizing it to confer law degrees upon its graduates. The bitterness of the contest is evidenced by the fact that three daily sessions of the house of representatives were devoted to debate at the various stages of the bill, the school winning by a margin of one vote. This hard-won victory was nullified by a veto from a hostile governor. Again in 1913 the bill was presented to the legislature, passed both branches, but the same hostile governor a second time vetoed the bill. It was enacted over his veto in the house, but failed in the senate. For a third time the bill was introduced in 1914 and won by a practically unanimous vote in both branches, and was promptly signed by the new governor. The effect upon the growth of the school was magical. Mr. Archer has revolutionized and reformed the entire method of law instruction to evening students. He is the author of the following law books: "Law Office and Court Procedure" (1910); "Ethical Obligation of the Lawyer" (1910); "Law of Contracts" (first edition, 1911; second edition 1916); "Law of Agency" (1915); "Law of Torts" (1916); "Equity and Trusts" (1918); and "The Law of Evidence" (in preparation). In 1914 he was appointed by the state as chief arbitrator in a dispute between the Springfield street railway and its employees. The importance of the case lay in the fact that it was the first arbitration of the right of a street railway to discipline its employees who belonged to a labor union, and was regarded as a test case by street railways in general. Impartial judgment and firm handling of a dangerous situation caused his decision to be accepted unanimously by both sides. Mr. Archer is a member of the Men's Club of the Park Street Congregational Church. His home is in the country and there he finds his chief recreation in motoring, fishing and farming. He was married Oct. 6, 1906, to Elizabeth G., daughter of Rev. Henry S. Snyder, pastor of the Congregational Church at Gilbertville, Mass. They have three children: Allan F., Marian G. and Gleason L. Archer, Jr.

WEBER, Gustavus Adolphus, economist, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 3, 1863, son of John George and Caroline Louise (Becker) Weber. His father came to the United States from Germany in 1840, and engaged in manufacturing in St. Louis. The son was educated in the public schools of St. Louis, Mo., St. Louis University and Georgetown University, but did not graduate. He received the degree of LL.B. from Howard University in 1897. He became assistant observer in the office of the U. S. weather bureau, in St. Louis, in 1881. A year later he was placed in charge of the bureau's offices in Little Rock, Ark., and in 1884 in St. Louis, Mo. During 1887–89 he was assistant director of the Missouri weather service at Washington University, while retaining charge of the federal office there. In 1889 he was appointed a special agent of the U. S. department of labor, and since 1890 he has specialized in sociological and statistical work. He has investigated the cost of production, and the cost of living of the working people in France, Belgium, Germany and Switzerland; manual training and trade and technical education in France and Switzerland, and the housing of the working people in Great Britain, Germany, France, Belgium, and the United States, and the cost of living of the working people of the United States. While chief of a division of law and research of the bureau of labor, he planned and organized the division of that bureau for the enforcement of the act granting compensation to artisans and laborers injured in the government service. He was chief clerk of the bureau of statistics, department of commerce and labor, in 1910–12. In the latter year he was chief of the division of internal commerce, and subsequently (1913) commercial agent for the bureau for foreign and domestic commerce, and later (1914–16) chief of the cost of productions division of that bureau. He was statistician of the President's homes commission, 1908; general secretary of the Octavia Hill Association, Philadelphia, 1909–10; organizer and secretary of the Philadelphia housing commission, 1909–10; lecturer on housing before social working and religious organizations in Philadelphia (1909–10), and secretary of the Society for the Betterment of Housing and Living Conditions in Richmond, Va., 1912–13. He is at present a member of the staff of the Institute for Government Research in Washington, D. C. He was a volunteer worker of the Associated Charities, member of the board of directors of the Washington Playgrounds Association, member of the council of Washington Civic Center, and one of the founders of the Washington Peace Society. He is author of a report on Housing and Living Conditions in the Neglected Sections of Richmond, Va., and of parts of publications by the bureau of labor, on the cost of production of commodities and the cost of living of working people, 1889–93; "The Housing of the Working People," 1895; "Trade and Technical Education," 1902; "Coal Mine Labor in Europe," 1905; "Labor Laws of the United States," 1904–08, and author of numerous articles in periodicals and encyclopedias. He is a member of the American Economic Association, the American Statistical Association and the Cosmos and Monday Evening clubs, of Washington, D. C. He was married at St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 17, 1887, to Lillian Josephine, daughter of George Minch, a railway official of that city, and has one son: Lieut. George Minch Weber, U. S. A.

LOCKWOOD, William Penn Bignell, educator, was born at Millvillage, Erie co., Pa., Dec. 2, 1875, son of Amos Marion and Aetty Correll (Gregory) Lockwood, and grandson of Amos and Cordelia Mariah (Wattenpaugh) Lockwood. His father was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church and for many years treasurer of the Erie Conference. The son was educated at the Sheffield (Pa.) High School; Ohio Wesleyan University preparatory school, Delaware, O.; Central State Normal School, Lock Haven, Pa., and was graduated at Pennsylvania State College with the degree of B.Sc. in 1899, receiving the degree of M.Sc. from the same institution ten years later. He began his active career in the milk laboratory of the Walker-Gordan Co., Boston, in 1899–1900, and the following year was employed by the same company at Philadelphia, Pa. During 1901–02 he was associated with Samuel S. Pennock, wholesale florist, of Philadelphia, and thereafter, until December of the latter year, was connected with the Thatcher Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of dairy supplies. In the early part of 1903 he was engaged in teaching short courses in dairying at Pennsylvania State College, after which he served as inspector and pan operator for the Hires Condensed Milk Co. of Malvern, Pa.; taught dairy short courses at the Pennsylvania State College, and in 1906–07 was engaged in erecting and operating a condensed milk factory at Rising Sun, Md., for the P. E. Sharpless Co. of Philadelphia. For a short time he was assistant to the general superintendent of the Schoolkill Stone Co., in railroad construction and the installation of a stone-crushing plant. In 1908–10 he was assistant professor of dairying at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst; associate professor in 1910, head of the dairy department in 1911, and professor in 1913, continuing thus until the present time (1918). In addition to teaching, he has been connected with college extension work at Amherst, has also planned and equipped a dairy teaching building, and built up the dairy department. He was secretary of the Massachusetts Creamery Association, 1910–18; secretary of the Massachusetts Dairymen's Association, 1911–18; and associate editor of the "Dairy Science Journal," 1917–18. He is a Mason and also a member of the Kappa Sigma and Alpha Zeta fraternities, being one of the grand officers of the latter during 1897–98. He was married Sept. 5, 1906, to Mabel, daughter of Aaron Longstreet Duyckinck of Rising Sun, Md., and has three children: Emily Correll, Jean Horton and Aaron Longstreet Duyckinck Lockwood.

DE KOVEN, Anna Farwell, author, was born in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 19, 1860, daughter of Charles B. and Mary E. Evelyn (Smith) Farwell. Her father (q.v.) was U. S. senator from Illinois. She was educated at Lake Forest University, Illinois, founded by her father, and at graduation was valedictorian of her class. She came out in Washington during Pres. Arthur's administration, and spent two years in the most exclusive society of the capital. Removing in 1884 to Chicago, she became very prominent in social and artistic circles, and continued to reside there six years, with the exception of a year spent in Vienna while her husband was studying orchestration after the successful production of his first opera, "The Begum." She was first president of the Friday Club of Chicago, a position which she held for two years, and at the request of Mr. Scott, editor of the Chicago "Evening Post," she acted as literary editor of that paper. In 1891 Mr. de Koven produced his opera "Robin Hood" at the Prince of Wales Theatre in London, and they lived for a year and a half in that metropolis. On their return to America they took up their residence in New York city, where the literary talent of Mrs. de Koven, the musical genius of her husband, and the unquestioned social position of both made their home the rendezvous of prominent musicians, authors, artists and people of the world. Mrs. de Koven's literary work began in 1889, when she published, under the title of "An Iceland Fisherman," a translation of Pierre Loti's "Pecheur d'Islande," which was included in "Laurel Crown Tales of Little Masterpieces of Foreign Authors." Since then she has written "A Sawdust Doll" (1894), which has gone through eight editions and has been published in England, India and Australia; "By the Waters of Babylon" (1901), an historical novel; "Life and Letters of John Paul Jones" (1913), and "Les Comtes de Gruyere" (in French, 1914), besides various contributions in prose and poetry to the leading magazines. Her life of Paul Jones was a valuable contribution to American history, setting forth many new facts hitherto unknown in the life of that roving fighter, and correcting misstatements in previous biographies. As early as 1906 she wrote a letter to the New York "Times," pointing out that A. C. Buell's "Life of Paul Jones," hitherto accepted as authoritative, was altogether inaccurate in detail and distorted in viewpoint, submitting overwhelming proof in support of her contention. She was married to Reginald de Koven, May 1, 1884, and has one daughter, Ethel Le Roy de Koven.

CAMPBELL, Hardy Webster, agriculturist, was born at Montgomery Center, Vt., July 21, 1850, son of John and Mary M. (Hopkins) Campbell, and grandson of Charles Campbell, a native of Scotland who came to this country in 1798 and settled at Putney, Vt. His father, a leading stock and grain farmer of Vermont, was the first in that part of the country to import and breed thoroughbred dairy cows and hogs. The son attended the country school at northern Vermont

GUSTAVUS A. WEBER
ECONOMIST

WILLIAM P. B. LOCKWOOD
EDUCATOR

ANNA F. DE KOVEN
AUTHOR

HARDY W. CAMPBELL
AGRICULTURIST

M Douglas Flattery

and in 1867 entered the employ of the Wason Car shops at Springfield, Mass. He was made assistant superintendent, in 1869, but resigned three months later to engage in the manufacture of butter tubs at Montgomery, Vt. He made many improvements in the old machinery and added six new machines which decreased very materially the cost of the tubs. These improved machines are now in general use by tub manufacturers. In 1879 he went to South Dakota, locating on government land in the James river valley, and began what has proven to be his life work, the exploitation of dry farming or scientific soil culture. He has demonstrated that close adherence to scientific soil culture will double or perhaps treble the average yields from cultivated fields, and will produce profitable crops on non-irrigable lands. Prof. Campbell has given to the world a practical system of soil tillage based on scientific principles and ideas. By his system the conservation of moisture, together with the equalizing of air and water in the soil by tillage with irrigation, and by summer tillage without irrigation, he has not only doubled the arable acreage of the world, but made it possible to double and treble the average crop yields of the lands now cultivated. He observed that strips of plowed fields upon which horses and mules had trampled both before and at the time of seeding, sometimes produced three times as much as any other part of the field. These and other discoveries were experimented with until a definite conclusion was reached, not only as to the effect of packing, but why, how and when it should be done. In 1894, when the crops of the whole central west were a failure he had scientifically solved a sufficient number of problems of the soil to enable him to raise 142 bushels of potatoes to the acre on thirty-two acres, when his neighbors had practically nothing. In 1896, by the use of special tools he provided for the drilling and cultivating of six rows of small grain at once, and in the face of a very droughty year, when five bushels of wheat was a common yield by the usual plan, he raised twenty-six bushels of wheat, fifty-six bushels of barley and ninety-two bushels of oats per acre. This opened a new line of thought and work which he later termed summer-tilling, and has ever since held to. The fundamental principles of the Campbell system means the preparation of the seed and root bed so that it may contain the proper proportion of moisture and air for the liberation of the greatest amount of plant food, through the medium of heat and light. In 1911 he entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., as traveling agriculturist, his duty being to direct a number of farmers in special experimental and demonstration work, and in 1916 he had 235 farmers handling five or more acres under his personal supervision, the land being scattered along the lines of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad in Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas and Nebraska. lines of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad in Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas and Nebraska. That same year he went with the Southern Pacific railway as farm adviser, with headquarters in San Francisco, where he is also directing the construction of a new tractor and farm implements. In 1893 he published his first booklet on the subject of soil culture. In 1895 he began the publication of a monthly paper at Sioux City, Ia., called "Campbell's Soil Culture Magazine." This list was sold to the "Nebraska Farmer" in 1898. He is the author of "Campbell's Soil Culture Manual" (1902); and "1907 Soil Culture Manual" (1907), and in 1908 he established a monthly magazine entitled "Campbell's Scientific Farmer." Prof. Campbell has also lectured on scientific soil culture in every state west of the Mississippi river. He devised his first implement for packing the bottom of the furrow in 1885. In 1892 he invented another machine, and the following year the present machine came out, but was not generally used until 1908. In 1912 two more of his inventions were put on the market. In politics he is a Republican, and he is a communicant of the Congregational Church. Prof. Campbell has been thrice married: (1) Oct. 26, 1873, to Frances, daughter of Jerome Farnsworth, of Montgomery, Vt., by whom he had two children: Willard Herman and Mariam M. Campbell. Mrs. Campbell died in 1878, and he was married (2) Dec. 19, 1892, to Annitta, daughter of William Wilkinson, of Kankakee, Ill., and their children are: Lottie A., wife of Adolph E. Yarter; Mattie M., wife of Silas E. Long; Arthur W., Mary M., Fern A. and Faith H. Campbell. After the death of his second wife in 1901, he was married (3) Dec. 9, 1902, to Elizabeth M. Turney, of Seward, Neb.

FLATTERY, Maurice Douglas, lawyer, was born in Dungarvan, Ireland, Feb. 6, 1870, son of Michael Angelo Flattery, who came to the United States in 1850 and was a railway contractor in Montana, Iowa and Nebraska. He enlisted in the British army at the age of fifteen; became champion of his regiment in the use of bayonet and sabre, and having won a first-class certificate of education, was appointed schoolmaster, and later chief instructor in gymnastics and fencing and instructor on the staff of the school of musketry at Hythe. Resigning in 1892, he sailed for Boston, Mass., where he taught music while studying at Harvard. He was adjunct professor of physiology and hygiene at Nebraska State University in 1893–94, and at Centre College (Central University), Kentucky, 1894–97. Having studied law in the meantime, he was admitted to the bar in 1896 and a year later returned to Boston where he engaged in the practice of his profession in association with Judge Henry H. Mather, under the firm name of Mather & Flattery. After 1899, he practiced alone, specializing first in corporation and international law. In 1914 he built the Copley Theatre, Boston, for the production of high-class plays, and in 1916 promoted and built the Orpheum Theatre, for vaudeville. He is a director in the Marcus Loew circuit, as well as the Eastern Casualty & Insurance Co., Wonder-Mist Co., Glencoe Woolen Mills Co., Canton Trust Co. and Miami Florida Fisheries Co. In 1914 he endowed the M. Douglas Flattery fellowship for original research in preventive medicine and gave $7,500 in 1918 for prizes to be awarded annually to the person making the greatest discovery in medical science at Harvard Medical School; established at the Carney Hospital, 1917, the M. Douglas Flattery Laboratory Fund, the income of which is to be used exclusively for laboratory and clinical purposes, and also established there a clinic in Radium Therapy. Mr. Flattery is author of two novels, "Wife or Maid" (1898), and "A pair of Knaves" (1900), and the following plays: "Annie Laurie" (1900); "Sins of the Father" (1900); "The Subterfuge" (1900), and "Faith Mather" (1900), as well as an opera entitled "The Duchess of Dublin" (1915), of which he wrote both words and music. He is a member of the Harvard and City clubs of Boston, and the Harvard Club of New York. In 1899 he was awarded the medal of the Royal Humane Society of England for saving the life of a soldier, and in 1907 that of the Humane Society of Massachusetts for saving life at Bournedale. He was married Aug. 18, 1897, to Georgina, daughter of David Mackie, a London banker, and has one daughter, Georgina Flattery.

MacMECHEN, T[homas] Rutherford, aeronautical engineer and inventor, was born at Charlestown, W. Va., Oct. 29, 1869, son of William Meade and Virginia (Rutherford) MacMechen. His first American ancestor was William McMechen, a native of Scotland, who came from England with Lord Baltimore, and helped to found the city of Baltimore; McMechen street in that city was named for the family. From this colonist the line of descent is traced through William McMechen, Jr.; his son Benjamin, and his son, James Hanson McMechen, the grandfather of our subject. Capt. William M. MacMechen, his father, was a member of the Stonewall brigade in the civil war, and participated in "Stonewall" Jackson's campaign in the Shenandoah valley and in the battles of Fredericksburg, Gettysburg and the fighting in and around Richmond. He was an early member of the New York Produce Exchange; secretary of the Johnson Harvester Co., and post-office inspector under Cleveland in charge of the Rocky mountain division. The son, after a good education by private tutors, joined the staff of the "Rocky Mountain News" of Denver, Colo., in 1891. Subsequently he was successively employed on the Salt Lake City "Tribune," Denver "Republican" and Denver "Times," covering for the last the uprising of the Ute Indians under Chief Colorow, in the White river country of Colorado. In 1896 he became mining editor of the Butte (Mont.) "Miner," and was later on the staffs of the St. Louis "Post-Dispatch" and "Republic." In 1903 he became Sunday editor of the St. Louis "Star-Chronicle," which post he resigned to become the personal representative of David R. Francis while president of the Louisiana Purchase exposition. He originated the idea of the exposition's prize of $100,000 for the first practical dirigible airship, and which brought Santos Dumont to America for the first time. This was the beginning of his interest in aviation. He has since been before the public as the most consistent exponent in America of the rigid type of airship. In 1907, while flying in heavier-than-air machines was still the dream of enthusiasts, he founded a pioneer aeronautical monthly, "The American Aeronaut," which he edited for four years. He early became convinced of the practicability and usefulness of the rigid airship of the Zeppelin type, and for ten years made an exhaustive study and analysis of the problem, both as to its military and commercial aspects. Articles from his pen advocating this type of aerial machine appeared in the "Century," "McClure's," "Everybody's," "Cosmopolitan," "Review of Reviews" and various aeronautical journals and leading newspapers. They were considered visionary at the time, but proved to be a remarkably accurate forecast of what was accomplished by the German Zeppelins a few years later. Shortly after the outbreak of the European war Mr. MacMechen was summoned to England for consultation and coöperation with a prominent group interested in dealing with the Zeppelin problem, and gave practical advice to the authorities, with whom he was on intimate relations. Upon returning to New York, he opened an experimental laboratory for developing a new system of rigid airship, of which he is part inventor and designer. His airship, which is to be manufactured in the United States for commercial purposes, contains many novel and original features that are improvements over the European dirigibles. There are a tubular framework of laminated wood and steel reenforcement; a series of continuous spiral girders running throughout the length of the vessel, and intercrossing in such a way that its arches and triangles offer the greatest resistance to internal and external stresses; longitudinal girders of triangular form and transverse girder rings which intersect with the spiral girders so as to obtain the greatest strength with the least weight,—resulting in a hull one-third lighter than any other of equal capacity; an improved shape of hull to achieve the most speed with the least expenditure of propulsive energy; a new method of controlling the buoyancy of the sustaining gas, and novel metal fastenings to avoid weakening the frame by the use of holes for bolts. Mr. MacMechen is holder of a long list of airship patents granted by the United States, Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy and Japan. When the United States entered the war he offered his services, experience and inventions to the government. He was president of the Aeronautical Society of America during 1914–15, and is chairman of the division of aeronautics, National Highways Association. He was married Sept. 16, 1916, to Mrs. Agnes Graham Andrews, daughter of Michael Graham, of Scotland.

MEAD, William Edward, educator, was born at Gallupville, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1860, son of Merritt Bates and Lucenia Ann (Tucker) Mead. His first paternal American ancestor came to this country from England about 1642, settling at Greenwich, Conn. The father of our subject was a well-known clergyman of eastern and northeastern New York. William E. Mead prepared for college in the high schools of Plattsburg, N. Y., and Brandon, Vt., and was graduated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1881, after which he served as assistant librarian of the university until 1882. During the following years he taught in secondary schools and in 1885–87 was principal of the high school at Troy, N. Y. In 1887 he entered the University of Leipzig, receiving the degree of Ph.D. from that institution in 1889. He later studied at the University of Berlin, Germany, the École des Chartes and the Bibliothéque Nationale, Paris, and the British Museum and Inner Temple, London. He was appointed professor of English at Wesleyan University in 1890, which position he still holds (1918). In the summer of 1903 he acted as professor of Middle English at the University of Chicago, and was lecturer on English at Columbia University in the summer of 1911. Prof. Mead was secretary of the pedagogical section of the Modern Language Association of America in 1897–1903; vice-president of the American Dialect Society in 1904–05; secretary and treasurer in 1906; secretary 1907–12, and president in 1912–16. He is author of "The Versification of Pope in its Relations to the Seventeenth Century" (1889); "Elementary Composition and Rhetoric" (1894); "Selections from Malory's Morte Darthur" (1897); "Outlines of the History of the Legend of Merlin" (1899); "Practical Composition and Rhetoric" (1900); "The Squyr of Lowe Degre" (1903) and "The Grand Tour in the Eighteenth Century" (1914). He is joint author of "Language Lessons" (1903) and "Grammar Lessons" (1904), editor of English classics and "Dialect Notes" (1906–12), and also a contributor to literary reviews and philological journals. His favorite diversions are traveling and bicycling. Prof. Mead was married June 21, 1893,

T. R. MacMechen

Frank Schroeter

to Kate Campbell, daughter of Dr. Edward Payson Hurd, of Newburyport, Mass.

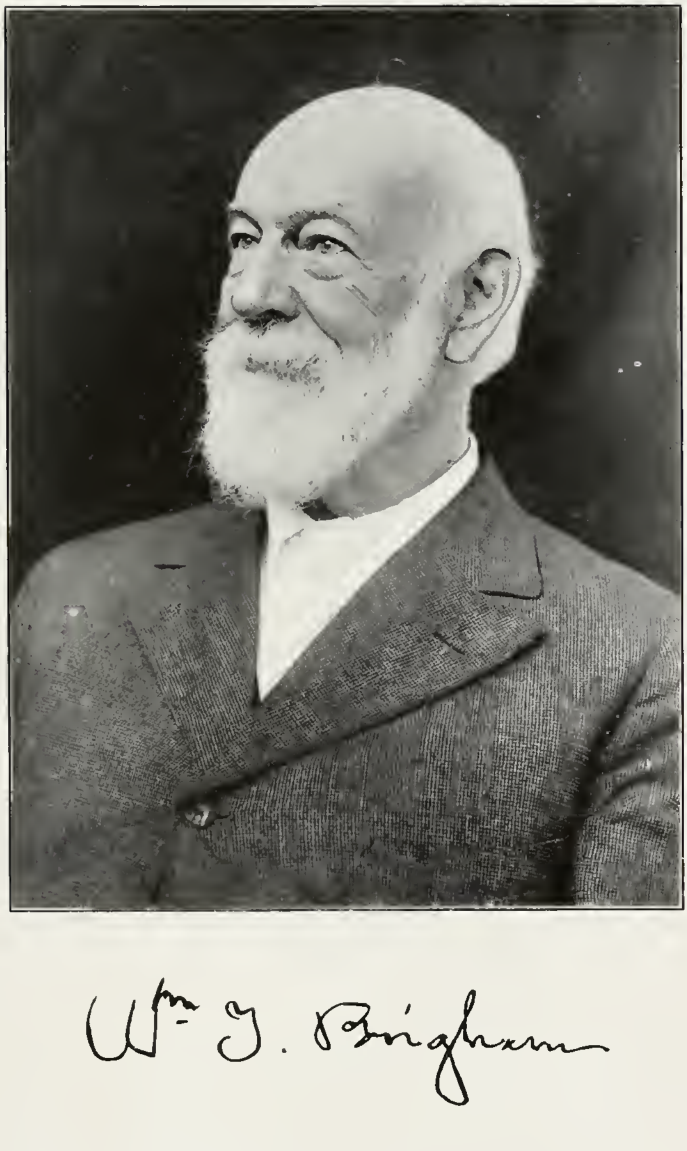
STREETER, Frank Sherwin, lawyer, was born in East Charleston, Vt., Aug. 5, 1853, son of Daniel and Julia (Wheeler) Streeter, and a descendant of Stephen and Ursula Streeter, who came over probably from Goudherst, Kent, England, about 1640, as they appeared in Gloucester, Mass., in 1642, and in Charlestown, Mass., in 1644. The line descends through their son Stephen and his wife Deborah; their son Samuel and his wife Deborah; their son Stephen and his wife Catherine Adams; their son Zebulon and his wife Tabitha Harvey; their son Benjamin and his wife Lucy Farnsworth, and their son Daniel and his wife Mary Jackson, who were the grandparents of our subject. Frank S. Streeter was educated in the common schools of East Charleston and St. Johnsbury, and was graduated at St. Johnsbury Academy, entering Bates College in 1870, where he remained only one year, entering Dartmouth College in 1871, from which he was graduated in 1874. He served one year as principal of the high school in Ottumwa, Iowa, but in 1876 entered upon the study of law in the office of Alonzo P. Carpenter, of Bath, N. H., who was afterward associate justice and chief justice of the supreme court of New Hampshire. He was admitted to the bar in 1877, and began the practice of his profession in Oxford, N. H., in partnership with Charles W. Pierce, under the firm name of Pierce & Streeter. Subsequently he entered into partnership with John H. Albin in Concord, N. H., and in 1879 engaged with William M. Chase in the firm of Chase & Streeter, continuing until Mr. Chase was appointed associate justice of the supreme court in 1891. With Reuben E. Walker and Arthur H. Chase, he then organized the firm of Streeter, Walker & Chase. Since that time Mr. Streeter has continued at the head of the firm, though many changes have taken place in the junior partnerships. Mr. Walker was commissioned associate justice of the supreme court in 1901, and the firm is now known as Streeter, Demond, Woodworth & Sulloway. For many years he was one of the chief attorneys for the Concord and the Concord & Montreal railroads, and from 1895 to 1906, and since 1910, he has been chief counsel in New Hampshire for the Boston & Maine railroad. He was personal counsel for Mary Baker Eddy, and since her death has served in the same capacity for her estate and trustees. He was a member of the Republican state committee and of the executive committee for many years, and in 1885 was a member of the New Hampshire house of representatives, serving on the judiciary committee. In 1892 he was president of the Republican state convention; was delegate-at-large to the national convention in 1896, and in 1902 served as chairman of the committee on resolutions of the state convention. He was also president of the constitutional convention of 1902. He was the New Hampshire member of the Republican national committee in 1904–08. In 1895 he was appointed judge advocate general, with the rank of brigadier-general, on the staff of Gov. Charles A. Busiel. He was elected a trustee of Dartmouth College in 1892, re-elected in 1897, and in 1900 was made a life member of the board. Under his direction, as chairman of the committee on buildings and improvements, the entire college plant was reorganized and the present group of beautiful buildings evolved. In 1911–13 he served as a member of the American section of the International Joint Commission. He was president of the New Hampshire Bar Association, 1903–04; delegate to the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists, St. Louis, 1904; is a member of the executive committees of the League to Enforce Peace and the National Security League; president of the New Hampshire Defense League since 1914; is an Odd Fellow, a 32d degree Mason, member of the New Hampshire Historical Society (president 1914–16), the Wonolancet Club (president since 1905), the American Historical Association, and of the Wonolancet, Snowshoe and Bow Brook clubs, of Concord, Derryfield Club of Manchester, Union, Algonquin, Exchange and Boston City clubs of Boston, the Metropolitan Cosmos, University and Chevy Chase clubs of Washington, D. C., and of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. Dartmouth College conferred upon him the degree of M.A. in 1908, and that of LL.D. in 1913. Gen. Streeter is a Unitarian in religious belief. He was married, Nov. 14, 1877, to Lillian, daughter of Hon. Alonzo P. Carpenter, chief justice of the New Hampshire supreme court, and they have two children: Julia, wife of Henry Gardner, of Baltimore, Md., and Thomas W. Streeter, a distinguished corporation lawyer of Boston and New York.

ROSS, John, jurist, was born in Solebury township, Bucks county, Pa., Feb. 24, 1770, son of Thomas Ross, a well-known Quaker preacher. He was educated in his home county and taught school at Dunham Furnace. He studied law under his cousin, Thomas Ross of West Chester, and settled in practice in Easton, Penn., where he was admitted to the bar in 1792. His practice not only increased but he gradually also became a very considerable political power. In 1804 he was made deputy attorney general—now district attorney—for Luzerne county, and during the same year Gov. Findlay expressed the desire to put him on the bench. He also served as prothonotary of Northampton county for several years and from 1812 to 1816 was in the state legislature, while this was followed by a two years' membership of congress (1816–18). The president judgeship of the 7th district, composed of the counties lying round Philadelphia and second in importance in the state, was vacant and on Jan. 13, 1818, Gov. Snyder appointed Congressman Ross to this post. He had been married to Mary Jenkins of Jenkintown, Nov. 17, 1795, and on this appointment he made his old home town their place of residence, though later he lived in Doylestown. He held this office for twelve years with much ability, meanwhile also being a man of great political power. He was a strong factor in what was then known as the anti-masonic political party and acquired an unusual degree of enmity from the opposition, and from the anti-Jackson men because he was a Jackson adherent. These contests, however, never affected his standing as a judge and after serving in 1829 as boundary commissioner on the Pennsylvania-New Jersey commission, which led to many canal improvements, Gov. Wolf, on the death of Justice John Tod (q.v.) of the supreme court, commissioned Judge Ross as his successor, Apr. 16, 1830. Justice Ross was not in good health at this time, and although it soon mended, his political enemies, for want of a better lever to remove him, petitioned for it on the ground of failing powers of mind. His conduct of his own case, in which he made two of his most distinguished colleagues, as well as others, ludicrous, in testimony against him that proved boomerangs, not only proved his unfailing powers of mind, but furnished one of the most amusing incidents in judicial history. Justice

Ross's health was impaired, however, and he served less than four years, but with great ability, and died on Jan. 31, 1834.

BRIGHAM, William Tufts, scientist, was born in Boston, Mass., May 24, 1841, the son of William and Margaret (Brooks) Brigham, and a descendant of Thomas Brigham, who came to this country from Yorkshire, England and settled at Watertown, Mass. He received his preparatory education at the Boston Latin school and was graduated A.B. at Harvard University in 1862, receiving the degree of A.M. from the same institution three years later. In 1861 he was awarded the Bowdoin prize for an English essay on "Literary Forgeries." He explored the botany and geology in the Hawaiian Islands in 1864–65, and discovered many new species of plants during a tour of the world. Upon his return in 1867, having studied law, he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar. During the absence of Dr. Asa Gray (q.v.) in 1869, he was instructor in botany at Harvard. As chairman of the first committee on drawing of the Boston School Board, in 1870 he organized evening drawing schools throughout the city where only about half of the 1,000 applicants who registered could be accommodated. He then started a normal art school, obtaining subscriptions from private sources for the purchase of casts and specimens of work from abroad, and in 1871 became the originator of the "Sargent" system of anthropometry, now used in most American colleges. In 1880 he explored the volcanoes of Hawaii, and eight years later he removed from Boston to Honolulu to gather information from which to prepare a history of the group. In 1890 he assumed charge of the Bishop Museum of Ethnology, erected by Hon. Charles R. Bishop in memory of his wife, the Princess Panahi. From a building of two small rooms and a picture gallery, this museum has more than quadrupled in size, and by its collections, scientific work and publications has attained a notable place among the museums of the world. Since 1867 he has delivered several courses of lectures pertaining to volcanic phenomena, plant life, water as a geological agent and "the earth we live on" at Lowell Institute and before the Boston Society of Natural History, and has also delivered a series of lectures on Hawaii before the Peabody Institute in Baltimore, Md. In 1876 he was honorary commissioner from Hawaii to the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. Besides voluminous contributions to the "North American Review," the "Harvard Magazine," the "American Naturalist" and "Scribner's Magazine," he has published the following: "A Service Book for Sunday Schools" (1863); "Notes on the Volcanoes of the Hawaiian Islands" (1868); "Eruption of the Hawaiian Volcanoes, 1868" (1869); "Historical Notes on the Earthquakes of New England, 1638–1869" (1871); "Index to the Islands of the Pacific Ocean" (1900); "Stone Implements and Stone Work of the Ancient Hawaiians" (1902); "The Ancient Hawaiian House" (1908); "The Volcanoes of Kilauea and Mauna Loa on the Island of Hawaii: Their variously recorded History to the Present Time" (1909); "Ka Hana Kapa: The Making of Bark-Cloth in Hawaii" (1911) and "Report of a Journey Around the World to Study Matters Relating to Museums" (1913), and he also wrote in part the botanical portion of "Appleton's American Encyclopedia." Most of these publications are illustrated by photographs or drawings by the author. Mr. Brigham was a member of the Boston Society of Natural History (curator of botany, mineralogy and geology); and the Hawaiian Club (president for ten years); is corresponding member of the California Academy of Science, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, the Boston Camera Club (president and one of its founders), the Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie and Urgeschicht, the Societa Italiana d'Antropologia, Etnologia e Psicologia comparata, the Senckenbergische Naturforschende Gesellschaft, the Deutschen Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte, and the Imperial Academy of Science, Petrograd; life member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society; fellow of the Anthropologische Gesellschaft in Wien, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and an honorary member of the Anthrological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, the Missouri Historical Society and the University and Commercial clubs of Honolulu. He is also a member of the Phi Beta Kappa (alpha) of Harvard. In 1905 Columbia University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Sc.D. He is unmarried.

REMLEY, Milton, lawyer, was born at Lewisburg, W. Va., Oct. 12, 1844, son of James and Jane C. (Alderson) Remley. His earliest paternal American ancestor came from Germany prior to 1760, and settled in Pennsylvania. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Elias and his wife Catherine Allen, who were the grandparents of Milton Remley. His maternal grandfather was Col. George Alderson, a native of England and a soldier of the war of 1812. For five generations the Aldersons were Baptist ministers, Rev. John Alderson being the first Baptist minister to cross the Allegheny mountains in Virginia. Alderson, W. Va., is named after him. James Remley, father of the subject, was likewise a Baptist clergyman. Milton Remley received his preliminary education in the public schools, and was graduated at the University of Iowa in 1867, receiving the degree of A.M. from that institution in 1872. Des Moines College conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. He began the study of law under the preceptorship of Hon. C. R. Scott, of Anamosa, Ia.; was admitted to the Iowa bar in 1868, and in that year began the practice of his profession at Anamosa, removing to Iowa City in 1874. He has devoted his time and energy to the law, having no other business aside from his various personal investments, and has been notably successful in general practice, particularly as a trial lawyer. In 1888 he was a member of the national Republican committee and was presidential elector at large in 1892. During 1895–1901 he was attorney-general of Iowa. For a quarter of a century he has been a trustee of Des Moines College, and for eight years was president of the board. He was president of the Iowa Baptist convention for four years. During 1903–06 he was lecturer on medical jurisprudence at the University of Iowa. He is widely known as a campaign speaker, and has delivered many addresses on patriotic and general topics. He was formerly a member of the Grant and Prairie clubs, Des Moines, and is a member of the Triangle and Commercial clubs, Iowa City; Iowa State Bar Association, Johnson County Bar Association, and Beta Theta Pi fraternity. He finds his chief recreation in travel and also in country life. Des Moines College conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. He was married, Sept. 8, 1869, to Josephine, daughter of Bryan Dennis, of Johnson county, Ia.; they have



Wm T. Brigham

F. V. Dusenbery

four children: Hubert, civil engineer and fruit grower, Dryden, Wash.; George E., district attorney, Raton, N. M.; Jessie, wife of Walter D. Lovell, Minneapolis, Minn., and Alice, wife of William M. Ruthrauff, Chicago, Ill.

DUESENBERG, Fred Samuel, inventor and manufacturer, was born at Lippe, Germany, Dec. 6, 1877, son of Conrad and Konradina (Driesen) Duesenberg. When he was four years old his father died, and in 1885 his mother came to the United States with her seven children and settled at Rockford, Ia. He worked on a farm in his boyhood, and when seventeen years old entered the employ of an implement dealer at Rockford, being engaged in setting up windmills and other mechanical devices. In 1897 he went into the bicycle business, and while thus occupied he became prominent as an amateur bicycle racer. He made a world's record for two and three miles, and was in thirty or forty races a year, making a specialty of racing against running horses for five to ten miles. In 1902 he sold out and for a year was employed by the Rambler Motor Car Co., of Kenosha, Wis. He then took charge of an old automobile plant in Des Moines, and subsequently engaged with an automobile house in the mechanical department. With Cheny Prouty he later established the Iowa Automobile & Supply Co., of Des Moines. In the following year he designed a motor known as the Mason, and in 1905 organized the Mason Motor Car Co., which was subsequently sold to the Mason-Maytag Motor Co. While in the bicycle business he made a study of motorcycles, and built a very efficient gasoline rotary-valve motor in 1899. With the assistance of his brother, August S. Duesenberg, he developed and improved this engine, applying it first to racing automobiles and later to motor boats and flying machines. It reached its highest development in 1913, when it was patented in the names of both brothers. This motor was first applied to three small automobiles which bore the name of Mason. These were followed by larger cars, developing 90 to 105 H.P.; they were racers known by the name of Duesenberg, and were successful in many speed contests, in one summer earning as much as $48,000 in prizes. The engine was first adapted to marine service in 1914, and twin engines were built for the "Disturber IV," which was sent to England to compete for the Harmsworth cup. The race was declared off on account of the outbreak of the European war, but in a subsequent speed trial on Lake Michigan the boat developed a speed of sixty-two miles an hour, being the first boat ever built that made a record of more than a mile a minute. In April, 1916, a company was organized in Chicago and a factory built to turn out the motors on a commercial scale, and an order was filled for 100 of them of 400 H.P. each for submarine chasers for the Italian, Russian and British navies. The motor was also adapted to aeroplane requirements; because of its compactness, power and strength, it is one of the best motors made in the United States for that purpose. The Duesenberg motor consists of four cylinders cast en bloc; the crank case is lightly constructed of magnalite, with all three main bearings adjustable. The crank is of chrome nickel, steam forged and is oiled at the throws and bearings by pressure from two pumps, one furnishing cool oil to all bearings, and the other taking the used oil from the lower base and returning it to the oil cooler and tank. The gears are made very durable by a special process, and there is a reduction gear built into the motor. Each cylinder has two inlet and two exhaust valves, which is the secret of its tremendous power and high speed. Although rated at 125 H.P., at 2,100 R.P.M. of the crank-shaft it is capable of developing 140 H.P., and its total weight is 509 pounds. In February, 1917, the Duesenberg Motors Corporation was incorporated by a number of New York capitalists, with $1,500,000 capital, and a factory built in Elizabeth, N. J., to produce these motors, large quantities of which were purchased by the United States government for the European war. The officers of the Duesenberg Motors Corporation are: J. R. Harbeck, president; Charles Stollberg, vice-president; H. W. Wing, treasurer, and Fred S. Duesenberg, chief engineer. Mr. Duesenberg was married in Des Moines, Ia., Apr. 27, 1913, to Isle, daughter of John W. Denny, of Runnells, Ia. They have one son, Denny Duesenberg.

SETON, Julia [Lorinda], physician, lecturer and author, was born in Schuyler county, Ill., Dec. 27, 1862, daughter of Israel and Jeane Rhoda (Dickerson) Seton. She was educated in the schools of Cleveland, O., and taught for five years in Ohio. Subsequently she studied medicine, and in 1898 was graduated M.D. at Gross Medical University, Denver, Col., pursuing a post-graduate course in 1902 at Tufts Medical College, Boston, Mass. She practiced her profession until 1903, but being a born healer and successful from childhood in applying subjective laws to objective expressions, her desire to deal more with the cause than with the effect impelled her finally to follow her higher inclinations and devote her life to metaphysical work. Beginning with a small class in Huntington Chambers, Boston, in 1904, she was obliged a few months later to take larger quarters in Richards Hall. In 1906 she went to New York and commenced teaching and lecturing in a studio in Carnegie Hall. These quarters soon became inadequate for the Sunday service and in 1908 the Belasco (now Republic) theater was leased. In 1910 quarters were secured in the New York American building. That same year Dr. Seton went to Europe and established in London what has since become a very flourishing center, under the name of the First New Thought Church and School of London. The Sunday morning services of the New Thought Church in New York, now held in the Forty-eighth Street Theater, are attended by hundreds eager to learn concerning human unfoldment—how to live life as an art—from the lips of one who has studied all its many expressions and who gives the knowledge she has gained in terse, direct language which every one can understand. It is this power of expression which has helped her to attain such an enviable position as a writer of metaphysical literature, for, running through all her writings is that fine action of the master mind which, while inclusive in comprehension of the higher truths, is yet fine and practical enough to express them in the convincing, logical language of every day. Her work, which is actively before the public, now represents a million and a half people, of whom 6,000 or 8,000 are confessed believers. The New Thought Church is the Church of the New Civilization. It believes in all churches, all societies, all organizations, all people, without regard to class, creed or color. It is the universal church which includes the evoluted members of all churches. One can enter into the New Thought Church, learn its fundamentals and principles, and return into his own church, his own race, his own country, and better fulfill his life's destiny. In the New Thought Church men worship God face to face, free from dogma and creeds. It knows God as a spirit and worships Him in spirit and in truth. It teaches simply the consciousness of God in the human soul, and this consciousness exhibited in sane, sensible, spiritual living. Dr. Seton is the founder of the New Thought Summer School at the Home of the New Civilization, Oscawana-on-the-Hudson. This is a school for students, post-graduate philosophers, scientists, metaphysicians, psychologists and mystics. Self-healing and the higher physical, intellectual and spiritual unfoldment are taught, including such subjects as the following: "Science of Life," "Science of Success," "Laws of Self-Healing," "The Conquest of Poverty," "The Truth on Life and Death," "New Mysticism," "Concentration," "Silence," "Public Speaking," Fundamentals of New Thought Church and School," "The Race Problem—Money" and "The New Civilization." The property of the Oscawana Association includes 140 acres of beautiful woodland with lovely walks, drives, trees, flowers, birds and running brooks. The grounds of the association are covered with tents and small bungalows, and a large inn is always ready to receive students. A teachers' class is held for those who wish to qualify as instructors, teachers and preachers for the New Thought churches of the New Civilization. In addition there are many associate teachers of philosophy and religion from different centers, and through this the student has the advantage of increased physical research. Dr. Seton is the author of the following volumes: "The Science of Success," "Freedom Talks No. 1," "Freedom Talks No. 2"; also "Concentration, the Secret of Success," "Marriage," "The Race Problem—Money" and "The Psychology of the Solar Plexus and Sub-Conscious Mind." She has been a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society since 1903 and of the American Medical Society since 1908. She has been twice married: (1) Dec. 7, 1882, to S. S. Kapp, of Cleveland, Ohio; (2), Nov. 16, 1903, to Frank W. Sears, from whom she was separated in 1915, taking again her maiden name of Julia Seton. There was one child by her first union: Dr. Juno Belle Kapp, wife of Dr. Roy Page Walton.

DOYLE, Manville, agriculturist and banker, was born in Sangamon county, Ill., Jan. 19, 1831, son of Edward Doyle, a native of Lexington, Ky., who removed to Schuyler county, Ill., in the early part of the nineteenth century. He was educated in the public schools and at an academy at Rushville, Ill. In 1850 he joined the gold rush to California, starting overland in ox-teams with four companions. Impatient at the slow progress, he took a saddle-horse, and, packing his belongings on a mule, completed the journey alone. After a brief period at Sacramento, he became interested in mining properties in Butte and Plumas counties. In 1852 he returned to Illinois, purchased a herd of cattle and horses, and drove them across the plains, taking with him nine young men to assist on the way. He then went to Clear Lake, in Lake county, where he became one of the original bachelors that gave to the place the name of "Bachelor's Valley." During 1855–64 he was in the livery business at Petaluma, and then went to Nicaragua because of impaired health. He later returned to Petaluma, where he resided until 1869, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits at Cloverdale during 1871–74. Removing to Santa Rosa, he became a director in the Savings Bank there, and was also interested in realty operations in that city. He built the Doyle & Overton building and its successor, the Exchange Bank building, also becoming a large landholder at Petaluma and elsewhere in Sonoma county. He settled permanently in Santa Rosa in 1886, establishing the Exchange Bank there in 1890, and was president until his death. He was a staunch and lifelong Democrat of the old school, but, aside from a term as councilman at Petaluma and another at Santa Rosa, he never held public office. He was ever interesting in his reminiscences of pioneer days, and his memory for such things was remarkable. His secret charities were as wide as his knowledge of need, yet none, aside from the recipients, ever came to know of them. He was called "Matt" all his life. It speaks volumes in his praise that, though he was unusually successful in business, though he could have had every sort of honor that his fellow citizens could bestow if he would but accept, he was of such balanced temper, genial disposition, quiet generosity and hospitable practice, that he was spoken of familiarly by this name, indicating at once the respect of every one and the affection of a great host of friends. Men and women believed in him, and they never had occasion to revise their judgment of him. He had a singular gift for friendship, and he used it always in the noblest way. It was known that when he made a bargain or gave his word in a transaction, he kept it. He was married May 22, 1859, to Mary E., daughter of William Conley, a pioneer of Petaluma. She survives him, with three children: Frank P., president of the Exchange Bank; Nellie J., and Fred R. Doyle. He died at Santa Rosa, Cal., Aug. 21, 1916.

SPENCER, Lorillard, publisher, was born in New York city, Feb. 14, 1859, son of Lorillard and Sarah Johnson (Griswold) Spencer. His father was one of the best-known men in New York in his day and the family has been prominent socially for several generations. The founder of the family in America was William Spencer, who came to this country from England in 1633 and settled in Cambridge, Mass. He later moved to Hartford, Conn., where he died in 1640. The line of descent is traced through his son, Samuel Spencer; his son Samuel, who married Hepzibah Church; their son Philip, who married Abigail Moore; their son Ambrose, who married Laura Canfield; their son William Augustus, who married Eleanora E. Lorillard, and who was the grandfather of our subject. He was reared and educated abroad, and spent a year in the Columbia College Law School, New York. His subsequent activities were largely social, though he took a strong interest in politics and, in an inconspicuous way, exerted considerable political influence. Upon the organization of the Illustrated American Co., in 1889, he became president of the company, and within a short time he bought out all the other stockholders and became sole owner. Under his management "The Illustrated American" was made the finest illustrated magazine ever published in America, both in the interest and originality of its ideas and in the quality of its work. In politics he was an independent. He was appointed alternate commissioner to the Chicago World's Fair by Pres. Harrison in 1890, and was made a member of the Rhode Island Board of World's Fair managers by Gov. Ladd, in June, 1891. Mr. Spencer was naturally very prominent socially, and his beautiful Newport home, "Chestelleux," on Halidon Hill, was a center of cultured and elegant social activity. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Design, and a member of the Union, New York Yacht, Metropolitan, Whist and other clubs. He was especially interested in the collection of rare books, all of which are bequeathed to the New York Public Library. He was married Oct. 3, 1882, to Caroline S., daughter of Charles (Coster) Berryman, of New York, and a granddaughter of Stephen Whitney, of New York, by whom he had one son, Lorillard Spencer, Jr. His sister married into the Cenci family of Rome and became lady in waiting to Queen Margharita of Italy. He died in New York city, Mar. 14, 1912.

CASTLE, William Ernest, scientist, was born in Alexandria, O., Oct. 25, 1867, son of William Augustus and Sarah (Fassett) Castle, and grandson of Augustus Castle, a soldier in the war of 1812, who emigrated from Underhill, Vt., to central Ohio. The family is of English descent, the first representative coming over in the seventeenth century and settling in New England. He was educated at the Granville (O.) Academy, Denison University, where he was graduated in 1889, and at Harvard University, where he received the degrees of A.B. in 1893, A.M. in 1894 and Ph.D. in 1895. After leaving Denison he was professor of Latin in Ottawa University, and upon completing his studies at Harvard was made instructor in vertebrate anatomy at the University of Wisconsin. A year later he transferred his services to Knox College, Illinois, as instructor in biology. In 1897 he was called to Harvard University as instructor in zoölogy. He became assistant professor in that subject in 1903, and since 1908 has occupied the chair of zoölogy. Prof. Castle's special research work has been in the line of heredity. He is the author of "Heredity in Relation to Evolution and Animal Breeding" (1911); "Genetics and Eugenics" (1916) and numerous scientific papers dealing with the results of experimental studies of evolution which he has conducted as a research associate of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. The more important of these papers are found among the publications of the Carnegie Institution. In 1911 he conducted a scientific expedition to Peru under the auspices of the Carnegie Institution; he brought back with him living specimens of wild cavies said to be the first of the species that were ever introduced into North America or Europe. He he is member of the National Academy of Sciences; American Society of Naturalists (sec. 1905, pres. 1918); American Society of Zoölogists (pres. Eastern branch, 1905–06); and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; Boston Society of National History and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was married, Aug. 18, 1896, to Clara Sears, daughter of Charles Bosworth, of Wellsville, Kan., and has three sons: William Bosworth, Henry Fassett and Edward Sears Castle.

EWEN, John, engineer, was born in New York city, Dec. 9, 1810, son of John and Sarah (Tuttle) Ewen. His descent is traced from John Ewen of Wincanton, Somerset co., England, through his son, Alexander, of Cadbury, Somerset, who married Gertrude, daughter of Anthony Stocker; their son, Matthew, who married a sister of Sir George Hastings; their son, Edward, who married Mercy Clark; their son, Michael, who married Lydia Richards; their son, Edward, who married Harriet Storer (second wife), and their son, John, the father of Gen. Ewen. The latter studied to be a civil engineer, and began the practice of that profession before attaining his majority. He surveyed and laid out, under the direction of his brother Daniel, what was then the village of Williamsburgh, now a part of Brooklyn borough, N. Y. Subsequently he was appointed resident engineer of the Newcastle and Frenchtown railroad and after its completion he returned to New York, and succeeded Judge Wright as chief engineer of the New York and Harlem road. While in this position, in 1836, he was appointed street commissioner of New York city, an office he held for eight years, under both Democratic and Whig administrations. In 1845 he was appointed comptroller of the currency, but he resigned that position three years later to accept the vice-presidency of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. Four years later he transferred his services to the Pennsylvania Coal Co., of which he was made president. While with the canal company he had charge of important litigation, covering a period of seventeen years and involving claims amounting to millions of dollars. Believing that his efficiency in directing the defense would be greatly increased by his admission to the bar, he began the study of law with such diligence that within six months he was admitted to practice in the courts of New York state. This carefulness and conscientiousness in the performance of his duties were dominant traits in his character. In the course of this litigation he was associated with such lawyers as Francis B. Cutting, Samuel J. Tilden, Charles F. Southmayd, John K. Porter and Lyman Tremain. Mr. Ewen was a member of the New York state militia being elected lieutenant-colonel of the 8th regiment of light infantry in 1836, subsequently becoming colonel, and later (1847) brigadier-general of the 4th brigade. At the outbreak of the civil war this command included the famous 69th and 79th regiments. Upon the invasion of Pennsylvania Gen. Ewen hastened to the front in response to the call for aid, and served under Gen. 'Baldy' Smith. The last years of his life were spent in retirement. He was married to Maria Louise, daughter of Peter Olgivie, and had one son and four daughters. He died at his home in New York, May 19, 1877.

KINSEY, John, jurist, was born in Philadelphia in 1693, son of John Kinsey, second, a Quaker preacher, and his wife, Sarah Stevens Kinsey. In 1704 the father settled in Woodbridge, East New Jersey, and became speaker of the assembly there. His son, John, third, was well educated and also studied law and began practice soon after becoming of age in both the Jerseys and in Pennsylvania. In 1725 his boldness in demanding, as a Quaker, the right to wear his hat in Gov. Keith's chancery court in Philadelphia finally won the Friends that right. Three years later, Mr. Kinsey, as speaker of the assembly of New Jersey, led a movement to have a governor of New Jersey separate from New York, and succeeded. In 1730 he settled in Philadelphia and at once became member of the assembly there, and so remained the rest of his life—twenty years, and nine years later, 1739, became speaker and likewise retained that position until his death, a period of eleven years—the zenith of Quaker power in this province's government, and its close. While he held this post, he was for three years from 1738 also attorney general of the province. During this period also, in 1737, he was a commissioner to settle the boundary dispute between Pennsylvania and Maryland, and five years before, in 1733, published Kinsey's Laws of New Jersey. While speaker he was also chief justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania for the last seven years of his life, and performed these duties so remarkably that a discriminating eulogist of him says: "He would have filled with honor the first seat of justice even in England," and compared him to Sir Matthew

Hale, calling him also "the coryphœus of the law" in two provinces. In 1742 he edited Kinsey's Laws of Pennsylvania, which, like Lloyd's Laws of 1714 and 1728, are known under the printer's name, in this case, Franklin. As this was before the publication of reports, but rare opinions of Chief Justice Kinsey are known to exist. The period from 1730 to 1750 in Pennsylvania, while, in an important sense, a part of the Franklin period, was in a very true sense the John Kinsey period. Justice Kinsey was married Sept. 9, 1725, to Mary, daughter of Phillip Kearney, a merchant, of Philadelphia, and died suddenly of apoplexy while at Burlington, N. J., at the court of his son, May 11, 1750.

KENYON, James Benjamin, author, was born in Frankfort, Herkimer co., N. Y., Apr. 26, 1858, son of Delos M. and Nancy M. (Piper) Kenyon. His first paternal American ancestors came from England and settled in Rhode Island in early colonial days. Benjamin Kenyon, his grandfather, was a deacon in the Baptist church, an ardent abolitionist, and active in the underground railroad. His father was a lieutenant in the 121st New York volunteer infantry, and participated in the battles of Antietam, South Mountain, Fredericksburg and other engagements. James B. Kenyon was graduated with honors at Hungerford Collegiate Institute in 1874, and during three seasons following taught school. In 1878 he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, and, with the exception of two years spent in New York city as manager of a lecture bureau, continued in the pastorate until 1906, when he retired. He is the author of "The Fallen and Other Poems" (1876); "Out of the Shadows" (1880); "Songs in All Seasons" (1885); "In Realms of Gold" (1887); "At the Gate of Dreams" (1892); "An Oaten Pipe" (1896); "A Little Book of Lullabies" (1898); "Loiterings in Old Fields," essays in criticism (1901); "Poems" (1901); "Remembered Days," outdoor essays (1902); "Retribution: A Story of the Canadian Border" (1903), and "Reed Voices" (1917). For many years he has been a contributor of verse to the "Atlantic Monthly," "Harper's Magazine," "Scribner's," "The Century," "Lippincott's," "Munsey's," "Ainslee's," "Cosmopolitan," "Bellman," and other leading publications, and articles in literary criticism and biography to the "Methodist Review." In 1910–12 he was a member of the editorial staff of the "Standard Dictionary." In 1913 he joined the editorial staff of the "National Cyclopædia of American Biography," continuing thus until the present time (1918). Concerning his verse the New York "Critic" says: "A warm golden atmosphere surrounds these poems. There is to be found in them little of the subtle suggestiveness which allies poetry to the musician; this poet is a word-painter, and to turn the leaves of his book is like passing through a gallery filled with figures and groups, rich in color and beautiful in form, with the flash of ivory flesh and the soft gloom of purple robes." He is a member of the Authors' Club, New York city. In 1892 the honorary degree of Litt.D. was conferred upon him by Syracuse University. He was married Jan. 2, 1878, to Margaret Jane, daughter of John A. Taylor, a native of Scotland, who came to this country in 1860; they have three children: Raymond T., assemblyman in the New York legislature; Maybelle A., wife of Henry E. Haanel, superintendent of transportation on the eastern division of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and Doris Margaret Kenyon, actress.

COULTER, Richard, statesman and jurist, was born near Coultersville, in Allegheny co., Pa., in March, 1788. He was sent to Jefferson College, but did not graduate. Turning to the law, he studied in the office of John Lyon, of Uniontown. He was admitted to the bar in 1810, and opened an office in Greensburg, Westmoreland co., where he made his home as a bachelor for the rest of his life. In the growth of an extended practice his unusual powers as both speaker and writer of more than ordinary good quality soon led him into public life. His attitude on all questions was strikingly independent, so that in 1816 he was chosen to the legislature by those opposed to the old Republican politics and served by reelection until 1821. His friends put him forward for congress in 1826 as an Independent and won, while in 1828 there was no opposition at all. The regular Democrats elected him in 1830 and 1832, but, because he favored the United States Bank, he was defeated in 1834 and that closed his legislative career. He conducted a distinguished practice for the next dozen years and, in 1846, Gov. Shunk appointed him as the successor of Justice Kennedy of the supreme court, and he served for the remainder of that term, and for a new one for fifteen years. He was thus one of the last supreme judges, under the appointive system, when its head was Chief Justice Gibson whom, by the way, he more nearly approached as a writer of judicial opinions with a fine literary quality, than probably any other member of that bench. The new judiciary amendments to the constitution and the first election of judges under it on Oct. 2, 1851, showed Justice Coulter unique as a judge, as he had been as a legislator, in that the Whigs put him on their supreme court ticket and he was the only one of their candidates who was elected. Justice Coulter greatly desired that the drawing of lots might give him the shortest term, since it carried with it the chief justiceship. The longest term—fifteen years—fell to his choice, however, though he enjoyed it but a short time, until his death at Greensburg on Apr. 20, 1752.

DUNCAN, Thomas, jurist, was born in Carlisle, Pa., Nov. 20, 1760. He was educated in the Carlisle Academy, and began the study of law at Lancaster, under Jasper Yeates, later a justice of the supreme court. In 1781, on reaching his majority, he was admitted to the bar and began practice in Carlisle. Within ten years he was the head of his profession in the midland counties and held that rank for nearly thirty years. His practice also extended to the United States county and supreme court. His sound knowledge, quick wit, power to put his opponent on the defensive, his great love for the common law, and his great ability in criminal law, in which he was a leader, were recognized by all. He was a man of small stature, and when, on one occasion, an opponent twitted him, saying he could put Mr. Duncan in his pocket, the retort came quick and sharp: "You would have more law in your pocket than in your head!" After a quarter of a century of distinguished service at the bar, Gov. Snyder, on the death of Mr. Duncan's preceptor, Justice Yeates, appointed him on Mar. 14, 1817, to the vacancy on the supreme bench. Here he sat with his former pupil Justice Charles Huston, in the days of Chief Justices Tilghman and Gibson, by many considered the golden age of that bench. Thereafter he resided in Philadelphia and made as distinguished a record as a judge as he had as an advocate, in which respect he was much like both his preceptor and his pupil above mentioned. One

James B. Kenyon

Robert G. McClung

of his most distinguished services was in construing Orphans' court law and thereby aiding largely in producing the act of 1832 which co-ordinated those courts with courts of common law in authority, as Justice Coulter has observed. Few justices of the supreme court have contributed more largely for a like period of service. Justice Duncan spent but ten years on this bench, his death occurring at Philadelphia, Nov. 16, 1827.

HOMER, Charles Christopher, banker, was born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 1, 1847, son of Christopher Homer, a native of Germany, who emigrated to the United States in his youth and became a successful business man of Baltimore. The son was graduated at the University of Georgetown, D. C., 1887, subsequently receiving his master's degree at the same institution, and began his business career as salesman in the glass and paint business. He soon after established the provision house of Foss & Homer and conducted the business until 1880. In 1886 he was elected vice-president of the Second National Bank of Baltimore and in 1889 president, a position he held until his death. He was vice-president of the Savings Bank of Baltimore, and the Safe Deposit and Trust Co., and president of the Baltimore Clearing House for eleven years. He represented the Baltimore board of trade at the Indianapolis Monetary Convention in 1898, and was chairman of the committee which drafted the Baltimore plan for the creation of a safe and elastic currency, a plan that was unanimously endorsed by the American Bankers' Association in 1894. His leisure time was spent in the management of a large peach farm on Poole's Island, at the mouth of the Patapsco river. Mr. Homer was widely informed upon banking affairs, and was equally well versed in all sound economic questions. He was a trustee of the Sheppard and Enoch Pratt hospitals, and of the Maryland Historical Society. He was married, Mar. 4, 1869, to Frances M., daughter of Francis Theodore Holthaus, of Baltimore, and their children were: Charles Christopher, Francis Theodore, Henry Louis, Robert Baldwin and Bertha E. Homer, who died in infancy. He died in Bremen, Germany, Sept. 13, 1914.

McCLUNG, Robert Gardner, lawyer, was born in Knoxville, Tenn., July 3, 1868, son of Franklin Henry and Eliza Ann (Mills) McClung, grandson of Matthew and Eliza Jane (Morgan) McClung, great-grandson of Charles and Margaret (White) McClung, and great-great-grandson of Matthew McClung, of Scotch descent, who came to this country from the province of Ulster, in Ireland, and settled in Lancaster county, Pa., about 1746. His great-grandfather, Charles McClung, was a member of the Tennessee constitutional convention of 1796, and drafted the first constitution of Tennessee, and his great-great-grandfather, James White (q.v.), was the founder of Knoxville, Tenn. His father, Franklin H. McClung, a prominent merchant, was a man of great integrity, and of sound judgment and business ability. His mother, a daughter of Adam Lee Mills, of St. Louis, Mo., was possessed of executive ability, and was one of the founders, and the first president, of St. John's Orphanage in Knoxville. Lee McClung, a brother of our subject, was treasurer of Yale University (1904–09), and treasurer of the United States (1909–12). Robert G. McClung, the subject of our sketch, was graduated at Phillips Academy, Andover, in 1886; at Yale College, with the degree of A.B., in 1891; and at the Harvard Law School, with the degree of LL.B., in 1894. He was admitted to the Suffolk county, Mass., bar in 1893, and for two years, 1894–96, was in the office of John D. Long and Alfred Hemenway. For a number of years his practice was general, but now (1918) he specializes in the law of property, and his work consists largely in drawing wills, trust indentures, and other legal papers, and in settling estates. His legal instruments show a knowledge both of the law and of affairs, and skill in drafting; and his briefs and oral arguments are characterized by clearness of statement and logical incisiveness. In politics he is an independent Republican. He is a member of the Boston Bar Association, the University Club, Boston, and in college was a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity. He is unmarried.

DAVIS, Henry Chandler, capitalist, was born at Norwich, Vt., Sept. 11, 1849, son of Moses Mitchell and Eunice (Dana) Davis. His father became a pioneer physician and surgeon in Wisconsin, was a member of the Wisconsin legislature, and served as Indian agent by appointment of Pres. Lincoln. Henry Chandler Davis received his preliminary education in public schools, afterward becoming a student at Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis. In his youth he was on a towboat on the Mississippi river, subsequently entering the service of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., as a brakeman. Later he joined the engineering department of that road, and was with the surveying party which laid out its western extension. He drove the first spike upon the beginning of that work, and, in 1883, drove the golden spike which completed the road as a transcontinental line. For a time he was with the engineering department of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and later served successively as assistant general passenger agent of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba (now Great Northern) Railroad Co., and of the Northern Pacific Railway Co., becoming assistant to Pres. Thomas F. Oakes (q. v.), of the latter road. In the meantime he was passenger agent for the Pullman Co., in Chicago. In 1895 he removed to New York city, but in 1898 abandoned railroad work to become a partner in the brokerage firm of A. A. Housman & Co., Broad street, New York city, members of the New York Stock Exchange, which connection he retained until his death. As a figure in the financial mart of the metropolis he was also rated an authority on railroad construction, operation and finance, and at one time had charge of the celebrated underground railroad in London built by Charles T. Yerkes (q. v.). He was president of the Wisconsin Society of New York, a governor of the Rocky Mountain Club, New York, and member also of the New York Athletic, Railroad, and Lawyers' clubs, New York city; Indian Harbor Yacht Club, Greenwich, Conn., Minnesota Club, St. Paul, and the Union Club, Tacoma. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. He found his chief recreation in travel and also enjoyed his beautiful country home, at Lake Mills, Wis. Mr. Davis was at all times ready to lend his influence and tangible coöperation in the furtherance of measures and enterprises meeting with the approval of his judgment. He ordered his life on the highest plane of integrity and honor, thus winning the confidence and esteem of his fellow men. He was married Oct. 8, 1874, to Harriet, daughter of Alpheus D. Favill, a farmer, of Lake Mills, Wis.; she survives him, with three children: Eleanor, Frank Favill, and Henry Chandler Davis, Jr. He died in New York city, Dec. 15, 1910.

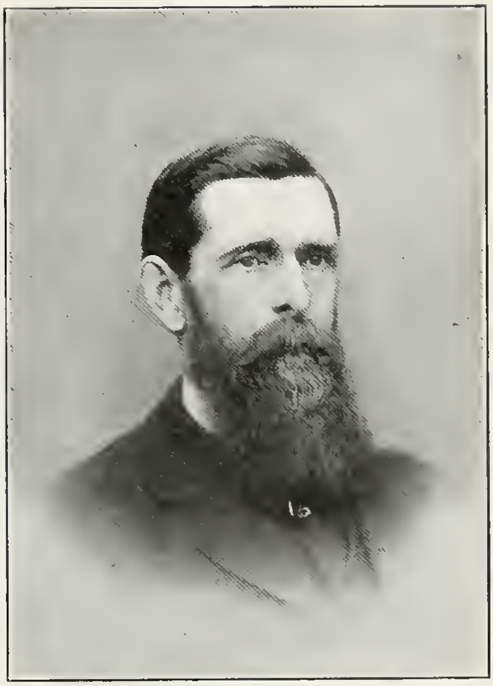
WARD, Hiram Owen, manufacturer, was born at Duxbury, Vt., Jan. 10, 1842, son of Earl and Elizabeth (Munson) Ward. His earliest paternal American ancestor was William Ward, who came from Derbyshire, England, before 1639 and settled at Sudbury, Mass. From him and his wife, Elizabeth, the line of descent is traced through their son William and his wife, Hannah Eames; their son, Col. William, and his wife, Jane Cleavland; their son Hezekiah and his wife, Abigail Perry; their son Hezekiah and his wife, Hannah Bellows, and their son Hezekiah and his wife, Jemima Johnson, of Colraine, 1794, who were the grandparents of Hiram Owen Ward. His father, familiarly known as Deacon Ward and famed for his zeal in church work, gave his name to Ward hill, South Duxbury. Hiram Owen Ward received his education in the public schools, at the old Barre (Vt.) Academy, and at the Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. His active business career was divided between lumber interests and agricultural pursuits. In 1890 he had become an extensive lumber dealer, having mills at Bolton, Northfield, Moretown, Fayston and Duxbury, and he also owned a large number of farms and timber tracts. In 1889 he removed from a farm near Waterbury to the village of Moretown. He was active in behalf of every civic and municipal movement and was prominent in political affairs. He represented Duxbury at the 1886 and 1888 sessions of the legislature, and Moretown at the 1892 session. In 1896 he was elected state senator from Washington county, and in both the upper and lower branches of the state government he served on important committees and was regarded as a faithful and efficient lawmaker. His was a strong Christian character, trained from childhood in the Bible, and he became a dominant factor in the churches of the several communities in which he resided—the Congregational at Waterbury, and the Methodist at Moretown. He always retained his membership at Duxbury Congregational, where he united when a boy. Mr. Ward was married at Duxbury, Vt., June 19, 1866, to May, daughter of Harrison Smith, of Stockholm, N. Y., and is survived by three children: Clinton H., Burton S. and Clair Ward. He died at Moretown, Vt., May 9, 1914.

LEARNED, Samuel Julius, merchant, was born at Westminster, Conn., Oct. 23, 1823, son of Erastus and Sophia (Bacon) Learned. His earliest paternal American ancestor was William Learned, a native of Bermoudsey, county of Surrey, England, who emigrated about 1630, and settled at Charlestown, Mass. The line of descent is traced through his son Isaac and his wife, Mary Sternes; their son Isaac and his wife, Sarah Bigelow; their son William and his wife, Hannah Bryant, and their son James and his wife, Sibbel Merrils, who were the grandparents of the subject. His father was a Congregational minister. Both parents died while he was in his infancy, and he was taken to the home of a friend of his father, Rev. Orin Fowler, of Fall River, Mass., from whom also he received his preliminary education. He was graduated at Amherst College in 1845, and spent the following five years in teaching school in Virginia and North Carolina. In 1850 he removed to Chicago, Ill., and engaged in the wholesale lumber business, in which he remained until after the great fire of 1871. He had taken up his residence at Lake Forest in 1866, and was one of the men who selected Lake Forest for the home of Lake Forest University (later known as Lake Forest College), and he made that suburb his permanent home. In 1877 he engaged in the silver ore reduction business in the Farwell Reduction Works, Georgetown, Col., continuing in that line until 1883. About 1888 he became secretary of the Commercial Exchange of Chicago, a position he held until his death. He was married (first) Sept. 19, 1849, to Mary Armes, daughter of Gen. Thomas Gilbert, of Amherst; she died in 1850, leaving one child, Mary Gilbert Learned. He was married (second) at Chicago, July 26, 1855, to Ann Elizabeth, daughter of James B. Lowry, of Bristol, Ill., who survives him with four children: Kate Elizabeth Duncan, Edwin Julius, Sophia Juliet, and Alice Louise Learned. He died at Lake Forest, Ill., Oct. 14, 1892.

CHASE, Ralph Rollin, physician and surgeon, was born at LeRoy, Livingston co., N. Y., July 4, 1860, son of Levi C. and Lucy A. (Crouch) Chase, and a descendant of Sir John Chase, court physician to Queen Anne of England. He received his preliminary education at the common schools; was graduated at Geneseo College in 1882, and later studied medicine in New York city. In 1889 he was graduated at the college of medicine of the University of Minnesota and began the practice of his profession at Eau Claire, Wis. For nine years he served as health physician of Eau Claire. He enjoyed a large practice, which extended to many rural districts, and in addition he was medical examiner for various societies and insurance companies, including the Mutual Benefit Insurance Co. of New Jersey and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was a member of the American Medical Association, Wisconsin State Medical Society, Eau Claire County Medical Society, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Pythias and Knights of Hermann, of which latter order he was past dictator and representative of the grand lodge of Wisconsin. His chief personal characteristics were generosity, modesty, cordiality, unselfishness and a keen sense of humor. He was possessed of an intuitive knowledge of human nature, which, combined with unusual scientific attainments, rendered him an astute and accurate diagnostician. His integrity of purpose and lack of selfishness and self-seeking were important factors in rendering him one of the most influential, best beloved physicians in his adopted city. To those whom he honored with his friendship he was always loyal; to all he was invariably courteous and gentle. Before his death he left a request that those of his patients who owed him money should consider their bills paid. Dr. Chase was married at Eau Claire, Wis., June 1, 1908, to Belle, daughter of Lucius V. Ripley, of Eau Claire. He died at Eau Claire, May 4, 1915.

JOHNSON, Marcus Morton, surgeon, was born in Malone, N. Y., Apr. 21, 1843, son of Marvin Leonard and Polly (Chapman) Johnson; grandson of Silas and Charlot (Herrick) Johnson, and great-grandson of John and Mehitable (Sperry) Johnson, who came to America in the middle of the eighteenth century and settled first in Connecticut, and in 1773 in Rutland, Vt. His maternal ancestors were early settlers of Norwich, Conn., and trace descent from the dean of Canterbury, England. Dr. Johnson was educated at Franklin Academy, Malone, and was graduated at Brown University in 1870 with the degree of Ph.B. He studied medicine at the University of New York and received his M.D. degree in 1877, being awarded at the same time the Valentine Mott gold medal for excellence in anatomical dissections. After serving a year as house surgeon in the Hartford Hospital, he went abroad for two years for

HIRAM O. WARD
MANUFACTURER



SAMUEL J. LEARNED
MERCHANT

RALPH R. CHASE
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

MARCUS M. JOHNSON
SURGEON

Charles H Stanley

further medical study. He finally settled at Hartford, Conn., in 1879, and in the practice of his profession obtained a degree of success which was unprecedented. During a disastrous diphtheria epidemic in 1882 he was the first physician to use bichloride of mercury in the treatment of that disease, with wonderful success. He conducted a private sanatorium and performed more than 800 abdominal operations. He was a rapid operator with an acute touch, cool, painstaking and skillful. In 1899 he performed a successful operation for strangulated hernia on a nineteen-day-old child. He was first physician and surgeon of the governor's footguard (1879-1900) and surgeon to St. Francis Hospital, and he was the organizer and first president of the Hartford Free Dispensary (1882), which for a time he maintained at his personal expense. He was a president of the Hartford Medical Society, a member of the American Medical Association, the Connecticut Medical Society, the Hartford County Medical Society and a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine. He was also a member of the Connecticut Society, the Sons of the American Revolution, the University Club of Hartford, and the Order of Odd Fellows, and was a Mason. He was a voluminous contributor to the medical journals and frequently read interesting papers anent his surgical achievements before the annual meetings of the American Medical Association. He was a faithful and loyal friend, modest, generous and kind; embodied the highest ideals in medicine, and was ever solicitous of the welfare of his patients. Dr. Johnson was married in Hartford, Conn., Feb. 14, 1884, to Helen Lucinda, daughter of Sylvester Strong Lyman; she survives him with two children: Helen Gaylord and Ethelyn Chapman Johnson. He died in Hartford, Conn., Mar. 15, 1914.

STANLEY, Charles Harvey, lawyer and banker, was born at Saybrook, Conn., in 1843, son of Harvey and Mary Anne (Kinney) Stanley and a descendant of John Stanley, a native of England, who emigrated in 1683 and settled in Maryland, where he became surveyor-general of that colony. His paternal grandfather, John Wright Stanley, was an officer in the revolutionary war from North Carolina, and his maternal grandfather was Charles R. Kinney, a distinguished lawyer of New York and North Carolina, and a brother of William Kinney, editor of "Kinney's Blackstone." Charles H. Stanley was educated both privately and in the public schools of Prince George's county. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in company B, 1st Maryland cavalry, C. S. A., and served until the surrender of Gen. Lee, after which he returned to Maryland and taught school, at the same time studying law under Gen. Thomas F. Bowie. He was admitted to the bar in 1869 and was actively engaged in the practice of his profession in Prince George's county, Washington and Baltimore until his death, maintaining offices at Laurel and Baltimore, Md. He soon built up a lucrative practice and began the accumulation of a comfortable fortune which he invested in farm lands. As his interests extended he became identified with the financial affairs of his adopted county, and in 1891 founded the Citizens' National Bank of Laurel, of which he was president until his death. Despite the ecclesiastical connections of his parent he was reared in an atmosphere of politics, in which he was always active as an uncompromising Democrat of the old school. He was elected to the Maryland legislature in 1882 and was chairman of the committee on education and a member of the judiciary and inspections committees. For four years he was state director of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co., and served three terms as mayor of Laurel. Defeated for the congressional nomination in 1910, Gov. Crothers, his warm friend, appointed him comptroller of Maryland to fill an unexpired term. He at once announced that he would not be a candidate for election to succeed himself. In that office he was regarded as a martinet, and his revolutionizing methods so appealed to the governor that he pronounced him one of the best public officials he had ever known. He was enthusiastically interested in educational as well as church matters, and gave much of his time to the development of the public schools of his county and of the Maryland Agricultural College, of which he had been a director for more than twenty years. Gov. Warfield appointed him county school commissioner for a six-year term, to which he was subsequently reappointed, serving as president of the board. He was a member of St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church, was chancellor of the diocese of Washington since its inception and a member of the standing committee. He was a charter member of the Vausville Farmers' Club of Prince George's county, past master of Laurel Wreath Lodge No. 149, A. F. and A. M., and a member of the Royal Arch Chapter. He was a man who had the courage of his convictions and who never shirked a principle. He was married (first) at Davidsonville, Md., Nov. 26, 1871, to Ella Lee, daughter of John T. Hodges, of Anne Arundel county. She died in 1881, and he was married (second) at Laurel, Md., Sept. 11, 1884, to Margaret, daughter of John Snowden, of Prince George's county, who survives him, with six children: Harvey, Charles Harvey, Jr.; William, John Snowden, Margaret Snowden and Elizabeth Hopkins, wife of James G. Boss, Jr. He died at Laurel, Md., Dec. 20, 1913.

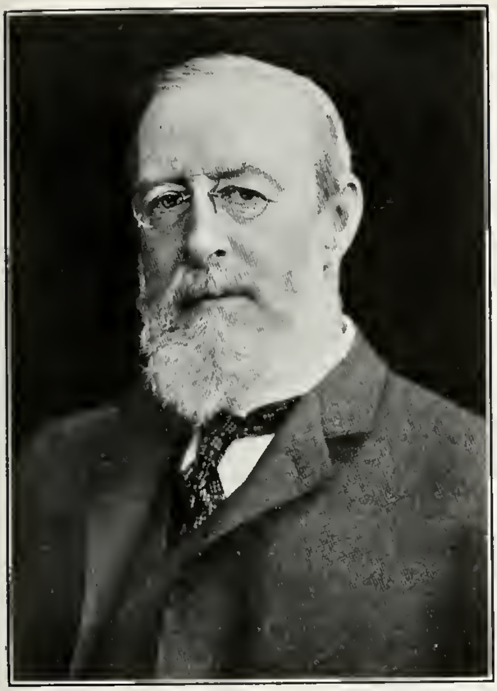
BROOKS, James Gordon Carter, merchant, was born at Salem, Mass., Aug. 25, 1837, son of William Hawthorne and Sarah (Carter) Brooks. His first American ancestor was Henry Brooks, who came from England in 1651, and settled at Woburn, Mass., and who married Susanna Richardson. The line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife, Eustace Mousall; their son John and his wife, Mary Cranston; their son Timothy and his wife, Ruth Wyman, and their son Luke and his wife, Mary Hawthorne, who were the grandparents of our subject. His father was a noted educator. He was educated in the public schools of Cambridge and Boston until the age of eighteen, when he went to Chicago, Ill., and began his business career in the service of his uncle, Artemas Carter, who was one of the pioneer lumbermen of that section. Two years later he became identified with the Mears, Bates & Co. lumber firm. In 1879 this company, and other companies which he had organized, were merged into the Oconto Lumber Co., of which he was president until a few years before his death. Mr. Brooks was instrumental in placing St. Gaudens' statue of Lincoln at the entrance to Lincoln Park. He alone did all of the planning and attended to all the details in connection with the work previous to its dedication. He was a member of the Ontwentsia, Saddle and Cycle, and Chicago Athletic clubs. His dominating personal characteristics were his native honesty and fidelity of purpose, his generosity, and his loyalty and integrity in both business and personal matters. Always interested in public affairs, he never sought political preferment, but his right standard of business honor, his sound judgment and unfailing common sense were so recognized that he was called upon to fill various positions of trust. He was married Jan. 10, 1867, to Rose Ridgeway, daughter of Samuel Thomas Hambleton, a lumber merchant and steamboat builder of Cincinnati, O., who survives him with two children: Alice Hawthorne, wife of George Farnsworth, of Chicago, and Edith Gordon, wife of Henry Blaksly, of St. Louis. He died in Chicago, Ill., Apr. 15, 1914.

DOUGLAS, Walter Donald, merchant, was born in Waterloo, Iowa, in 1861, son of George and Margaret (Boyd) Douglas, natives of Scotland and Ireland, respectively. He was educated in the public schools and the Shattuck Military Academy. He began his business career in association with his father under the name of Douglas & Stuart, which was later the American Cereals Co., manufacturers of Quaker Oats. Together with his brother, George B. Douglas, he organized the Douglas Starch Co. in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, with which he was identified until his death. In 1895 he removed to Minneapolis, Minn., and under the name of Douglas & Co. established a business for the manufacture and sale of linseed oil. This business was taken over by the American Linseed Oil Co. in 1899, when Mr. Douglas became a partner in the grain firm of Piper, Johnson & Case. He was at various times interested in the Canadian Elevator Co., the Monarch Lumber Co., the Saskatchewan Valley Land Co., the Empire Elevator Co., and the Quaker Oats Co., and he was also a director of the First National Bank of Minneapolis for many years. Mr. Douglas was married May 19, 1884, to Lulu, daughter of Edward L. Camp. She died in 1899, leaving two sons: Edward B. and George C. Douglas, and he was again married Nov. 6, 1907, to Mahala Dutton. Mr. Douglas was one of the victims on the ill-fated Titanic, which sank after striking an iceberg in the Atlantic ocean, Apr. 15, 1912.

RANSOM, Paul Carlton, lawyer and educator, was born at Earlville, Madison co., N. Y., Mar. 4, 1863, son of David and Martha Ann (Towne) Ransom. His father and family removed from Earlville to Buffalo in 1864. He was graduated at Williams College in 1886 and spent two years in the Harvard Law School, during part of which time he was editor of the "Law Review." In 1888 he joined the senior class at the Columbia Law School and was graduated LL.B. in 1889. After his admission to the bar, in 1889, he opened a law office in Buffalo. He practiced successfully until 1895, when he was compelled to retire on account of ill-health. For a time he taught German and mathematics at the Hill School, Pottstown, Pa., and his winters were spent at Cocoanut Grove, Fla., where he gave instruction to a small group of boys placed under his care. This work quickly grew to such proportions that he was soon employing a number of assistants, and in 1903 he established the Adirondack-Florida School, a novel educational institution, which is still in existence and holds its fall and spring terms in an Adirondack camp at Rainbow Lake, N. Y., and its winter term at Cocoanut Grove, Fla. He received the degree of M.A. from Williams College in 1906. He was a member of the Kappa Alpha Society of Williams College, the Hasty Pudding Club of Harvard, the Thayer Club of the Harvard Law School, and the University Club of New York city. He was married in July, 1903, to Alice Ruth, daughter of Franklin Carter, ex-president of Williams College, and died at Pine Knot Camp, Cocoanut Grove, Fla., Jan. 30, 1907.

COOKE, William Mordecai, lawyer, was born in Portsmouth, Va., Dec. 11, 1823, son of Mordecai and Margaret (Kearnes) Cooke, and a descendant of Mordecai Cooke, who came from England and patented lands in Virginia in 1650, being known among the colonists as "one of the stanchest of the king's men." From him the line descends through his son Mordecai; his son, Mordecai, who married a Miss Booth; their son Mordecai, who married Elizabeth Scrosby, and was the grandfather of William Mordecai Cooke. He was prepared for college under private tutors, and was graduated LL.B. at the University of Virginia in 1843. He at once began the practice of his profession in St. Louis, where he quickly gained recognition as one of the ablest of the younger members of the bar. During 1849–54 he practiced in Hannibal, Mo., and was elected judge of the court of common pleas there about 1850. His greatest reputation was achieved as a practicing lawyer in St. Louis, while his opinions as a judge are fine specimens of judicial thought, always clear, logical and as brief as the character of the case permitted. From the year 1845 the slavery question was one of heated controversy throughout the state, and in that year the legislature passed the famous "Jackson resolutions," which were at once assailed by Col. Thomas H. Benton in a most aggressive manner, and with the marked ability which he always displayed in debate. Old party lines were largely obliterated and new ones formed as a result of this controversy, and the people arrayed themselves into Benton and anti-Benton factions. Judge Cooke's position was never an equivocal one, and in hearty support of political doctrines advocated by John C. Calhoun, he took a firm stand in opposition to Benton and the policies which he advocated. He was also strong in his political opposition to Francis P. Blair, Jr., and yet the two men always entertained for each other the warmest personal regard. As the civil war appeared imminent, Judge Cooke became one of the leading representatives of the Southern cause, and in March, 1861, was sent by Gov. Jackson as a commissioner to the president of the Confederacy. Upon his return he was appointed aide on Gov. Jackson's staff, and in that capacity participated in the battles of Boonville and Carthage. While at the battle of Oak Hill he was aide-de-camp to Gen. Sterling Price. He was subsequently appointed a member of the Confederate congress, and came into such intimate relations with Pres. Davis that a strong friendship was established which continued through life. At the time of his death Sen. George G. Vest said of him: "I have known Judge Cooke intimately in every relation of life, public and private, civil and military. He was a gentleman by birth, education, habit and instinct. A more unselfish spirit never existed upon earth." He was married Nov. 17, 1846, to Elise, daughter of Henry von Phul, of St. Louis, and their children were: Margaret Kearns, who married Nolan Stuart Williams; Rosalia Genevieve, who married Charles Lowndes Edmonson; Henry von Phul; William Mordecai; John Rutherfoord; Sophie, who married Benjamin F. Thomas, and D'Arcy Paul Cooke. Judge Cooke died while a member of the Confederate congress at Petersburg, Va., Apr. 14, 1863.

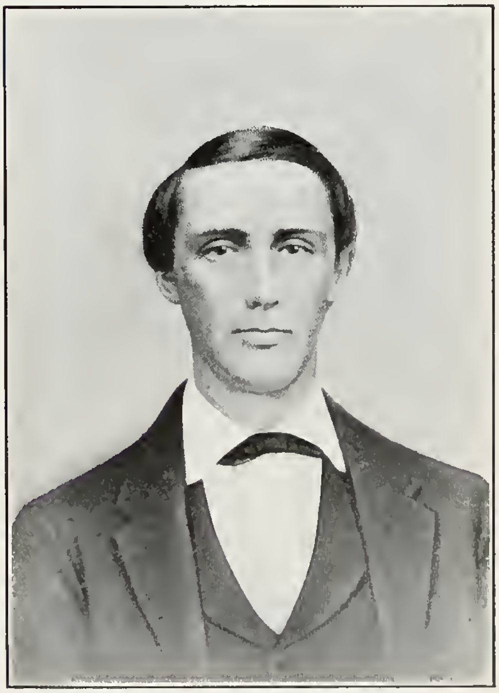
PEARCE, Myron La, real estate, was born at Middlesex, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1821, son of Samuel (born 1792) and Eliza (Larned) Pearce, and a descendant of Richard Pearce, Jr., who came from Bristol, England, in the seventeenth century and



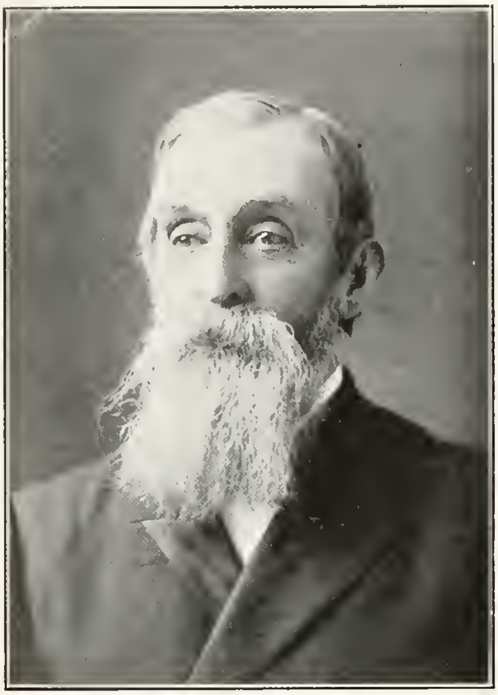
JAMES G. C. BROOKS
MERCHANT

WALTER D. DOUGLAS
MERCHANT

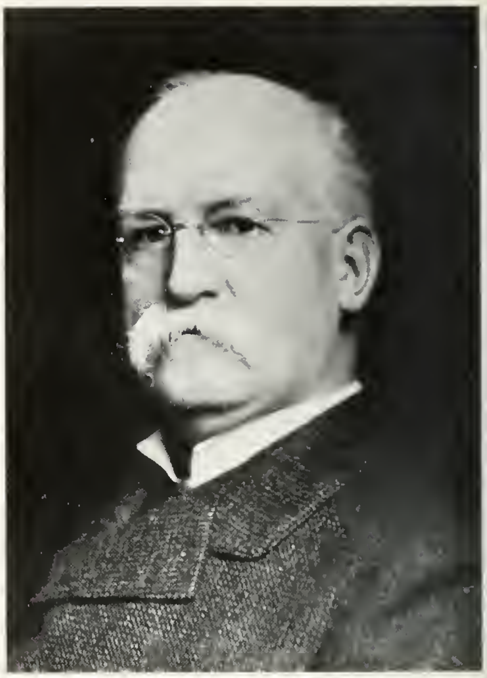
PAUL C. RANSOM
LAWYER



WILLIAM M. COOKE
LAWYER

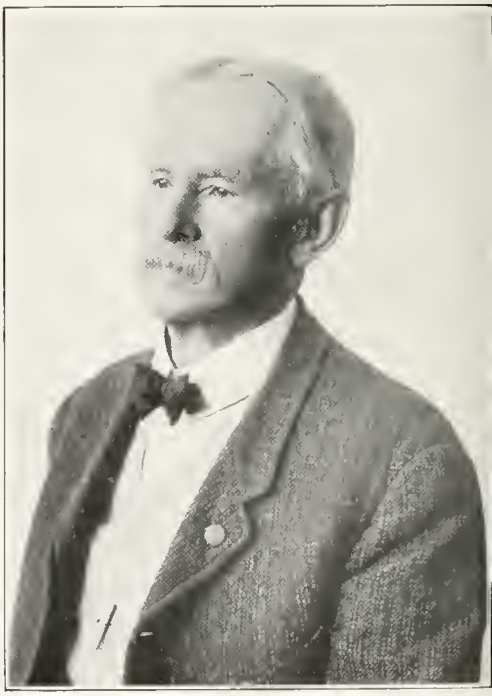


MYRON LA PEARCE
REAL ESTATE



ABNER W. CALHOUN
PHYSICIAN

ANDREW KAY BEATSON
CAPITALIST



ALBERT S. PEASE
JOURNALIST

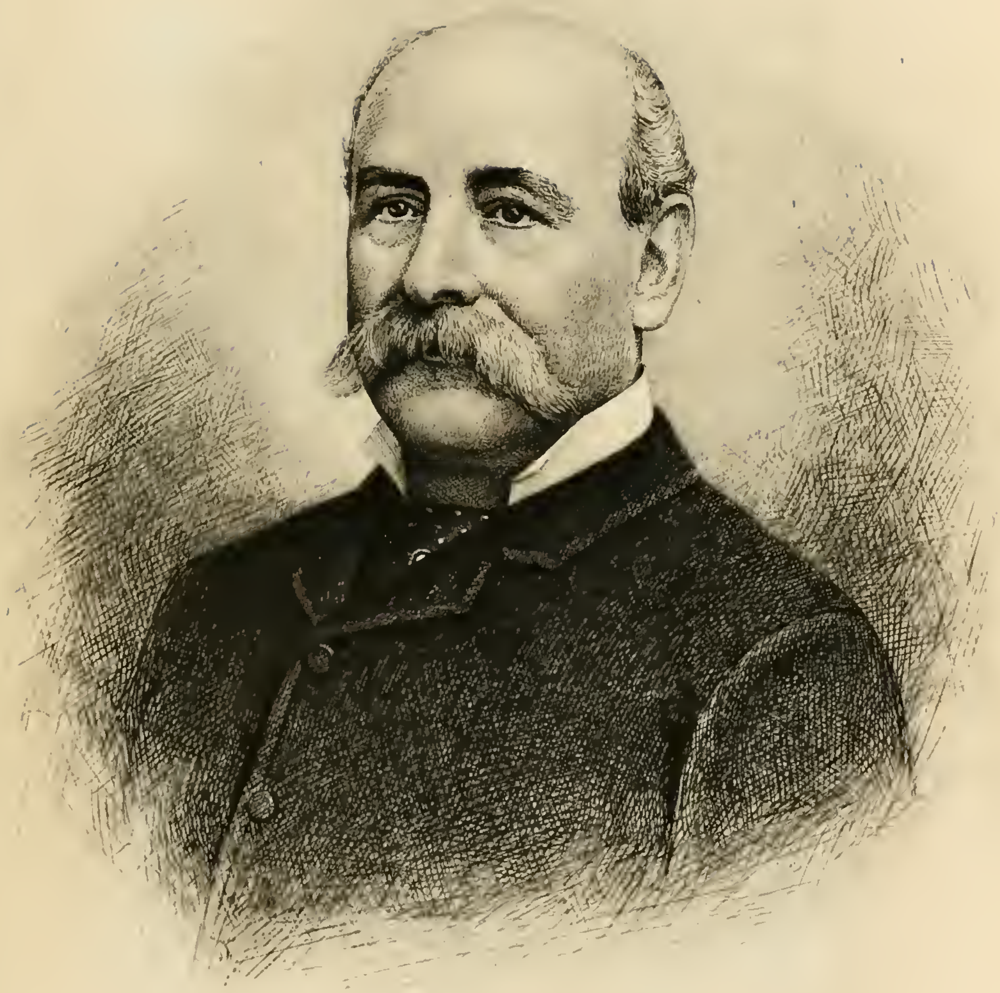
settled in Portsmouth, R. I. His father served in the war of 1812. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and in his early life was a farmer. When a young man Mr. Pearce was very sickly and traveled in the South and Cuba in search of health. He settled in Chicago in 1852, and a short time later entered the real estate office of his brother-in-law, the late H. O. Stone. About 1853 he left the employ of Mr. Stone, and with his brother, the late J. Irving Pearce, then owner of the old Adams House, entered into the real estate business for himself. From that time he was continuously engaged in real estate transactions until two months prior to his death. He was noted for his remarkable memory, and after the Chicago fire of 1871, in which numerous property records were destroyed, he supplied many of the missing facts from his memory; his word was accepted and his descriptions made legal. Mr. Pearce was probably the oldest real estate man in Chicago, and even to the time of his retirement was frequently consulted by real estate dealers regarding the value and title of property. His charities were manifold, but always anonymous, or bestowed with the request that they be not made public. For many years he was a trustee of the Chicago Orphan Asylum, in which he was greatly interested, and of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a charter member. He was an incessant reader; his will was strong, his probity unquestioned, and he maintained his interest in men and morals until the close of life. He was married Nov. 16, 1859, to Harriet A., daughter of John Pestana, of Lake Forest, Ill. Their children were: Manette P. (married Mortimer A. Allen), Myron A., and Harriet Pearce. Mr. Pearce died in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 15, 1914.

CALHOUN, Abner Wellborn, physician, was born at Newman, Ga., April 16, 1845, son of Andrew B. and Susan (Wellborn) Calhoun and a descendant of James Calhoun, who came over from Donegal, Ireland, to Pennsylvania in 1733. James Calhoun's son Patrick was the father of the statesman, John C. Calhoun, and another son, Ezekiel, was great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Andrew B. Calhoun was also a prominent physician of Georgia, having practiced at Newman for forty-three years, serving one year in the state legislature (1838); was a member of the Georgia secession convention in 1861, and during the civil war of the surgeon conscipt board. He was attending the public schools when his education was interrupted by the civil war. He enlisted in the Confederate cause as a private in the Newman Guards, which became Co. A of the 1st Georgia regiment and served for four years, surrendering with Gen. Lee at Appomattox. He now began the study of medicine under the former's direction, and in 1867 entered the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1869 at the head of his class. After being associated with his father at Newman, Ga., he went to Vienna, Austria, to perfect himself in diseases of the eye, ear and throat and was made first assistant to Dr. Politzer, the great authority on the ear, winning the appointment in a competitive examination over 400 students. From Vienna he went to Berlin and thence to London, gaining a valuable experience under the foremost authorities of the day on the eye, ear and throat. Returning to America in 1873, he became one of the most noted physicians in the South. His reputation became national and at various times some of the most distinguished people of the United States went to Atlanta to place themselves under his treatment. It was characteristic of the man that he was never so busy with his well-to-do patients that he did not take time to treat the less fortunate with the same painstaking carefulness and effort. In 1874 Dr. Calhoun became a member of the faculty of the Atlantic Medical College, and in this position he did much of his greatest charity work. The college owes its success largely to his enthusiasm, interest and hard work. He took great civic pride in his adopted city, and for many years served as a member of the board of education, during which he secured the measure requiring the vaccination of all the school-children. Besides being a busy practitioner, Dr. Calhoun found time to devote to business enterprises, and many of the largest banks and corporations of the state bore his name on their directorate boards. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Georgia in 1890. He was married Sept. 25, 1877, to Lulu, daughter of Ferdinand Phinizy, of Athens, Ga., and had four children: Dr. F. Phinizy Calhoun, an oculist of Atlanta; Susan, wife of J. G. Oglesby, Jr.; Andrew Calhoun, a manufacturer, and Harriet Calhoun, all of Atlanta. He died in Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 21, 1910.

FULTON, Elisha M., manufacturer, was born at Wheeling, W. Va., Feb. 4, 1832, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Colwell) Fulton. His parents removed from Maryland to West Virginia. They both died when he was a small boy, and he was reared with his mother's brother, Stephen Colwell. He began his business career at an early age in a Pittsburgh bank, where his energy, enthusiasm and ability won him rapid promotion. From there he became manager of a ropewalk in Pittsburgh, and soon bought out the business, but the ropewalk was destroyed by fire, and he built a new factory at Elizabethport, N. J. He was mainly instrumental in forming the National Cordage Co., but he soon withdrew from it and practically retired from active business. Thenceforth he interested himself in farming in North Carolina and, after his wife's death, in south Jersey. Mr. Fulton was an active, busy, successful man, who lived a full, happy and useful life, distinguished by clear, upright living, intense sympathy with everything good and beautiful, and ready helpfulness to all in need of help. To those who worked for him he was friend and benefactor as well as employer, and he was one of the first employers in America who personally saw to the welfare of his workpeople. He was married at Woodlands, Pa., in 1857, to Sarah, daughter of Rev. Samuel S. MacFarren, of Pittsburgh, and had eight children. He died at Atlantic City, N. J., Jan. 15, 1913.

PEASE, Albert Sheldon lawyer, editor and publisher, was born at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1828, son of Dudley S. and Sarah (Killey) Pease, and a descendant of Robert Pease, who came from Essex county, England, in 1634 and settled at Salem, Mass. The line is traced through Robert Pease's son John and his wife, Mary Goodell; their son Robert and his wife, Abigail Randall; their son Samuel and his wife, Elizabeth Warner; their son Nathaniel and his wife, Eunice Allen, and their son Nathaniel and his wife, Jerusha Hall, who were the grandparents of Albert S. Pease. His father was a shoemaker. He was educated in private schools, and at the first public school established in Poughkeepsie. Religiously inclined from earliest boyhood, he prepared himself for the Baptist ministry, but after filling various pulpits as supply minister, decided that he could not adhere to the then very strict Calvinistic creed. At the age of sixteen he entered, as a printer's apprentice, the office of the Poughkeepsie "Telegraph", owned and edited by his uncle, Egbert B. Killey; became foreman in 1849, and a partner in the publishing firm of E. B. Killey & Co., in 1851. Upon the death of his uncle, in 1852, he continued to conduct the business in conjunction with his uncle's estate until 1858 when he sold his interest. Meanwhile he had been giving attention to civic, municipal and political affairs; was a delegate to the Baltimore convention of 1852 at which Franklin Pierce was nominated for president, and in May, 1853, was appointed by Pres. Pierce postmaster of Poughkeepsie. Upon the expiration of his term, in 1857, he entered the State and National Law School, Poughkeepsie, where he was graduated LL.B. in 1858, and was admitted to practice in all of the courts of the state. Mr. Pease had no intention of making the law his profession, desiring the course of study as a matter of education. In that year he purchased the Poughkeepsie "Daily Press", and for three years edited and published the daily and weekly editions of the "Press." He enlisted in the 20th regiment New York state militia, and was commissioned second lieutenant, but business troubles necessitated his resigning his commission and returning to Poughkeepsie. In 1863 he founded the Troy daily and weekly "Press", the publication of which he continued successfully until 1868, when he sold the daily but continued the weekly and a job plant. In 1870 he founded the Saratoga "Sun", which he edited and published until 1882, when he retired to his home at Buskirk, N. Y. He then became local and general correspondent for various Metropolitan newspapers and press associations. Politically he was a Democrat, and several times a convention candidate for the state assembly. A man of unusual intelligence, a deep thinker, a ready writer of prose and verse, a fluent speaker and possessed of some oratorical ability, his literary attainment was considered unusual. In 1844 he united with the Central Baptist Church; became a teacher in its Sunday school; was Sunday school superintendent and clerk of the board of trustees. Actively engaged in religious work, he formed a Sunday school in the county poor house and another in the county jail. He organized and taught in a non-sectarian mission school, which after two years was turned over to the Methodist Church and became the Hedding Methodist Church of Poughkeepsie. He was a student of the Bible and of literature, a man of large experience and broad views. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was married (first) June 25, 1851, to Sarah, daughter of Benjamin Denton, a merchant of Poughkeepsie; (second) at Troy, N. Y., June 30, 1897, to Sophie E., daughter of William June, a merchant of Pulaski, N. Y. There are two surviving children by the first union: Rev. Charles Benjamin Franklin, and Nellie M., wife of Albert Whiteside. Mr. Pease died at Baldwinsville, N. Y., May 25, 1914.

EVERARD, James, brewer and financier, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Aug. 12, 1829, son of William and Julia (Brennan) Everard. William Everard, who was descended from old and distinguished ancestry in Wurtemberg, Bavaria, came to America with his wife and family and settled in New York city in 1835. The boy, James, obtained his first employment as a helper in the stereotyping room of a printing shop at Nassau and Fulton streets. Forsaking the stereotyping room, he became a printer's "devil," and during the noon hour learned to set type. After spending about a year in the printing shop, he decided to become a mason, and when seventeen years of age was known as one of the best workmen in the city. His father died at this time, and to his ten hours of toil at bricklaying the boy found it necessary to add four hours of scene shifting in the old Park Theater. In 1847, when James Everard was eighteen years old, the United States declared war against Mexico, and for fifteen months the youth was in active service at the front, participating in numerous battles under Gens. Scott and Taylor. He returned to New York at the close of the war, in the latter part of 1848. Once more he engaged in bricklaying, and undertook scene shifting at the old Chatham Theater. This double work continued for five years, when, through the influence of a political friend, he became a policeman. His post was in one of the worst neighborhoods of the city, and after three years of duty on the force he returned to his trade as a mason. Having saved a little money, he entered business as a jobbing mason, repairing and erecting small buildings, and during the ensuing four years he obtained a few minor city contracts in regulating and constructing sewers. By 1857 he was obliged to enlarge his works, and had secured important contracts in the construction of the New York postoffice, a large part of New York's sewers, and for paving, grading, etc. While the civil war was in progress Mr. Everard made many municipal improvements, including the widening of upper Broadway from Thirty-second street to Central Park, the grading of the upper part of Fifth and Ninth avenues, and the filling in of all the swamp lands north of One Hundred and Fortieth street on the west side. In the late sixties Mr. Everard became more deeply interested in politics, and was elected president of the Jackson Club, then an organization of power, for among those who were enrolled in its membership were Richard Croker, Judge Bixby, and others who rose to prominence in the political life of the city. In 1875 he was elected president of the Brewers' and Grocers' Bank, and acquired considerable real estate in Harlem. A year later, in a quite accidental manner, he became interested in the brewery business. His real estate agent bought at a mortgage sale the brewery of Thomas Whitney, and Mr. Everard, not knowing what to do with a brewery, consulted his friend, Sheridan Shook, who advised him to "keep right on brewing." Thus was organized the firm of Shook & Everard, which was the nucleus of the extensive James Everard Brewery of the present time. In 1894 he abandoned the Whitney brewery and built a new one, extending from One Hundred and Thirty-fourth to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, and erected on the site of the old brewery at West, Washington and Tenth streets a large warehouse, fourteen stories high, for government stores. In 1890 he utilized property on West Twenty-eighth street, acquired by him through another chance speculation, in building luxurious Russian and Turkish baths, which met with immediate and extensive success. Mr. Everard was a director of the Fifth National Bank, and had important interests in various other enterprises. His charities were as numerous as they were unostentatious. An appeal was never made to him in vain for any worthy cause, but his gifts were so quietly, almost diffidently, bestowed that few or none besides the recipient knew of his benevolence, and sometimes not even the recipient was aware whence came the timely



James Everard

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Andrew K. Beatson.

assistance. He died at his country home, Strawberry Hill, Stamford, Conn., June 1, 1913.

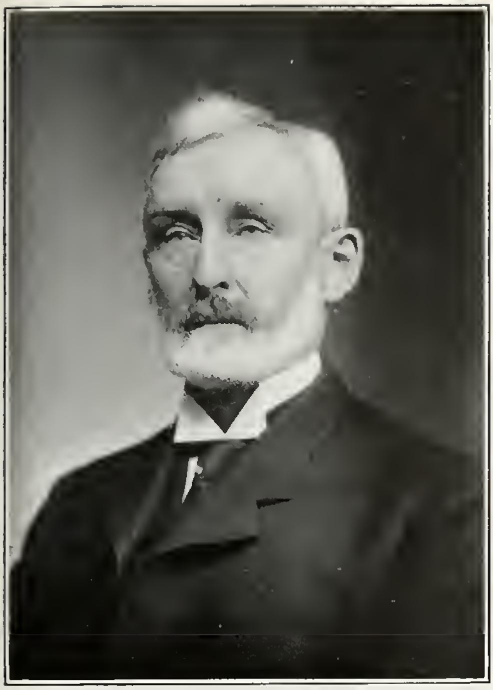
BEATSON, Andrew Kay, mining operator and capitalist, was born in New York city, July 7, 1854, son of James and Martha (Robertson) Beatson. His father was a native of Scotland and settled in New York city. The son was taken to California by his parents during his infancy and there received his education in the public schools. In 1881 he was appointed superintendent of the Big Bend Tunnel and Mining Co. He remained with that corporation ten years and directed the construction of the 12,000-foot tunnel which now drains the Feather river and which is the source of power of the Great Western Power Co., operating in the San Francisco bay district. In 1896 he went to Alaska and staked the first claim in the celebrated Big Bonanza copper mine. This discovery comprised the second group of copper locations made in southwestern Alaska. When the British Columbia syndicate which took over the Bonanza property gave up their option, he interested his cousin, Andrew Robertson, in the venture. They formed the Latouche Copper Co., and blocked out $1,500,000 worth of ore before the Guggenheims became interested in it. With the financial aid of the Guggenheims the claims developed into one of the greatest copper properties in the world. The Alaska Syndicate, controlled by the Guggenheims, became identified with Beatson and Robertson in 1910, since which time development has progressed rapidly, the joint operations being carried on under the name of the Beatson Copper Co., with main offices in New York city. The first ore shipment from the Bonanza mine was made through Seattle in 1899. In 1903 a shipment of 100 tons was brought down from Alaska and since that time the production has increased steadily. At the time of Mr. Beatson's death the property had paid more than $1,000,000 profit and 5,000,000 tons of ore had been blocked out, while a 500-ton concentrator was in process of installation. In 1911 he practically retired from the active management of the company and two years later he took up his permanent home at Los Angeles, Cal. In 1914 he was induced to re-enter business as president of the new incorporation, the Fifty Associates, a company dealing with the financing of commercial enterprises. He was a member of the Arctic Club, Seattle, and he found his chief recreation in hunting, being an expert rifle shot. A pioneer in the development of mining in Alaska, Mr. Beatson was also well known in mining circles throughout the country. No path was too rugged, no trail too lonesome for him to climb; no task too arduous for him to undertake. Throughout the period when the Alaskan mining camp was a rendezvous for the most adventurous and lawless spirits of the world, he sought fortune in a country that was not brought under the reign of law; and in whatever camp or town he was, he was a force for the maintenance of order and the preservation of peace. Although he loved beyond all things the companionship of books and his friends, he followed for years the paths that led to the hardest toil and the greatest danger. He then returned to California and devoted himself to his family, his friends and his books. Loyal to friend and to conviction, frank and courageous, buoyant of spirit and well-informed of mind, he was a delightful companion to those who enjoyed the privilege of his companionship. He was married on Latouche Island, Alaska, Oct. 7, 1908, to Flora, daughter of Leonard Richardson. He died in Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 16, 1914.

BEECHER, Willis Judson, theologian, educator and author, was born in Hampden, O., Apr. 29, 1838. His parents were of New England descent, his father having settled in Ohio as a home missionary. His early years were spent in Ohio, Connecticut and central New York. He received his preparatory education at Augusta Academy and Vernon Academy, Oneida county, was graduated (A.B.) at Hamilton College in 1858, with the valedictory, and three years later received the degree of A.M. from the same institution. He served as a teacher in Whitestown Seminary for a short time, and then entered Auburn Theological Seminary where he was graduated in 1864. That year, also, he was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry, and in 1864–65 was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Ovid, N. Y. During 1865-69 he was professor of moral science and belles lettres at Knox College, and during 1869-71 was pastor of the First Church of Christ (Congregational) at Galesburg. In the latter year he was called to the chair of Hebrew language and literature in Auburn Theological Seminary, and for thirty-seven years occupied this position with conspicuous fidelity to the demands of the professorship and with a constantly increasing reputation for scholarship. During all his career as a teacher Dr. Beecher continued his studies, always welcoming the latest discoveries in science and research, and always hospitable to progress in philosophical thought. After 1908, when he retired from the Seminary faculty, he devoted most of his time to lecturing and writing for publication, to the service of the several boards and organizations of which he was a member, and occasionally to occupying pulpits in Auburn and vicinity. His most important literary work was his published books and pamphlets, extensive contributions to various newspapers, magazines, reviews, journals of societies, encyclopædias, teachers' bibles and other books of reference and introductions or chapters in numerous published volumes. Among the most important contributions were a series of articles on the Old Testament in the American supplement to the "Encyclopædia Britannica" (1883-89); twelve articles on "The Postexilic History of Israel," published in the "Old and New Testament Student" (1889-90); the series on matters connected with the Presbyterian churches, in "Johnson's Universal Cyclopaedia" (1892-95) and, since 1893, the Old Testament "Critical Notes" in the "Sunday School Times", and articles in the "Illustrated Bible Treasury" (1896) and Hastings' "Dictionary of the Bible" (1898-1902). He also published in book form "Farmer Tompkins and His Bibles" (1874), the introduction to the "Index of Presbyterian Ministers," 1706-1881 (published 1883); "Drill Lessons in Hebrew" (1883, 1886); "Old Testament Notes" (1897); "The Prophets and the Promise" (1905); "The Teaching of Jesus Concerning the Future Life" (1906); "The Dated Events of the Old Testament" (1907); "Reasonable Biblical Criticism" (1911); and several small volumes. Dr. Beecher was president of the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis in 1904; member of the American Oriental Society; American Institute of Sacred Literature; American Bible League; and a member of the general assembly's committee on the revision of the Confession in 1890-92. In the latter year he delivered the Stone lectures at Princeton university, and in 1909 he was moderator of the synod of New York. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Hamilton College in 1875, and by Princeton University in 1896. He was married, June 14, 1865, to Sara Maria, daughter of Dr. Alfred Bolter of Ovid, N. Y.; two children were born of this union: Martha Leach and Elizabeth Beecher. Dr. Beecher died in Auburn, N. Y., May 10, 1912.

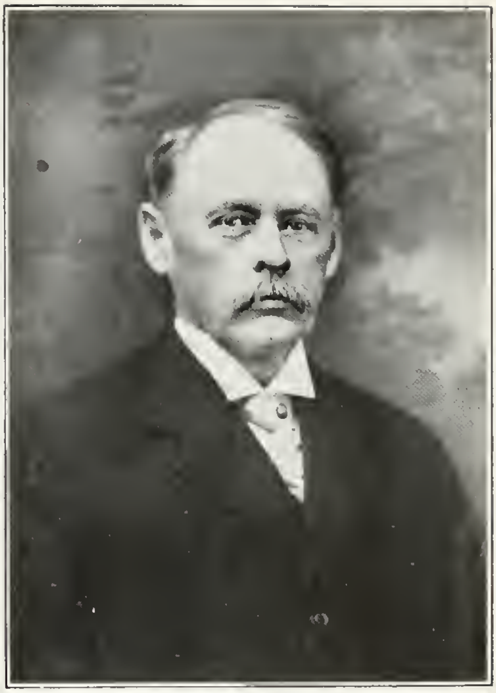
TAGGART, Moses, lawyer, was born at Wilson, Niagara co., N. Y., Feb. 27, 1843, son of Rufus and Eliza (Cone) Taggart. His earliest paternal American ancestor was James Taggart, who came from Londonderry, Ireland, whither the family had been driven by religious persecution in Scotland, and settled at Londonderry, N. H., in 1720. His son Samuel, grandfather of Moses Taggart, was a clergyman and a federalist member of congress in 1803-17. It was the custom at that time to assign each young member of congress to an older member, who instructed him in methods of procedure, and thus it happened that Samuel Taggart became the mentor of Henry Clay. He was the author of several religious and other works well known in his day, including a widely read volume entitled "Evidences of Christianity," and in every walk of life was recognized for great force and vigor. He married Elizabeth Duncan, and their son Rufus married Eliza, daughter of Ichabod Cone, of East Haddam, Conn., who served five years in the war of the revolution. Moses Taggart received his preliminary education at Wilson Collegiate Institute, after which he returned to the homestead for a few years to take the place in the fields of his older brothers who had enlisted in the civil war. Later he studied law at Batavia, under the preceptorship of his namesake and uncle, and at the Law School of the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1867. In the same year he was admitted to the Buffalo bar and began the practice of his profession at Lockport, N. Y. In 1869 he removed to Cedar Springs, Kent co., Mich., subsequently settling at Grand Rapids, where he was associated in practice with B. A. Harlan, then judge of probate. Soon afterward he formed a partnership with Eugene E. Allen, under the firm name of Taggart & Allen. L. W. Wolcott entered the firm in 1875, and subsequently, by the withdrawal of Mr. Allen and the admission of C. V. Ganson, the firm became Taggart, Wolcott & Ganson. Later Mr. Ganson left the firm, and in 1898 it was dissolved by the withdrawal of Mr Wolcott. Thereafter Mr. Taggart was associated with his son, Ganson, under the firm name of Taggart & Taggart. In 1884 he was elected attorney-general of Michigan, and he was re-elected in 1886. He was elected city attorney of Grand Rapids in 1901, and was successively re-elected until 1914, when he resigned because of impaired health. During his official life he won the respect of all by his courtesy, impartiality and industry. His conduct was regulated by a high standard of morality, a keen sensibility of the important and sometimes delicate duties imposed upon him. He was frequently called upon to explain or construe statutes in advance of judicial construction of the same, and he had the reputation of preparing his opinions carefully, with reference to established principles of law, and with unusual clearness of statement. He was married at Ypsilanti, Mich., Oct. 17, 1872, to Elizabeth L., daughter of Cornelius Ganson, of Ypsilanti. She survives him with five children: Ganson, Van Cleve, Ralph C., James M. and Anne Taggart. He died at Beechwood, White Lake, Mich., Aug. 20, 1914.

LITTLE, William Cyrus, banker and broker, was born near Harper's Ferry, Jefferson co., Va. (now W. Va.), Feb. 23, 1849, son of George Washington and Mary Jones (Alden) Little. His earliest paternal American ancestor was his great-grandfather, William Little, who emigrated from Dumfriesshire, Scotland, in 1765, and settled in Virginia; his wife was Margaret, daughter of Gen. Sir Thomas Howe; their son William married Jane Craighill, and was the grandfather of William Cyrus Little. He was educated in the public schools of St. Louis, to which city he removed in 1863, and began his business career there in 1864 with the banking house of Clark Brothers & Co. From the outset he exhibited a natural bent for banking and finance, and decided to make it his life-work. In 1870 he became a teller in the Traders' Bank, and during 1871-76 was assistant cashier of the Continental Bank. In the latter year he became a partner in the banking and brokerage house of P. F. Keleher & Co., and remained in that connection until May 1, 1880, when he organized the firm of William C. Little & Co., bankers and brokers, of which he was the executive head. In 1883 he removed to New York city and in that year joined with Albert Kelley, a New York banker, in the firm of Kelley & Little. He returned again to St. Louis in 1886 and re-established the firm of William C. Little & Co., which in 1889 was changed to William C. Little, Scott & Co., and incorporated in 1893 as William C. Little & Brother Investment Co. In May, 1898, the firm was changed to the present style of the Little & Hays Investment Co., of which he was president until his death. He was a member of the St. Louis Stock Exchange (president, 1905), Bank Clerks' Association of St. Louis, Missouri Bankers' Association, the Investment Bankers' Association, and the St. Louis, St. Louis Country and Noonday clubs. His religious affiliations were with the Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Little was a deep student of the currency problem. During the presidential campaigns of 1896 and 1900 he wrote several articles on sound money which were used extensively as campaign arguments. Until that time he had been a Democrat, but thereafter cast his fortunes with the Republican party. He was familiar with every phase of the money question in the perilous days when free silver threatened to undermine the credit of the nation, and his comprehensive contributions to the subject, clear, forceful and easy to understand, caused him to be regarded as an authority on all matters pertaining to national finance. He was married Oct. 16, 1878, to May Rose, daughter of Henry T. Simon, of St. Louis, and had three children: Alden Howe, vice-president of the Little & Hays Investment Co.; Marie Louise, wife of Cary N. Weisiger, Jr., of St. Louis, and Margaret Alden Little. Mr. Little died in St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 8, 1912.

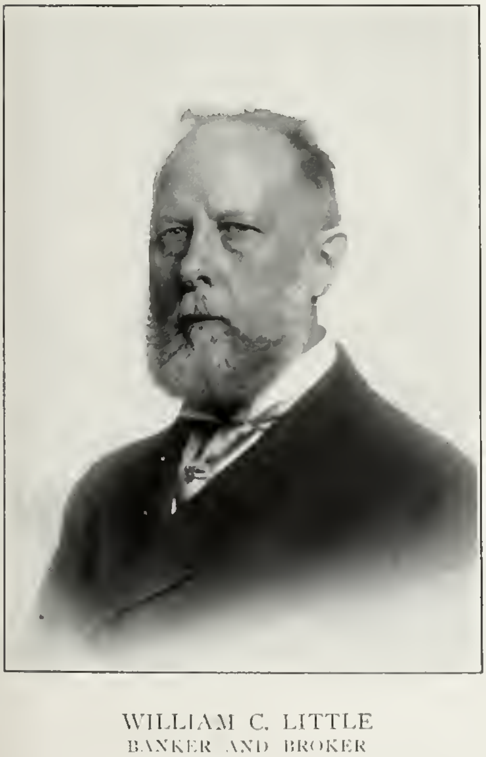
DEARBORN, Brainerd Winslow, gynecologist, was born at North Hampton, N. H., Mar. 3, 1842, son of David and Sarah (——————) Dearborn. He was a direct descendant in the ninth generation of Godfrey Dearborn, who, with a brother, came to America from England in 1638 and settled in New Hampshire. Of the same family were Gen. Henry Dearborn, of revolutionary fame, and Gen. Henry Dearborn, of the war of 1812. There have been about seventy-five doctors in the Dearborn family since 1638. Brainerd W. Dearborn studied for his profession at Philips Exeter Academy in New Hampshire; at Bowdoin College, medical department, where he was graduated in 1867, and at Bellevue Medical College, New York, where he pursued a post-graduate course. He began his



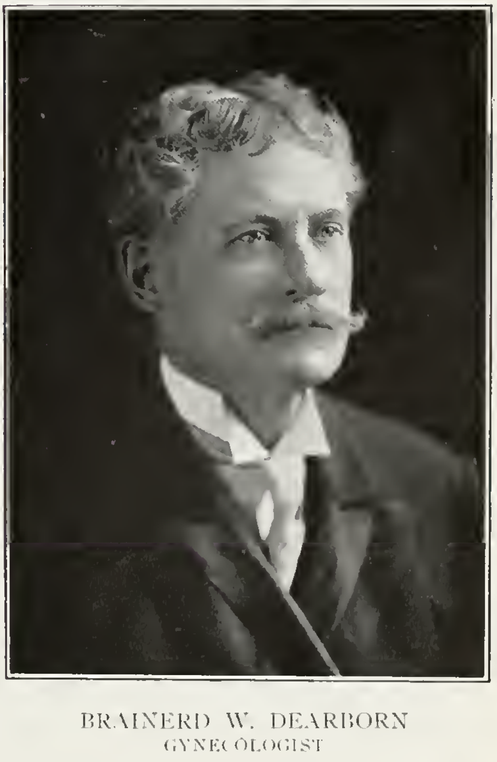
WILLIS J. BEECHER
THEOLOGIAN



MOSES TAGGART
LAWYER

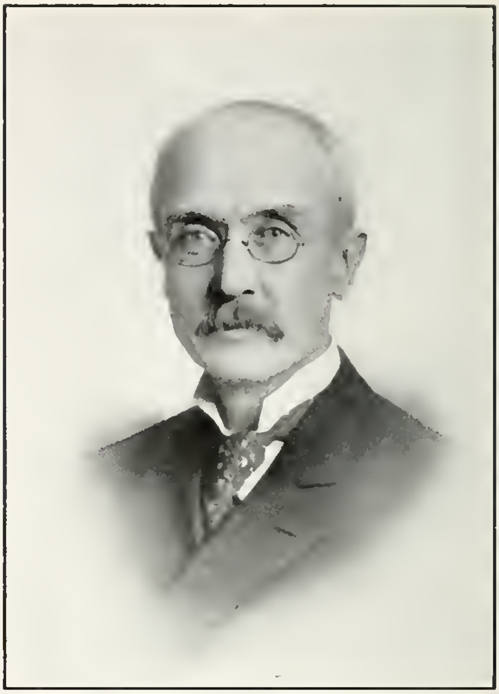


WILLIAM C. LITTLE
BANKER AND BROKER

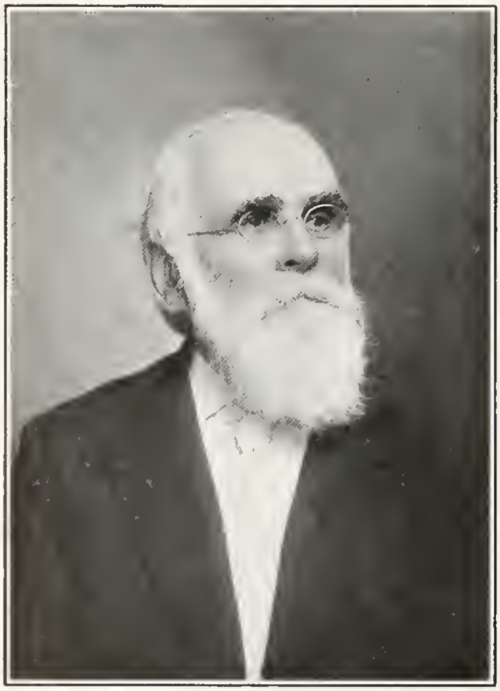


BRAINERD W. DEARBORN
GYNECOLOGIST

HENRY L. OBETZ
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON



MAURICE D. EDWARDS
CLERGYMAN



LYMAN N. CLARK
JOURNALIST

HENRY F. L. LYSTER
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

professional career at Portsmouth, N. H., becoming health officer and city physician. About 1884 he removed to Minneapolis, Minn. In 1892-93 he spent a year abroad, studying in Vienna, Berlin and London, and upon his return opened a private hospital in a Nebraska town for diseases of women, making a specialty of surgery and gynecology. In 1901, on account of impaired health, he returned to Minneapolis to private practice and served on the staff of one of the leading hospitals there until 1912. Dr. Dearborn was enrolled in company G, 2d regiment, District of Columbia, in 1862, and was discharged because of disability in 1863. He re-enlisted as a medical cadet in the regular army in 1865. He was a member of Portsmouth (N. H.) Athenæum Club for several years; was a member of St. Andrew's Lodge No. 56, F. and A. M., Portsmouth, at the time of his demise; a member of Minnesota State Medical Society, and of the Hennepin County Medical Association. Dr. Dearborn's real life was in his books and in the gratification of his musical and æsthetic tastes. He traveled extensively in Europe, this country and Mexico. He was always fired by a laudable ambition to attain whatever was best in literature and life. He studied German in his fiftieth year, and mastered a working knowledge of Spanish at sixty. In professional ethics he was strict; his disposition was genial and sunny, and his temperament optimistic. He was married, Feb. 26, 1891, to Ida Charlotte, daughter of Rev. P. Sjoblom, D.D., of Minneapolis. He died in Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 19, 1914.

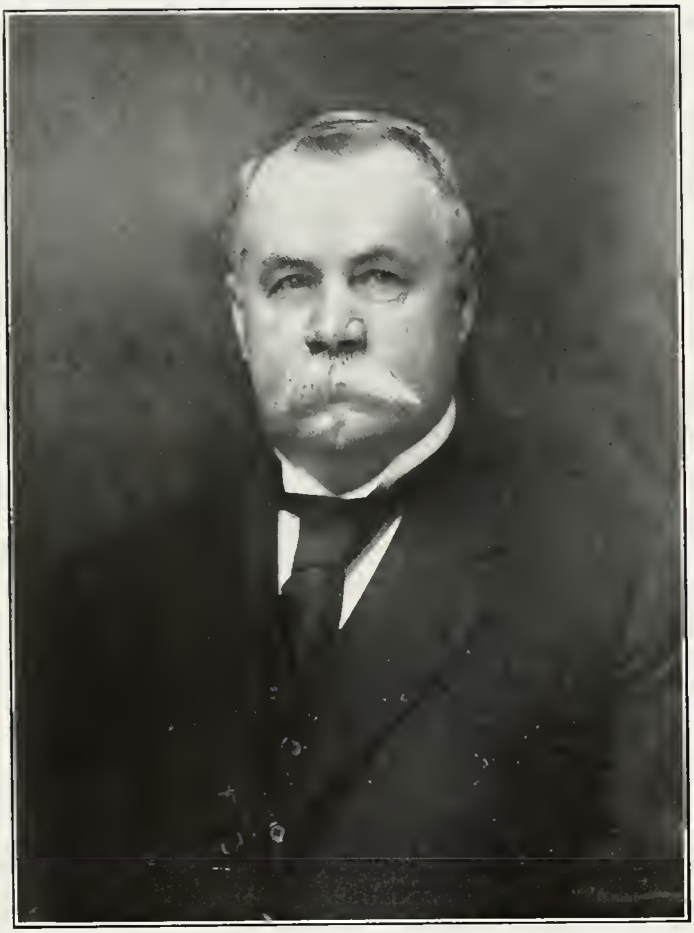
OBETZ, Henry Lorenz, physician and surgeon, was born at Columbus, O., July 8, 1851, son of Cyrus and Sophia (Siebert) Obetz. His father was a farmer. The son's early life was spent on the home farm near Paris, Ill. He was educated in the public schools of Paris, began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. William P. Armstrong, one of the first homeopathic physicians in Paris, and was graduated at the Cleveland Homeopathic College in 1874. That same year he began the practice of his profession at Paris and remained there nine years. In 1883 he was appointed professor of surgery and later dean in the Homeopathic Medical College of the University of Michigan. He resigned in 1895 and removed to Detroit, where he continued in professional practice until a year before his death. He was a member of the staff of Grace Hospital, Detroit, from its founding, and was also active at St. Mary's Hospital where he performed many daring feats of surgery, notably an operation on the heart which gained him wide renown. Deeply interested in his profession, Dr. Obetz was especially solicitous concerning questions of public health, particularly the purity of Detroit's water supply. Not only as an observer and a research scholar, but also as a teacher, he was known to the homeopathic school. He was a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, Wayne County Medical Society, Quarter Century Club, composed of physicians and surgeons who have practiced for twenty-five years; Rushmore Club, Union lodge, F. and A. M., and the Odd Fellows. He was married May 4, 1881, to California, daughter of Preston O. Rudy of Paris, Ill., who survives him with three children: Ethel, wife of Allan C. Fullenwider; Jessie, wife of William H. Rose, and Henry L. Obetz. Dr. Obetz died in Detroit, Mich., Dec. 20, 1913.

EDWARDS, Maurice Dwight, clergyman, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Apr. 29, 1847, son of Richard and Catherine Pond (May) Edwards. His earliest paternal American ancestor was William Edwards, who came from Gloucester, England, in 1639, and settled at Hartford, Conn., and the line of descent is traced through his son William, who married Agnes Spencer; their son Richard, who married Elizabeth Tuttle; their son Rev. Timothy, who married Esther Stoddard; their son Rev. Jonathan, who married Sarah Pierrepont; their son Timothy, who married Rhoda Ogden, and their son Jonathan, who married Lucy Woodbridge, and was the grandfather of Maurice D. Edwards. Timothy Edwards, his great-grandfather, was a member of the state council of Massachusetts during the revolution, and judge of probate at Stockbridge, Mass., in 1778-87. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Dubuque, Ia., and by private tutor in Pittsburgh. He was graduated at Hamilton College in 1870, and at Auburn Theological Seminary in 1874. In 1892 he received the honorary degree of D.D. from Hamilton. He began his ministerial career in 1874 as pastor of the Dayton Avenue Presbyterian Church, St. Paul, Minn., and still continues to fill the pulpit of that church, having been pastor of this, his first charge, for over forty consecutive years. He has been stated clerk of the Presbyterian Synod of Minnesota since 1885, and was the moderator of that synod during 1887-88. He is chaplain of the Minnesota chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, and is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, and of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity and Commercial Club of St Paul. He was married, Oct. 3, 1877, to Annie Louise, daughter of Erasmus M. Deane, a manufacturer of St. Paul, and has four children: Annie Deane, Dwight Woodbridge, Deane and George Breed Edwards.

CLARK, Lyman Noble, editor and publisher, was born in Northampton, Mass., May 18, 1835, son of Horace and Mary (Noble) Clark. He was descended from William Clark, who came from England in 1630, settling at Dorchester, Mass., and subsequently at Northampton; was lieutenant of the military company at Northampton; served in King Philip's war; was deputy to the general court, and was one of the associate justices of the county court for twenty-six years. From this William Clark the line of descent is traced through his son John, who married Mary Strong; their son Nathaniel, who married Mrs. Hannah Sheldon Catlin; their son Nathaniel, who married Sarah Kingsley; their son Joel, who married Martha Kingsley, and their son Joel, who married Achsah Stearns, and who was the grandfather of Lyman Noble Clark. Mr. Clark's father was a physician. The son attended school until the age of sixteen, when he became an apprentice in the printing office of Phelps & Eastman, proprietors of the "Gazette and Courier," Greenfield, Mass. Subsequently he was employed on the staff of the "Courier," of Northampton, and the "News Letter," of Westfield. He was the founder of the "Home Companion," of Lee, Mass. Later he was employed on the "Gazette and Courier" and the "Free Press," Northampton, and in 1864 became local editor of the "Evening Union," of Springfield. In 1865 he became editor of the "Berkshire County Eagle," Pittsfield, and in 1869 started the "Western Hampden Times," Westfield, which in 1874 was consolidated with the "News Letter" as the "Times and News Letter." He retired from active newspaper work in 1905. He was a member of the Masonic lodge and chapter, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Red Men, and was one of the organizers of the Massachusetts Press Association (1872). He was also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, president of the Association of the Descendants of Joel Clark, Ist; a trustee of the Pine Hill Cemetery Association; director of the Western Hampden Historical Society; member and past president of the Association of Sons and Daughters of Southampton, and a charter member of the Sarah Gillett Home for the Aged, and for twelve years president of the board of management of that home. He was for several years a member of the prudential committee of the First Congregational Church. He was married (1) at Readsboro, Vt., in March, 1864, to Martha Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Ambrose Stone, of Readsboro, Vt. She died in 1880 and he was married (2) in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 11, 1881, to Maria Louise, daughter of Asahel Wood, of Northampton, who survives him, with three children by the first union: Anna Gertrude and Edward Gillett, of Westfield, Mass., and Lyman Noble Clark, Jr., editor of the "Evening Chronicle," Virginia City, Nev. He died at Westfield, Mass., May 11, 1914.

LYSTER, Henry Francis Le Hunte, physician and surgeon, was born at Sanders Court, County Wexford, Ireland, Nov. 8, 1837, son of Rev. William N. and Ellen Emily (Cooper) Lyster. His father, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, was one of the pioneer clergymen of Michigan, having erected St. Peter's Church at Tecumseh, the oldest Episcopal church still standing west of the Alleghenies, in 1833. Henry Francis Le Hunte Lyster came to America in 1838; received his preliminary education in private schools at and near Detroit; was graduated in arts at the University of Michigan in 1858 and at the medical college of that institution in 1860. In 1861 his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of M. A. At the outbreak of the civil war he offered his services to the Federal cause and was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 2d regiment, Michigan volunteer infantry, subsequently becoming surgeon in the 5th Michigan infantry. He served in twenty-four battles and engagements of the army of the Potomac, and was wounded in action May 5, 1864. During his service he was surgeon-in-chief of the 3d brigade, 1st division, 3d corps; surgeon in charge of field hospital, 1st division, 3d corps; operating surgeon 2d and 3d corps, and acting medical director and medical inspector 3d corps. He had the distinction of performing the first and last amputation on a Michigan soldier during the war, the first at Bull Run, and the last at Clover Hill, Appomattox Court House, the day of Lee's surrender. Returning to Michigan at the close of the war he quickly assumed a position as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of that state. At the age of thirty-one he was appointed to the chair of surgery in the medical department of the University of Michigan, which he filled in 1868–69. He held the chair of theory and practice of medicine and clinical medicine in that institution during 1888-90. For years he was medical director of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Co. and chief medical examiner and referee of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York in Michigan. He was likewise medical examiner for the Travelers', Ætna, New England, Northwestern, Pennsylvania and Connecticut Mutual life insurance companies. He was appointed in 1873 a member of the original state board of health and served for eighteen years. It was due to his efforts that the Detroit board of health was established. He was interested in the Detroit College of Medicine, being a member of the faculty of that institution, and was on the staffs of the leading hospitals of the city. He was a writer for the various medical journals of his day; was the first honorary life member of the Detroit Medical Library Association, and a member of the American Medical Association, Michigan State Medical Society and the Wayne County Medical Society. Dr. Lyster was married in Washington, D. C., Jan. 30, 1867, to Winifred Lee, daughter of Capt. Thomas Lee Brent, U. S. A., of Stafford county, Va., who served in the light artillery during the Seminole and Mexican wars, being brevetted for gallantry at Buena Vista. He is survived by five children: Maj. William J. Lyster, U. S. A.; Henry L., Thomas L. B., Eleanor Carroll, widow of Edward H. Parker, and Florence M., wife of Capt. S. McP. Rutherford, U. S. A. He died on a train near Niles, Mich., Oct. 3, 1894. (Portrait opposite page 307.)

BRANSFORD, John Francis, physician and surgeon, was born in Chesterfield county, Va., July 3, 1846, son of Benjamin Hatcher and Hannah Elizabeth (Walke) Bransford; grandson of Francis and Sarah (Hatcher) Bransford, great-grandson of John and Judith (Amonette) Bransford, and a descendant of John Bransford, who came from London, England, and settled on a plantation in St. Mark's Parish, Orange co., Va., in 1730. He was educated privately and in the Virginia Military Institute. It was while he was a student at the latter that the civil war broke out, and he was one of the brave cadets who were wounded in the historic charge at Newmarket, Va., in 1861. Recovering from his wounds he re-enlisted in the battery of the Richmond Howitzers and served until the close of the war. After the war he studied medicine and was graduated at the Medical College of Virginia in 1872. In that year he was appointed assistant surgeon in the United States navy, being the first ex-Confederate so recognized, and saw eighteen years of active service. He was promoted full surgeon in 1876, and was on the old Richmond that carried Gen. Grant from the Mediterranean to Japan and China on his tour around the world. Later he served on the Nicaragua and Panama surveys, and on special duty in Central and South America on archeological expeditions for the Smithsonian Institute. A large collection of fossils and relics of prehistoric ages in the Smithsonian Institute now bears his name. In 1890 he resigned his commission in the navy and returning to his native county of Chesterfield, Va., purchased the Stony Point property near Richmond. At the outbreak of the Spanish war he re-enlisted and served as surgeon on the converted cruiser Gloucester, formerly J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht Corsair. At the battle of Santiago, being an experienced marksman, he was placed at his own request in command of a gun, and in the engagement with the torpedo boat destroyers Pluton and Furor was conspicuous for gallantry. The Spanish admiral, Cervera, who had been wounded in the battle, and many other officers were brought aboard the Gloucester while the battle was in progress, and received the surgical attention of Surgeon Bransford. In Comr. Wainwright's official report he was mentioned as entitled to especial commendation for gallant and meritorious conduct, and in a private letter to Dr. Bransford he said: "As to your services as medical officer of the Gloucester, they cannot be exaggerated. It was due to your extreme care and knowledge of the climate that not a man was lost



J. F. Bransford

from disease or exposure; and your attention and care of the Spaniards wounded on July 3 were admired by all on board, who knew that you had undergone already the fatigues of the battle on that day.'' At the close of the Spanish war, he was one of twenty-eight promoted for conspicuous gallantry in the battle of Santiago, and by special act of congress he was retired with the rank of past assistant surgeon and awarded a medal. By a second act of congress, soon after Commander Wainwright's report of the battle, he was elevated to the rank of surgeon, and was so retired. Besides the medal already mentioned he received a gold medal for his services with the Richmond Howitzers in the civil war, a medal for valor from the Alumni Association of the Virginia Military Institute, and the Southern Cross of Honor. Dr. Bransford's life closed full of honors and heaped with distinctions bestowed upon him in recognition of his many valiant deeds. Among friends and associates he was the most congenial and lovable of men, high bred and courteous and filled with kindliness and good feeling. He possessed the heart of a generous whole-souled boy, simple, upright and honorable in all his relations with his fellow men. He never shrank from what he believed to be his duty, even though it carried him into the midst of perils that momently threatened the extinction of his life. With all the knightly qualities of the ancient heroes, he confronted dangers with a superb courage and devotion that knew neither faltering nor failure. In his profession he was skillful and self-sacrificing, and rendered services that will long be cherished in the hearts of his grateful countrymen. At the time of his death he was commander of the R. A. Wooldridge Camp, Confederate Veterans, of Chesterfield county, Va.; a member of the board of governors of the Virginia Military Institute; and of R. E. Lee Camp No. 1, Confederate Veterans, Richmond, Va. He was married at The Hill, Augusta, Ga., Feb. 14, 1888, to Lizzie, daughter of Alfred Baker, banker and financier, and had two sons, Alfred Baker and Henry Walke Bransford, both of whom lost their lives in the James River, Aug. 24, 1911. In March, 1913, a handsome memorial altar of Carrara marble was unveiled in St. Andrew's Chapel at Woodberry Forest School, Va., the gift of his mother in memory of Alfred Baker Bransford, an alumnus of the school, who met his death in a heroic but futile effort to save his brother from drowning. The shock of the tragedy so prostrated Dr. Bransford that his decease followed within a few weeks. He died at Stony Point, Va., Nov. 4. 1911.

STOKES, Anson Phelps, merchant and financier, was born in New York city, Feb. 22, 1838, son of James Boulter and Caroline (Phelps) Stokes. The family is an ancient one in England and the American branch is descended from Thomas Stokes, son of William Stokes, of London, who came to America with his wife, Elizabeth A. Bolter, in 1798, and settled in New York city; their son James B. was the father of the subject of this sketch. His maternal grandfather, Anson Greene Phelps, was a very prominent merchant of old New York, and founder of the mercantile house of Phelps, Dodge & Co., and later one of the founders of the banking house of Phelps, Stokes & Co. James Boulter Stokes was one of the founders of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and was the first treasurer of the board of trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was a life-long Democrat, and was at one time offered the nomination for mayor of New York city by the Taxpayers' and Citizens' party, but declined it. Anson Phelps Stokes was educated by tutors and in private schools in New York city. He began his business career at the age of seventeen, in the mercantile house of Phelps, Dodge & Co., and in 1861 became a partner in that firm. In 1863 he went to California on a business trip for his house. At the end of 1878 he withdrew from the partnership in Phelps, Dodge & Co., and on Jan. 1, 1879, entered the banking business with his father and father-in-law, Isaac Newton Phelps, in the firm of Phelps, Stokes & Co. In the few years of its existence, Phelps, Stokes & Co. attained an important position in financial circles, especially in the field of foreign exchange. However, when his father died and he became temporary administrator of the estate, he decided to wind up the affairs of the company and thereafter devoted himself to the management of the estate, to the direction of his family affairs, and to the supervision of his investments. Outside of business, Mr. Stokes devoted his best energies to the cause of civil service reform and free trade. He was the first president of the Reform Club, was on the executive committee of the National Civil Service Reform Association and was an incorporator of the New York association. He was a member of the executive committee of the Free Trade League, vice-president of the New York Free Trade Club, and treasurer of the American Social Science Association. He was also a founder of the first sanatorium for tuberculosis in this country—that conducted by Dr. E. L. Trudeau (q.v.) at Saranac Lake, known as the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium, and he helped to establish the Metropolitan Museum of Art in the early seventies. He was for many years vice-president of the Nineteenth Century Club, a representative local forum for the discussion of problems of social and political reform. In 1877 he was an incorporator of the Ansonia Clock Company. He was chairman of the board of directors of the Woodbridge Company, and of the Haynes Company, director in the United States Trust Company and the Mechanics' National Bank. Mr. Stokes was a vestryman of Christ Church, New Brighton, S. I., and of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, and of the Episcopal church at Lenox, Mass., and was deacon of Dr. Adams' Presbyterian Church, Madison avenue. A student of currency and trust problems, he wrote "Joint Metallism" (1894), and "Dangers of the Proposed National Paper Money Trust" (1898), both of which were highly praised at the time of publication. He was also the author of "Cruising in the West Indies" (1902), "Cruising in the Caribbean with a Camera" (1903) and "Stokes Records" (1910). He was a member of the American Tract Society, American Bible Society, New York Peace Society, Society of Colonial Wars, and of the Century, Knickerbocker, New York Yacht, Automobile of America, City, Church, Riding, and Seawanhaka Yacht clubs of New York, and the Lenox Club of Lenox, Mass. He was fond of fox hunting, and his favorite recreations were riding and sailing. He was married in New York city, Oct. 17, 1865, to Helen Louisa, daughter of Isaac Newton Phelps, and had four sons and five daughters: Isaac Newton, architect and former member of the Municipal Art Commission; James Graham, social reformer and socialist; Anson, clergyman and secretary of Yale University; Harold, of the New York "Evening Post"; Sarah, widow of Hugh Colin Gustav George, Baron Halkett; Helen; Ethel, wife of John Sherman Hoyt; Caroline, wife of Robert Hunter, and Mildred, wife of Ransom Spafard Hooker. Mr. Stokes died in New York city, June 28, 1913.

GLEASON, Alfred Dwight, manufacturer and capitalist, was born at North Andover, Mass., Feb. 7, 1846, son of Benjamin Whitney and Louisa (Fessenden) Gleason. His first American ancestor was Thomas Gleason, a native of England, who emigrated in the middle of the seventeenth century and settled at Watertown, Mass., where he was conspicuous in town affairs previous to 1652. The line of descent is traced through his son Thomas, his son Isaac and his wife, Deborah Leland; their son Isaac and his wife, Thankful Wilson; their son Joseph and his wife, Sarah Curtis, and their son Joseph and his wife, Susan Whitney, who were the grandparents of Alfred D. Gleason. During his childhood his parents moved to Rock Bottom, now known as Gleasondale, Stow, Mass. He received his education in private schools, including the Concord Academy and the Highland Military Academy, Worcester, Mass. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in company E, 5th Mass. Vol. infantry, and was appointed first sergeant. Receiving an honorable discharge upon the termination of his period of enlistment he returned to Gleasondale and took charge of the local store, which he conducted for a number of years. Subsequently he entered the counting-room of his father's woolen mill as a clerk, and later was admitted to partnership under the firm name of B. W. Gleason & Sons. Upon the death of his father in 1884 he and two brothers continued the business. S. Augustus Gleason retired from the firm in 1887, and it then became C. W. & A. D. Gleason, and as such enjoyed great prosperity and became considerable of a factor in the New England trade. Impaired health caused the retirement of Charles W. Gleason in 1899, and his interest in the business was then purchased by the subject, who became the sole proprietor. During 1901-02 he made extensive additions to the plant, and its capacity was greatly increased and the reputation of the firm extended throughout the country. The Gleason mills are to-day among the best known in the textile industry in New England. He had a fine sense of the duties of citizenship, and was most loyal to the town of Stow and the village of Gleasondale, contributing freely of his time and resources toward its welfare. He was trustee of the Stow town fund and Stow poor fund, served two years as chairman of the board of selectman and as a trustee and member of the building committee of the Stow Public Library. He had been a director of the Hudson National Bank since its organization, became vice-president in 1897 and president in 1906. He was a trustee of the Hudson Savings Bank, director of the Stevens Linen Works, of Webster, Mass., and a member of the firm of J. P. Stevens & Co., commission merchants, New York and Boston. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. He was a member of the Middlesex, Belmont Spring, Country and Home Market clubs, and was widely known in Masonic circles. Jointly with his brother, Charles W., he built and presented the Methodist Society of Gleasondale with a fine church as a memorial to his father. He was married May 12, 1870, to Blanche A., daughter of Horace V. Pratt, of Boston, Mass., and had one child, Alfreda B. Gleason. He died at Gleasondale, Mass., Dec. 26, 1914.

BOWDOIN, George Sullivan, financier, was born in New York city, Sept. 25, 1833, son of George Richard James and Frances (Hamilton) Bowdoin. His first American ancestor was Pierre Baudoin, who fled from France to Ireland on account of religious persecution, emigrated in 1686, and settled at Casco, now Portland, Me. In 1690 he moved to Boston, Mass. The line of descent is through his son James, who married Sarah Campbell. James Bowdoin, 1st, rose to the first rank among the merchants of Boston; was for many years a member of the Colonial Council, and left the greatest estate that had ever been possessed by one person in Massachusetts, estimated at from fifty to one hundred thousand pounds sterling. His son James, who married Elizabeth Erving, was a delegate from Massachusetts to the Continental congress held at Philadelphia; president of the convention to frame a constitution for Massachusetts; a founder of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and its president until his death; governor of Massachusetts during 1785-86 and a member of the state convention to ratify the constitution of the United States. His son James, who married Sarah, daughter of William Bowdoin, attended Harvard and Oxford universities, joined the American army in 1776 and served with Gen. George Washington on the heights of Dorchester, and in the evacuation of Boston. He was many times a member of the Massachusetts legislature, United States minister to Spain under Pres. Thomas Jefferson, associate minister to France with Gen. Armstrong, overseer of Harvard College, liberal benefactor of Bowdoin College, the owner of numerous houses in Boston and county seats throughout Massachusetts, the North Shore and at New Bedford, and was the last male of his race of New England. Among others who assumed the name of Bowdoin under his will, and that of his wife, were the sons of his grandniece, Mrs. George Sullivan, daughter of the Hon. Thomas Lindell Winthrop. George Sullivan was a native of Boston, and George Sullivan Bowdoin, the subject of this sketch, was his grandson, through his father, George R. J. Bowdoin, lawyer, of the firm of Barlow, Bowdoin & Larngere. His father had long been connected with the best financial, legal and social interests of New York, and throughout a long and useful life George Sullivan Bowdoin maintained the family traditions of public spirit. He was educated in the schools of New York and at Harvard College. He began his business career in the financial district of New York city and at the age of twenty-five was in business for himself as a broker in securities and notes. In 1871 he became a partner in the firm of Morton, Bliss & Co., of which Levi P. Morton was senior partner. He remained in this firm for thirteen years, when, in 1884, he became a partner in the house of Drexel, Morgan & Co., now J. P. Morgan & Co. He retired from business in 1899. He was married, June 18, 1862, to Julia Irving, daughter of Moses Hicks Grinnell, a merchant of New York, and is survived by two children: Temple, a partner of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and Edith Grinnell Bowdoin. Mr. Bowdoin died in New York city, Dec. 16, 1913.

BISHOP, Horace Alonzo, merchant and banker, was born at Andover, Conn., July 2, 1849, son of Alfred and Elizabeth (Jones) Bishop. He received his education at East Greenwich (R. I.) Academy, and removing to Cleveland, O., in 1867, began his active career as a civil engineer in the service of the old Atlantic and Great Western railroad, now a part of the Erie, continuing in that capacity two years. He then became a member of the wholesale grocery house of Babcock, Hurd & Co., with whom he remained until 1895.

A. T. Gleason

H A Bishop

At the same time he was president of the Wholesale Grocers' Association of Cleveland, and later president of the Wholesale Grocers' Association of Ohio. In 1894 he was elected president of the old Park National Bank, which in time consolidated with the American Exchange Bank and the Euclid Avenue National Bank, with Mr. Bishop as president, until this was merged with the First National Bank, of which he continued on the board of directors. In 1894 also he was elected president of the Elwood Tin Plate Co., Elwood, Pa., one of the largest of the kind in America, and he continued as its chief executive until it was taken over by the tin plate trust in 1899. In that year he decided to retire from most of his active business connections, chiefly because of impaired health, and thereafter he traveled extensively with Mrs. Bishop, visiting most of the countries of the world. He was a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the Union Club and a thirty-second degree Mason and past commander of Holyrood commandery, Knights Templar. Mr. Bishop was a man of superior education; had a clear and firm grasp of all public questions, and was of such balanced temper, genial disposition, free and generous hospitality that he won the respect of every one and the affection of a great host of friends. He was married in Hartford, Conn., Nov. 26, 1874, to Mary E., daughter of Seth E. Marsh, of that city. He died in Cleveland, O., May 14, 1914.

GOUDY, William C., lawyer, was born in Indianapolis, Ind., May 15, 1824, of an Irish father and mother of English descent from Pennsylvania. The elder Goudy was a printer and book-binder. He published "Farmers' Almanac," the first in the northwest, which became a Democratic weekly, and was the first to introduce Stephen A. Douglas to the public. The family lived successively in the Illinois cities of Vandalia, Springfield and Jacksonville, in each of which young Goudy attended schools. He was graduated at Illinois College at Jacksonville, in 1845. He had become an expert compositor and pressman in his father's office, but now began teaching school and reading law, finally entering the office of Judge Stephen T. Logan at Springfield, about the time Abraham Lincoln and the judge closed their partnership. After being admitted to the bar in 1848, he located in Lewiston, the county seat of Fulton county, and formed a partnership with H. M. Wead. In 1852 he was made state's attorney of the tenth judicial district and served three years. He was then in 1857 elected to the Illinois senate, where he served four years. He and Norman B. Judd were considered the strongest men in that body, and it was he who did most to secure the election of Stephen A. Douglas against Lincoln to the national senate in 1859, the year Mr. Goudy settled in Chicago. He at once took rank among the leaders of that bar and from his first appearance in the state supreme court, as shown in the reports of 1855, not a volume of a hundred issued during the rest of his life but contains his cases. He was successful in the case in 1862 in contesting for his client, Michael Brant, the right to a seat in the Illinois house of representatives. Among his most notable cases may be mentioned the Bowman case, in which it was decided that a state statute, as in Iowa, could not prevent importations of liquor into a state; the Munn-Scott case, carried up to the U. S. supreme court, in which it was decided that a state legislature was able to fix maximum rates charged by corporations trading there; the Kingsbury case, involving title to the Ashland Block, Chicago, in which Mr. Goudy won for his client, Gov. Buckner of Kentucky, in 1890, by means of his finding a letter in possession of an old lady in Connecticut; litigation in which he represented the heirs in the Wilbur F. Storey will case; railway cases, such as one in which he was associated with Melville W. Fuller and F. H. Winston, where $3,000,000 was involved, or one in which he represented railway interests involving Minnesota's power to fix railway rates, and many against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, in which he was so uniformly successful that in January, 1886, that corporation made him its general counsel, in the duties of which he spent the rest of his life. Mr. Goudy was noted for his clearness of statement before judges, a quality in which he was said to have no superior. He was a founder and first president of the Chicago Bar Association and was instrumental in establishing Lincoln Park, on whose board of managers he served for years. Mr. Goudy was married in 1849 to Helen Judd, a sister of S. Corning Judd. His law firm was for some time Goudy & Chandler, but later Goudy, Greene & Goudy. He died suddenly in Chicago, Ill., Apr. 27, 1893.

GILFILLAN, James, soldier and jurist, was born at Bannockburn, Scotland, Mar. 9, 1829, son of James Gilfillan, who brought his family to America soon afterward and settled on a farm at New Hartford, Oneida co., N. Y. The son studied law in Chenango county, N. Y., and subsequently attended a law school at Ballston Spa, in Saratoga county. He was admitted to the bar in 1850 and began the practice of his profession in Buffalo. In 1857 he removed to Minnesota, continuing his practice in St. Paul until the commencement of the civil war. In 1862 he entered the military service as a captain in the 7th Minn. Vol. Inf., with which he served during the first year upon the frontier, guarding the Sioux Indians. In 1863 he was sent South for more active service at the front, and was subsequently promoted to be colonel of the 11th Minn. Inf., which he led until the close of the war. In 1869 Gov. Marshall appointed him to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Chief Justice Wilson, and after successfully presiding during the unexpired term he resumed his law practice. In March, 1875, Gov. Davis appointed him to fill the place of Chief Justice McMillan, who had been elected to the U. S. senate. In the following November he was elected for the full term of seven years, and through successive re-elections remained upon that bench until his death. In 1881 his court was called upon to decide a question of vast importance to the state. Minnesota, in its early history, like almost all the Western states, loaned its credit for the encouragement of railroad building. The first legislature of the state passed what is known as the five million loan bill, and bonds were issued to the amount of $2,275,000. But little work was done toward the construction of roads, although the state subsequently obtained title through foreclosure proceedings to about 250 miles of graded road, the franchise of the companies and about five million acres of land. The dissatisfaction growing out of the issue of these bonds finally crystalized in a movement for repudiation, and in 1860 an amendment to the constitution was adopted which prohibited the passage of any law levying a tax or making other provision for the payment of principal or interest on the bonds without a reference of the same to the people. The matter rested until 1877, when a movement was made toward the readjustment of the dishonored bonds. In 1881 the legislature passed a law for the adjustment of the bonds, which designated the judges of the supreme court as a commission to make a settlement. This act was held unconstitutional in State vs. Young as impairing the obligation of a contract, and as an attempt on the part of the legislature to delegate its legislative powers. The decision was a very elaborate one and was written by Judge Gilfillan. Subsequently the validity of the amendment to the constitution under which the bonds were originally issued was upheld, and the bonds were ultimately paid. Justice Gilfillan was one of the ablest judges of his time. He was a man of unusually vigorous and analytical mind, and of the most fearless courage and independence. In the discharge of his official duties he knew neither persons nor classes among litigants or counsel, his sole aim being to decide a cause according to legal principles as he understood them. He never did or said a thing for mere effect. There will not be found in any of his decisions, which cover over thirty-five volumes, a word or syllable designed to make a show of learning or to cater to popular taste. He was a man of exceedingly kind heart, although never demonstrative. He was married in St. Paul, Minn., June 4, 1867, to Martha, daughter of Rev. S. Y. McMasters, of St. Paul. She survives him, with seven children: James, Perry, Russell, Katherine, wife of Samuel Gilbert; Caroline, wife of Trevor McClurg; Mary and Martha Gilfillan. He died in St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 16, 1894.

BONZANO, Adolphus, engineer, inventor and manufacturer, was born at Ehingen, Germany, Dec. 5, 1830, son of Nicholas Anton B. and Sophia (Moll) Bonzano. His father, with Prince Samms and Baron von Wrede, established several German colonies in America. He was educated in gymnasia at Ehingen, Binsdorf and Stuttgart, and after coming to the United States spent two years in Philadelphia, perfecting his knowledge of English. Subsequently he entered the Reynolds Machine Works, Springfield, Mass., becoming superintendent at the completion of his apprenticeship. He was employed in the mechanical departments of various machine works and railroad shops during the ensuing decade, and in 1865 had charge of the construction of the Detroit Bridge and Iron Works. In 1868, in association with Thomas C. Clarke and others, he organized the Phœnix Bridge Co., Phœnixville, Pa., one of the largest and most important bridge works in the world, of which he was chief engineer and vice-president until 1893. During this period he gained an international reputation as a bridge engineer and was a pioneer in the design and construction of iron bridges. Under his immediate direction the Phœnix Bridge Co. built the Girard avenue bridge in Philadelphia, the Kinzua and Pecos viaducts, and hundreds of important bridges on railroads in the United States, Canada, Mexico, Central and South America, and some in Africa. During 1893-98 he was associated with Thomas C. Clarke in New York city under the firm name of Bonzano & Clarke, consulting engineers. This firm designed and superintended the construction of many important bridges. After 1898 he devoted his time exclusively to his inventions of railroad and other engineering appliances. These included the celebrated Bonzano rail joint. He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, the national societies of mechanical and mining engineers, the Franklin Institute, the National Geographic Society, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the Union League Club of Philadelphia. Mr. Bonzano was an accomplished pianist and organist, as well as a choirmaster of ability. His great energy and almost ceaseless activity brought success to every enterprise he touched. His character was one of unusual strength, a strength that manifested itself in almost perfect self-reliance. His capacity for work was phenomenal; yet he did it all, not only with composure, but with apparent elation, and in the midst of his work he appeared easily to find time for any reasonable demand made upon him. He was a man of lofty ideals and ready sympathy, whose acquaintance was a helpful influence to all who had the privilege of enjoying it. He was married in Detroit, Mich., July 3, 1857, to Laura, daughter of Alex. Goodell, of Detroit. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 5, 1913.

GOTTFRIED, Anton, inventor and manufacturer, was born at Neulussheim, Baden, Germany, Feb. 10, 1862, son of George Heinrich and Dorothea (Schott) Gottfried. He received his education in the schools of his native country, after which he studied organ building and was in the service of Lauckhuff, at Weickersheim, Wurtemberg, the largest organ supply house in the world, and W. F. Walcker & Co., Ludwigsburg, Wurtemberg, the largest pipe organ factory in Europe. In 1888 he came to America and secured a position with Frank Roosevelt, New York city, then one of the noted organ builders of the United States. Later he removed to Philadelphia and entered the employ of C. S. Haskell in a similar capacity, and subsequently re-entered the service of Roosevelt at the latter's branch establishment in Philadelphia. In that city, in 1890, he began the independent manufacture of organ supplies. His capital was limited, but his natural talent and thorough knowledge enabled him to place upon the market a superior grade of work that soon gained the confidence of the trade, and his reed and flue products were early recognized as standard. Among the first of his notable inventions was a special organ pipe producing tones of a character so closely resembling different orchestral instruments as to be recognized only by the ear of the expert. He also invented a device for regulating the flow of air in the pipe foot of organ pipes as well as other valuable improvements for reed and flue organ pipes. In 1892 he formed a partnership with H. Kugel, under the firm name of A. Gottfried & Co. The plant was removed to Erie, Pa., in 1894, and through successive enlargements, due to a continuous increase in the demand for its products, has become one of the most important organ supply houses in the world. In 1912 the partnership was dissolved, and the business has since been continued independently by Mr. Gottfried. Its products include not only flue and reed pipes of metal and wood, but bellows, wind chests, consoles, pneumatic and electric actions, and everything else pertaining to organ construction. Mr. Gottfried is a member of the German Salem Evangelical Church, of which he is likewise a trustee. He was married in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 3, 1888, to Regina, daughter of William Merz, of Neulussheim, Baden, and has seven children: Elise, Hilda, Ottilie, Orlinda, Helen, Herbert and Henry Gottfried.

DUTTON, William Jay, fire insurance expert and financier, was born in Bangor, Me., Jan. 23, 1847, son of Henry and Frances Cushing (Stevens) Dutton. John Dutton came to this country from England in 1630 and settled in Reading, Mass. The American line descends through his son Thomas and

JAMES GILFILLAN
JURIST

ADOLPHUS BONZANO
ENGINEER AND INVENTOR

ANTON GOTTFRIED
INVENTOR AND MANUFACTURER

WILLIAM J. DUTTON
INSURANCE

JAMES BRECKENRIDGE CURTIS

his wife, Susannah; their son John, who married Sarah Shedd; their son Samuel, who married Hannah Hill; their son John, who married Johanna Crosby; their son, Col. Samuel, who married Ruth Edwards, and their son Samuel Edwards, who married Marcia Page, and was the grandfather of W. J. Dutton. Col. Samuel Dutton was a member of Capt. Reed's company of minute men in Col. Prescott's regiment at Lexington, but at the end of the revolution retired with the rank of colonel. He was one of the first men to operate a sawmill in the present state of Maine, located at Hallowell, on the Kennebec river. Henry Dutton went to California in 1849, where he gained prominence among the pioneers and became in 1863 one of the incorporators and directors of the insurance company his son afterward headed. William J. Dutton was educated at the public schools and the old City College of San Francisco, and subsequently secured employment as clerk in the San Francisco agency of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co. He left that position within a few weeks to become marine clerk for the Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. In 1869 he was made marine secretary for that company, and later served as general secretary and second vice-president, until in 1891 he became first vice-president and general manager, and finally in 1900 was elected president. Under his executive control the assets of the company grew between 1900 and 1906 from $3,884,381 to $7,232,552, and the net surplus from $1,312,721 to $2,718,144, besides paying $120,000 dividends annually on $1,000,000 capitalization. At the time of the San Francisco disaster in April, 1906, the company had the most extensive system of agencies of any concern west of the Ohio river, and was the only California corporation of any kind represented in every state and city of importance in the United States. It also maintained agencies in London and other large foreign centers. The home office with its records and maps was burned in the fire, and its 6,000 fire policy claims in San Francisco were larger than those of any other company, aggregating $11,280,000, or about $4,000,000 more than its resources. With its reinsurance impaired by loss and the strain on the other companies, its local securities rendered temporarily unsalable, its outside business threatened with cancellation, and its valuable agency plant in danger of disintegration, the situation looked hopeless. Such was the confidence in the soundness of the Fireman's Fund administration, however, that its directors were able to form a new company, the Fireman's Fund Corporation, providing for $1,000,000 capital and $1,000,000 surplus, and secure the actual payment into its treasury of $1,600,000. This corporation reinsured all outstanding policies and took over the agency system, continuing the business as though no disaster had occurred. Instead of thirty-five or forty cents on the dollar, which experts reported might be realized within three years under a receivership, policy-holding claimants were paid their first fifty cents before the end of the year, and, following this achievement, the original company, through a plan of assessing its stockholders, repurchased the agency plant and all outstanding business from the corporation, the stockholders' subscriptions of which were returned to them in cash or reinvested in stock of the old company, and the remainder of the latter's San Francisco fire claims fully satisfied by exchanges for stock and bonus arrangements, so that in April, 1907, the original Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. resumed its old independent position with its reputation untarnished. Mr. Dutton had been president of the new corporation besides continuing in the presidency of the old company, bearing a burden of responsibility in this connection which made him more than ever, during that period, an outstanding figure. Under his wise guidance the business of the company grew until, when he voluntarily retired from office Jan. 1, 1914, the capitalization of the company was $1,500,000, its assets were $9,864,871, its net surplus $2,251,245, and its dividends resumed at 10 per cent. in 1908 had increased to 16 per cent. annually. Mr. Dutton was president of the Board of Marine Underwriters (1888-1909), and for thirty-five years a member of its adjustment committee. He has served as president and for more than fifteen years as vice-president of the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific, and continues as a director of the Firemen's Fund Insurance Co. and the Home Fire and Marine Insurance Co. He was president of the Merchants' Exchange of San Francisco in 1912; is president of the California Development Board and the San Francisco Hospital for Children and Training School for Nurses; chairman of trustees of the First Congregational Church since 1895, and a member of the Society Sons of the American Revolution, and the Union League, Commercial, Pacific-Union, Commonwealth, Presidio Golf, San Francisco Golf and Country and Claremont Country clubs. He was married Dec. 15, 1868, to Mary Grayson, daughter of Elean Heydenfeldt, and has six children: Robert McMillan, Henry Stevens, William Grayson, Frank Cushing, Mary Page, wife of Douglas Waterman; and Gertrude Elizabeth, wife of J. R. Howell.

CURTIS, James Breckenridge, lawyer, was born in Waldron, Ind., July 10, 1865, son of James J. and Margaret (McCain) Curtis. After being prepared by a tutor, he entered Butler College of the University of Indianapolis, where he was graduated in 1885, receiving the degree of A. M. one year later. After studying law in the offices of Gordon, Lamb & Shepard and Judge George H. Chapman, he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession in Indianapolis, making a specialty of corporation law. In 1888 he was elected to the Indiana house of representatives, where he was instrumental in securing the passage of one of the earliest bills providing for a new charter of the city of Indianapolis. He also advocated the Australian ballot system, and was interested in prison reform laws and the national guard of the state, of which he was a member for many years. He was able to procure the first appropriation from the state to be used for the state militia. During 1893-95 he was speaker of the house. In the latter year he was appointed corporation counsel of the city of Indianapolis. During his administration of two years, he settled a number of important disputes and litigations between the city and local traction companies and the city and railroad and telephone companies. In 1885 he was made captain of the Indianapolis light artillery, known as battery A, Indiana national guard, which he made the champion battery of the United States. When the Spanish-American war came, his battery was ready with the full quota of 178 men and was the first volunteer battery actually mustered into service and prepared for the same. He saw service with his battery in General Miles' expedition to Porto Rico. At the close of the war he reorganized the battery and was made colonel of a first regiment artillery. He then removed to New York city, where he has acquired a large and important practice. Mr. Curtis is president of the Newark Telephone Co., the Hudson

Telephone Co., the American Independent Telephone Co., the Kahdena Co., the Delta Tau Delta Corporation, the Inter-Fraternity Conference, and a director of the American District Telegraph Co., the Holmes Electric Protective Co., the Telephone Contracting Co., the Charlotte Telephone Co., the Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph Co., the Manhattan Fire Alarm Co., the American Brake Shoe and Foundry Co., the Narragansett Milling Co., the American Manganese Bronze Co., the Mason Carriage Call Co. and Staples & Hanford Co. He is a member of the Riding, Manhattan and Lawyers' clubs of New York and the Indiana Society of New York (president since 1900), and has served as national president of Delta Tau Delta fraternity since 1907. He was married, Oct. 15, 1889, to Jennette, daughter of Charles F. Cutler, of Morristown, N. J., and has two sons: Brian Cutler and Charles Cutler Curtis.

DUNCAN, John Saunders, lawyer, was born in Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 11, 1846, son of Robert B. and Mary (Saunders) Duncan. His father was clerk of the Marion county circuit court for nearly thirty years, and was regarded as an authority on probate law. He received his preliminary education at the public schools of Indianapolis, and was graduated at the Northwestern Christian University, now Butler College, in 1866. Subsequently he studied law with Judge Napoleon B. Taylor, and later entered the Harvard law school, where he was graduated in 1867. In 1864, at the age of eighteen, he enlisted in the Union army as a member of the 132d Indiana regiment, and was honorably discharged at the expiration of his 100 days' term of service. Immediately after his graduation he was admitted to the bar of Marion county, Ind., and began the practice of his profession in partnership with his father under the style of R. B. & J. S. Duncan. In the fall of 1867 he was appointed by Gov. Morton to fill out the unexpired term of William W. Leathers as prosecuting attorney for Marion county, and upon the expiration of the term he was nominated and elected to succeed himself. Notwithstanding his extreme youth, he carried out the difficult and responsible duties of the prosecuting attorney's office with remarkable ability and success. He attracted especial attention throughout the state by his prosecution of the famous Clem murder case, in which, although he was only twenty-two years old, he successfully opposed some of the ablest and most experienced counsel at the bar of Indiana. Upon the expiration of his term he declined to be a candidate for renomination and returned to private practice. In 1877 Charles W. Smith became a member of the firm of R. B. & J. S. Duncan, and a few years later the elder Mr. Duncan retired from practice. Subsequently John R. Wilson, a brother-in-law of Mr. Duncan, became a member of the firm, remaining until he was elected clerk of the Marion county circuit court in 1899. Thereafter the partnership was known as Duncan & Smith until about 1896, when Henry H. Hornbrook, a son-in-law of Mr. Smith, was added to the firm. Later Albert P. Smith, a son of Charles W. Smith, entered the firm. During the years following his retirement from the office of prosecuting attorney, Mr. Duncan rose rapidly in eminence as a trier of criminal cases. For twenty years there was scarcely a criminal case of any considerable importance in Marion county in which he was not engaged as counsel on one side or the other, and his services were constantly in demand in the trial of important criminal cases throughout the state. He was also employed in many important civil cases, and for a long time was counsel for the Big Four Railroad Co. in the defence of damage cases brought against that railroad. A memorial of the bar of Marion county says of him: "He sought to find, and if it existed he found, some great elementary principle in law and in reason which appeals alike to men of common intelligence, lawyers and the courts, on which he constructed his theory of the case and built his argument. No man at the bar in his generation had a sounder judgment as to how any particular testimony would affect the common mind of the jury, and it was very rare indeed that his judgment was at fault. He was a most forceful advocate on any question of fact when arguing his case to court or jury. He was a man of even and serene temper, and never lost his poise or patience whatever might have been the provocation. He was ever a quick host; a comfort and inspiration to associates; courteous to his opponents and respectful and attentive to the courts. He was of that kind and generous nature that made him friends in every walk of life, in whose esteem and affections he had a sure place. In every friendship he was sure and steadfast, and his devotion was limited only by his ability to serve. In his religion he was broad and catholic, without anything of cant or pharisaism." Mr. Duncan was married (1), in Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 24, 1867, to Esther, daughter of William Wallace and niece of Gen. Lew Wallace; (2), Nov. 16, 1897, to Mrs. Perlie Haynes, of Richmond, Ind., who survives him with two children: Agnes and Wallace Duncan. He died in Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 28, 1914. Portrait opposite page 315.

GUGGENHEIMER, Max, Jr., capitalist and philanthropist, was born in Bavaria, Germany, May 19, 1842, son of Sigismund and Clara (Neuman) Guggenheimer. In 1856 he emigrated to America and deciding to become an American, associated himself in business in Lynchburg, Va., with his brother-in-law, Nathaniel Guggenheimer. Although a resident but three years, he became a charter member of the Lynchburg Home Guard in 1859. He enlisted in the civil war when the Lynchburg Home Guard became company G of the 11th regiment of Virginia volunteer infantry. He served with this command during 1861-1862, participating in the battles of Blackburne's Ford, Manassas, Drainesville, Williamsburg, and the "Seven Days" operations around Richmond. At the end of this period a physical disability rendered him unfit for field duty and he received an honorable discharge. Returning to Lynchburg, he re-entered business with his brother-in-law, and in 1866, upon the death of the latter, assumed control of the retail dry-goods business, which in a short time reached vast proportions. He extended the business to cover the wholesale trade and erected a large building on Main street. In 1885 he closed out what was then the largest retail shoe and dry-goods business in Virginia to give his time entirely to the wholesale trade. He organized the firms of Guggenheimer & Co., and Witt & Watkins, being a special partner in the latter concern. In 1887 he withdrew from that firm to organize the Craddock-Terry Company, to-day the largest wholesale shoe house in the southern states. He was known as the father of tho wholesale shoe trade in Lynchburg, a business destined to make that city famous in the South, and he was the pioneer wholesale merchant of the city. He had many other financial interests exclusive of the shoe trade; was for a quarter of a century a director

JOHN S DUNCAN
LAWYER

MAX GUGGENHEIMER, JR.
MERCHANT

GEORGE D. MONTELIUS
MERCHANT

GEORGE W. JENKS
LUMBERMAN

of the Lynchburg National Bank, and the organizer and first president of the Lynchburg Cotton Mill. In 1879 he was elected to the city council and as chairman of the finance committee, he succeeded in floating city improvement bonds at the lowest rate secured in the South since the civil war. He was a member of the Lynchburg Board of Trade, and Chamber of Commerce. In the standing of Lynchburg as a commercial center noted for its business probity, Mr. Guggenheimer's personal ascendency and high character were a potent influence. Decades ago he was years ahead of his time in his faith in the future of the city, and he undertook industrial achievements which his business associates regarded as doubtful, but his optimism and ability surmounted all obstacles. Liberal and philanthropic, no public move failed to meet with his favor and approbation. One of his last acts was the donation of property adjoining his home on Grace street, together with other property which he purchased for the purpose, to a self-perpetuating board of trustees, to be used as a children's playground and kindergarten. The institution, which he liberally endowed, is known as the Guggenheimer-Milliken Memorial, and was intended primarily as a memorial to his late daughter and her husband. His rare constructive genius expressed itself in large achievements; his brave optimism was translated into far-reaching usefulness, and his high-pitched purpose spoke in the language of tireless, practical activity. The product of his strivings in Lynchburg constitute a rich legacy to the people of his city. He was most gracious in his home life, and experienced genuine pleasure in giving, whether to guests, friends or strangers. His personality was rich in those elements which make human nature lovable. He was married Jan. 10, 1877, to Bertha Rosenbaum, daughter of Michael Rosenbaum, of Richmond, Va. Mr. Guggenheimer died in New York city, Aug. 28, 1912.

MONTELIUS, George Dunton, merchant, was born at Piper City, Ill., Nov. 30, 1872, son of John Augustus and Catharine (Gast) Montelius. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Frederick Marcus Montelius, who came from Saxony, Germany, in 1773, and settled at Reamstown, Lancaster co., Pa.; his wife was Christiana Bartholomew, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife, Elizabeth Stitzer, to their son Charles and his wife, Rebecca Howard Piper, who were the grandparents of George Dunton Montelius. His father was a Federal soldier in the civil war, and later a merchant and banker of Piper City. George Dunton Montelius received his preliminary education privately and in the public schools of Piper City, subsequently becoming a student at Lake Forest (Ill.) Academy and Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake, Mich. He began his business career in 1894 as a partner with his brothers, J. K. and J. A. Montelius, Jr., in the agricultural implement trade, as Montelius Bros., and soon became a dominant factor in the commercial life of his native city. In 1902 he entered the grain trade with his father under the firm name of George D. Montelius & Co. In 1914 this firm became the Montelius Grain Co., and J. K. Montelius was added to the partnership. He was a member of the Chicago Board of Trade and past president (1910-11) of the Illinois Grain Dealers' Association. He served three years as trustee of Piper City, and during 1911-12 was president of the Ford County Fair Association, of which he had been a director since its inception. In Masonry he was past master of his lodge, member of the chapter, past commander of the commandery, held the 32d degree in the consistory, and was a member of Medinah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and the White Shrine of Jerusalem and past worthy patron of the Eastern Star. He was also a member of the Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America. For twenty years he was an elder in the Presbyterian Church. His political affiliation was with the Republican party, and he had served as chairman of the Ford county committee and for several years as chairman of the state central committee. Mr. Montelius was married (1) at Piper City, Ill., Dec. 25, 1894, to Clara, daughter of J. B. Plank, of Piper City; (2) at Piper City, Ill., June 26, 1900, to Anna F., daughter of John Adam Stadler, of Piper City. He is survived by two children: Charles Henry and Dorothy Helen Montelius. He died at Mobile, Ala., Mar. 12, 1914.

JENKS, George Walton, lumberman, manufacturer and capitalist, was born at Crown Point, Essex co., N. Y., May 9, 1838, son of Jeremiah and Relief (Huestis) Jenks. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Joseph Jenks, who came from Hammersmith, England, in 1642, and settled at Lynn, Mass. From him the line of descent is traced through their son Joseph and his wife, Esther Ballard; their son Nathaniel and his wife, Hannah Bosworth; their son Jonathan and his wife, Mary Slack; their son Jonathan and his wife, Hannah Pullen; their son Jeremiah and his wife, Lucy Whipple, to their son Jeremiah Whipple Jenckes and his wife, Hester Lane, who were the grandparents of George Walton Jenks. Joseph Jenks, settler, established the first iron and steel works in America, at Lynn, about 1642. Jeremiah Jenks, father of the subject, was a hotel proprietor in Sanilac county, Mich., and as a member of the historic lumbering firm of Pack, Jenks & Co. became a notable figure in lumbering operations in the Pine Tree state. This firm owned approximately 15,000 acres, and the great mill near Harbor Beach turned out within a decade fifty million feet of lumber. George Walton Jenks received his education in the public schools of Crown Point and at Lexington, Mich., and began his business career at the latter place in 1860 as clerk in the mercantile establishment of John L. Woods. In 1861 he enlisted for the civil war as private in Co. D, 10th Mich. Vol. Inf., and was subsequently commissioned 2nd and 1st lieutenant. He participated in the siege of Nashville and in various campaigns in Tennessee and Kentucky, until 1863, when he was discharged for physical disability. Returning to Michigan he was made general manager at Rock Falls for Pack, Jenks & Co., remaining in that position during 1864-76. He then became vice-president of J. Jenks & Co., Inc. This firm owned a tract of 18,000 acres at Sand Beach, now Harbor Beach, Huron co., where it built a flour mill, initiated salt works and established a large mercantile enterprise. During this period he was likewise a factor in the management of the J. Jenks Steamboat Co., operating a number of vessels in the Great Lakes trade. In 1893 he became president of J. Jenks & Co., Inc., and continued in that capacity until his death. The considerable business developed in several fields by this company was in 1902 split up into the separate firms of J. Jenks & Co., Inc., real estate operators; the Huron Milling Co., manufacturers of starch and flour and flour products, and the Mihlethaler Co., Ltd., general merchants. He was also president of the Michigan Millers Mutual

Fire Insurance Co. He possessed a fine sense of civic duty; served as chairman of the Republican state central committee, and in 1884 was presidential elector on the Republican ticket. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic. He possessed many of the elements of true greatness. Exceptional faculties of perception, reception and retention, joined to untiring industry, assisted him to achieve a distinguished success, and all the activities of the great corporation he controlled were vitalized with his individuality. In his home he was always the devoted, thoughtful, considerate husband and father. He was married, Oct. 15, 1867, to Arabella Willard, daughter of Henry Knapp, a farmer of Jeddo, Mich.; she died in 1915. There are two surviving children: George J., president of J. Jenks & Co., Inc., and the Huron Milling Co., and a director in the Mihlethaler Co., Ltd.; and Anna Belle, wife of Gilmore G. Scranton. He died at Pasadena, Cal., May 15, 1898.

BROWN, William McKean, financier and congressman, was born at Greenville, Pa., Sept. 20, 1850, son of Van Swearingen and Lydia J. (Mitchell) Brown. After a public school education, he studied law under John McMichael and was admitted to the bar in 1875. He practiced law at New Castle until his retirement in 1890, excepting in 1883–84, when he was special agent of the U. S. land department for the state of Iowa. In the meantime he had become interested in various business enterprises, and thenceforth most of his time and energy were devoted to them. He built the first street railway in New Castle and later was associated with the Quay interests in the construction of street railways in New Castle and other cities. In 1890 he undertook the building and operation of a street car line in Syracuse, N. Y. He devoted twelve years to this work and for a time was president of the rapid transit system of Syracuse. He was also engaged in street railway construction at Montgomery, Ala. In 1886 he organized the firm of Brown, Thompson & Co., which operated a general mercantile store at New Castle until 1902. During the last years of his life, especially, he was concerned in extensive realty transactions in Cleveland, O., and in and around New York city. He was a director in the Lawrence Savings & Trust Co. of New Castle, the Atlantic, Gulf and West Indies Steamship lines, and many other important corporations. From his early years Mr. Brown was active in public affairs and was a leader of the Republican party in his district. He served during several terms as member of the select council of New Castle, and in 1896 was elected to the state senate. He was elected unanimously lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania in 1902, in the administration of Gov. Samuel Pennypecker, and was returned to the U. S. congress from the 24th congressional district in 1914. A memorial to Mr. Brown, adopted by the Lawrence County Bar Association says in part: "From early youth he was dependent on his own exertions, and by industry and perseverance which never rested, by integrity which never slept, and by energy which never faltered, he met and overcame the common obstacles of life, and reached the high honor that comes only to those who perform their obligations with ability and fidelity. He had strong native ability, was possessed of large information, had exceedingly well-balanced judgment and very considerable oratorical power. He was a man of more than ordinary firmness; when his opinions were once formed, he was as fixed as are the planets in the courses they take and the parts they play in infinite space, until he was fully overcome by the force of superior reasoning. Frequently charges of corruption are made against public men, but never was there a breath of suspicion uttered against the fair name of William M. Brown. Almost constantly in the midst of political strifes and combinations and schemes, Mr. Brown was not a politician, he was more and better and higher and grander than that, he was the accomplished gentleman as well as the broad, unselfish patriot. He believed in the freedom of speech and of the press, and in the rights of conscience and religious liberty, and being faithful to these cardinal principles of self and representative government, he was eminently fitted to be chosen to fill positions of honor and trust either in making or administering the law. He followed in his life and in every duty he was called upon to perform the injunction, 'Whatsoever the hand findeth to do, do it with thy might.' His work was done faithfully, thoughtfully, earnestly and with singleness of aim. When we review his life's history, study it calmly and impartially, we must say that there are few who accomplish so much and who do it so well. It is not the language of eulogy, but a simple statement of the truth, which needs no ornament, when we say of him that no one fought the whole battle of life more successfully, and whether as lawyer, statesman, or citizen in private life, he was a man whom all delighted to honor." Mr. Brown was married Sept. 2, 1886, to Margaret, daughter of Samuel Foltz, of New Castle, Pa., and is survived by two children: Emma Stewart and Arthur McKean Brown. He died in New York city, Jan. 31, 1915.

HEARN, George Arnold, merchant and philanthropist, was born in New York city, Dec. 7, 1835, son of James Arnold and Caroline (Lancaster) Hearn. His father, born on the Isle of Wight, early came to the United States, and as a member of the old, established firm of Arnold, Hearn & Co., was a successful merchant in New York for nearly half a century. The son was educated in private schools and in the classical department of the University Grammar School. He began his business career with the dry goods firm of Rogers, Catlin, Leavitt & Co., New York city. In 1860 he became associated with his father's business, which already had a reputation national in scope, and possessed standards of excellence surpassed by none, and served an apprenticeship in the various departments until he became thoroughly familiar with every detail of the business. The house of Hearn, one of the oldest and most stable dry goods concerns in the U. S., was organized in 1827 by Aaron Arnold and his nephew, George Arnold Hearn, under the name of Arnold & Hearn. In 1834 another nephew of Aaron Arnold, James A. Hearn, the father of our subject, was admitted, and the name became Arnold, Hearn & Co. In 1842 the members dissolved partnership, Aaron Arnold, with his son-in-law, James M. Constable, establishing the firm of Arnold, Constable & Co., and George A. and James A. Hearn continuing the old business under the firm title of Hearn Brothers. The next change was in 1856, when George A. withdrew, and James A. Hearn conducted the business alone until 1860, when his son, the subject of this sketch, was admitted to partnership, under the firm name of James A. Hearn & Son, which name has been continued to the present time. In 1879 the busi-

Wm M. Brown

J. K. Stanton

ness was removed to its present location on Fourteenth street. In 1884, Mr. Hearn's son, Arthur Hoppock Hearn, was admitted as a partner. George E. Schanck was admitted in 1890; Clarkson Cowl in 1893, and Herbert S. Greims in 1905, all three being sons-in-law of George A. Hearn. James A. Hearn died in 1886, and Arthur H. Hearn died in 1910. Not only did Mr. Hearn achieve fame as a successful dry-goods merchant, but he became one of the most conspicuous and enthusiastic patrons of art in the country. As a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art he was ever active in behalf of its better interests, and presented to the institution more than one hundred paintings, which include Van Dyck, Sir Joshua Reynold, and all the important American artists, colonial and modern; and founded an endowment of $250,000 for the purchase of works by American artists. He was a member of the council of the University of the City of New York, and a patron of the American Museum of Natural History and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. He was also a member of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association, and various other societies, associations, organizations and clubs, including the Seaman's Christian Association, of which he had been president since 1893. He married Laura Frances, daughter of Howell Hoppock, member of an old New York family, and had three daughters: Mary Hoppock, wife of Herbert S. Greims; Caroline Lancaster, wife of Clarkson Cowl; and Alice, wife of George E. Schanck. He died in New York city, Dec. 1, 1913.

PLANTEN, John Rutger, manufacturer and philanthropist, was born in Amsterdam, Holland, Nov. 30, 1835, son of Hermanus and Petronella Rutgina (Kühn) Planten. His father came to the United States in 1835 and was the first in America to manufacture gelatine capsules. John R. Planten came to the United States with his mother and brother at the age of twelve, and upon completing his education in the public and private schools of New York became a partner in his father's business, the name becoming H. Planten & Son (1857). The process of hand-filling capsules was slow and costly and he introduced various labor-saving devices and machinery to simplify the work. These included the airless or machine method of filling capsules, which makes possible the welding together of two sheets of gelatine, between which the oil or other ingredient has been placed, and the machine, which is capable of withstanding many tons of pressure, is so scientifically manipulated, according to the Planten process, that the resulting capsule contains no air. The inaccuracy of dosage when such drugs as pepsin, methylene blue, etc., are used in a formula has been overcome by adopting the use of tablets and introducing them into the capsules by means of special devices. Machine or airless filled capsules and pearls were placed on the market by the firm in 1890. The original machines, which were imported from France have been discarded for others built after the plans of John R. Planten and his son, H. Rolff Planten, who entered the business as general manager in 1887. In 1908 John R. Planten withdrew from active business and his son succeeded him as the executive head. He was appointed vice-consul of the Netherlands at the port of New York in 1874, consul in 1881 and consul-general in 1884, retaining the last position until his death. He received the following decorations: Knight of the Order of the Netherland Lion, Commander of the Order of Orange Nassau of the Netherlands, Officer of the Order of the Oaken Crown of Luxemburg and Commander of the Order of Bolivar of Venezuela. He was a member of the Historical Society of Utrecht, the Frisian Society of History and Language of Leeuwarden, the Historical Society of Middleburg, Zeeland; the Netherlands Club of New York, Produce Exchange of the city of New York, New York Geographical Society, New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, New York Historical Society, Metropolitan Museum of Art, American Museum of Natural History and the Museum of Art and Sciences of Brooklyn. He was also honorary vice-president of the Netherlands Chamber of Commerce of New York and the Netherlands Benevolent Society of New York, honorary president of the Netherlands Benevolent Society of Passaic, N. J., and honorary life member of the Netherlands Society Eendracht Maakt Macht of New York city. Mr. Planten had great executive ability and a natural genius for commercial affairs, and he was chiefly responsible for extending the field for his products to all countries of the civilized world. His integrity of purpose and lack of selfishness and self-seeking were important factors in making him one of the most influential of his countrymen in the metropolis of New York. The opinion of few was more frequently sought on important matters, and eventually he came to be known and honored, both here and in Holland, as the foremost living son of the Netherlands in New York. It was his loyalty, too, to America that kindled a similar spirit in the hearts of his countrymen here. A man of wide and effective charities, his modesty always effectually resisted any temptation to gain notoriety. Refined in speech, pure in thought, winsome and sympathetic, gentle in spirit, sensitive about inflicting pain, modest and sincere, he was a rare type of Christian gentleman. He was married, May 1, 1862, to Anna Rolff, who died Feb. 29, 1904, leaving three children: H. Rolff, Marie Petronella, wife of William Dawson Gaillard, and William Rutger John Planten. Mr. Planten died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1912.

MERRIMAN, Henry Payson, physician and surgeon, was born at Hinsdale, Mass., Aug. 25, 1838, son of Henry and Sarah (Bodurtha) Merriman. His first American ancestor was Nathaniel Merriman, whose name appears on the records of the New Haven colony in 1639. Nathaniel Merriman was commissioned lieutenant of the Train Band at New Haven, July 6, 1665, and his name is mentioned among the first three of the thirty-eight original settlers of Wallingford in 1670. He was deputy to the general court at Hartford in 1674, and in the following year was appointed captain of dragoons, in which capacity he served in King Philip's war. From 1678 to October, 1685 he was deputy to every session of the general court. From him and his wife, Jean (Joan or Joane), the line of descent to Henry Payson Merriman runs through their son John and his wife, Hannah Lines; their son, George and his wife, Susanna Abernathy; their son Daniel and his wife, Damaris Andrews; their son Daniel and his wife, Sally Taggart, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. Henry Payson Merriman received his early education at the public schools of Hinsdale and Cleveland, O., and was graduated at Beloit College, Illinois, in 1863. Subsequently he entered the Chicago Medical College, where he was graduated with honor in 1865, and after his graduation he was appointed assistant surgeon at Camp Douglas.

From 1871 to 1881 he held a professorship in the Chicago Medical College, and in 1884 he became adjunct professor of gynecology in Rush Medical College, which admitted him ad eundem in 1897. For several years he was on the staff of the Mercy and County hospitals and later gynecologist of the Woman's Hospital of Chicago, and of the Presbyterian Hospital, with which he was intimately connected for nearly a score of years. He enjoyed a large private practice, and he wrote considerably on professional topics, but never for the public prints, his literary efforts being devoted exclusively to lectures on cases. He retired from practice in 1900. His keen interest in the institutional work of the Second Presbyterian Church, especially for young men, and in a clean, efficient municipal government led him to become, in 1903, a member of the Citizens' Vigilance Committee of Chicago, which for years carried on an effective warfare against saloons, concert halls and kindred evils that were crowding into the south side, and later to identify himself very closely with the work of Christian education in the state university. In 1905 he removed with his family to Santa Barbara, Cal., where he interested himself in every movement for the betterment of humanity generally, and of young people particularly. He was actively interested in the public schools of Santa Barbara, a member and ardent supporter of the Y. M. C. A., a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and an earnest worker in the cause of temperance. "The influences of his life," said one who knew him intimately, "were far-reaching, but quiet. A man who, after he had retired from active life, in the ordinary sense, was retained on boards and staffs and committees because on all vital questions, no matter what the cost, he stood and spoke fearlessly for the right as he saw it in the fear of God, which takes away the fear of man or of worldly consequences. Men honored him, women trusted him, babies held out their arms to him and smiled. He gave God and his fellow-men 'the best that was in him.'" Dr. Merriman was a member of the International Medical Congress, which met in Philadelphia in 1876. He was one of the first presidents of the Chicago Gynecological Society, and he was a fellow of the British Gynecological Society, whose international congress in 1891 he attended as a delegate. For many years he was a member of the Calumet, Practitioners', Chicago Literary and other Chicago clubs. He was married (1), in Chicago, Ill., April, 1867, to Mary A., daughter of O. F. Avery, of Chicago; (2), in Muskogee, Okla., June 12, 1889, to Grace L., daughter of Rev. W. S. Robertson. There were two children born of the latter union, Mary Augusta and Faith Merriman. Dr. Merriman died at Santa Barbara, Cal., Oct. 18, 1911.

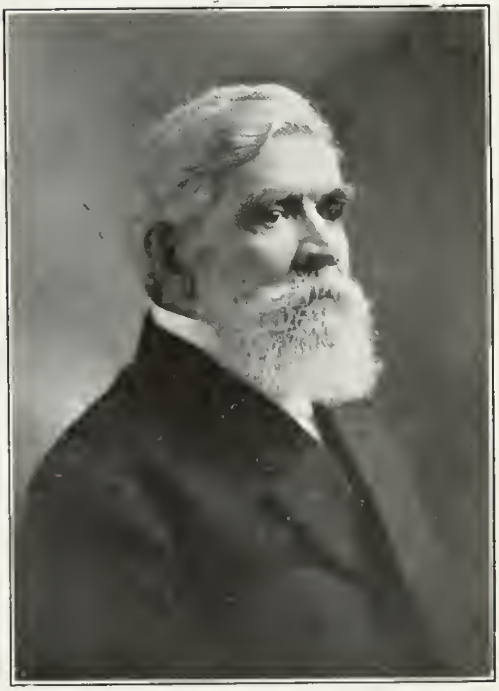
BOTSFORD, William Finn, merchant and financier, was born at Port Huron, St. Clair co., Mich., Nov. 11, 1851, son of John Shepherd and Anne Elizabeth (Huxtable) Botsford. He attended the public schools of Port Huron until the age of fifteen, when he became clerk in the wholesale grocery of Henry McMorran of that town. Two years later he became clerk for his brother, John E. Botsford, who was engaged in the forwarding business. In 1869 he started a clothing store in partnership with George A. Van Epps, but he sold out to his partner in the following year, and became a clerk in the banking house of John Johnson & Co. He remained there for three years, and gained a thorough practical knowledge of the banking business, which he later turned to very good account. On leaving the bank he started an elevator and grain business in partnership with his brother, John E., under the firm name of J. E. & W. F. Botsford. Upon the retirement of his brother in 1886 the name was changed to the Botsford Elevator Co., of which W. F. Botsford was president and general manager. About the same time he purchased an interest in the Port Huron, Sarnia and Duluth line of steamers, of which he was made general manager, and became one of the charter members and president of the Port Huron street railway and Gratiot electric street railway. In the carrying on of his grain business he was at that time operating the steamers Colorado, City of Concord, F. J. Dunford, Roanoke and Osceola. In 1890 he sold out his eastern holdings and moved to the Pacific coast, where he invested in southern California ranches and engaged in banking in Los Angeles. During the next twenty years he was very active in financial circles in California, and was recognized as one of the most important and successful business men in the state. He was president of the California Bank, the American National Bank, the American Savings Bank, the First National Bank of Anaheim, the Los Angeles Brick Co., and the San Francisco, Vallejo and Napa Valley Railroad Co., and was director or officer of numerous other large corporations. In 1911 he retired from active business on account of ill-health, retaining, however, the presidency of the Los Angeles Brick Co. and the San Francisco, Vallejo and Napa Valley Railroad Co. Mr. Botsford was a member of the California, Jonathan and Los Angeles Athletic clubs, and was a devotee of outdoor sports, particularly of hunting and golf. He was married (1), at Port Huron, Mich., May 6, 1875, to Nancy A., daughter of James W. Sanborn of that city, by whom he had two daughters: Mabel and Bessie; (2), Dec. 26, 1889, to Monimia, daughter of Carl Laux, of Los Angeles, by whom he had seven children: John W., Frederick L., Charles W. L., Monnie, wife of E. H. Wheeler; Dorothy, Marjorie and Wilma Botsford. He died in Los Angeles, Cal., May 22, 1912.

SISSON, A. Elverton, lawyer and legislator, was born at Dayton, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1851, son of Nathaniel and Salina (Phillips) Sisson. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Richard Sisson, who came from England about 1640 and settled at Portsmouth, Isle of Aquidneck, R. I., becoming a large land owner there and at Dartmouth, Mass. From him the line of descent is traced through his son James and his wife, Lydia Hathaway; their son Jonathan and his wife, Mary Wood; their son William and his wife, Lydia Potter; their son Nathaniel and his wife, Grace Gifford, to their son Benjamin and his wife, Sally Ferris, who were the grandparents of A. Elverton Sisson. Through Lydia Hathaway Mr. Sisson is descended from Arthur and Francis Cook and Richard Warren, who were Mayflower Pilgrims. He was educated in the public schools and at Kingsville (O.) Academy, West Springfield (Pa.) Academy and North East (Pa.) Seminary. He studied law under the preceptorship of Gen. D. B. McCreary and Wm. Benson; was admitted to the Erie county bar in 1881, and in that year began the practice of his profession at Erie, where he met with marked success and became prominent in Republican politics. During 1885-86 he served as chairman of the Erie county Republican committee and in the following year was prosecuting attorney. He was re-elected for a second term, being the first incumbent of that office to serve for two consecutive terms. In 1900 he was elected to the

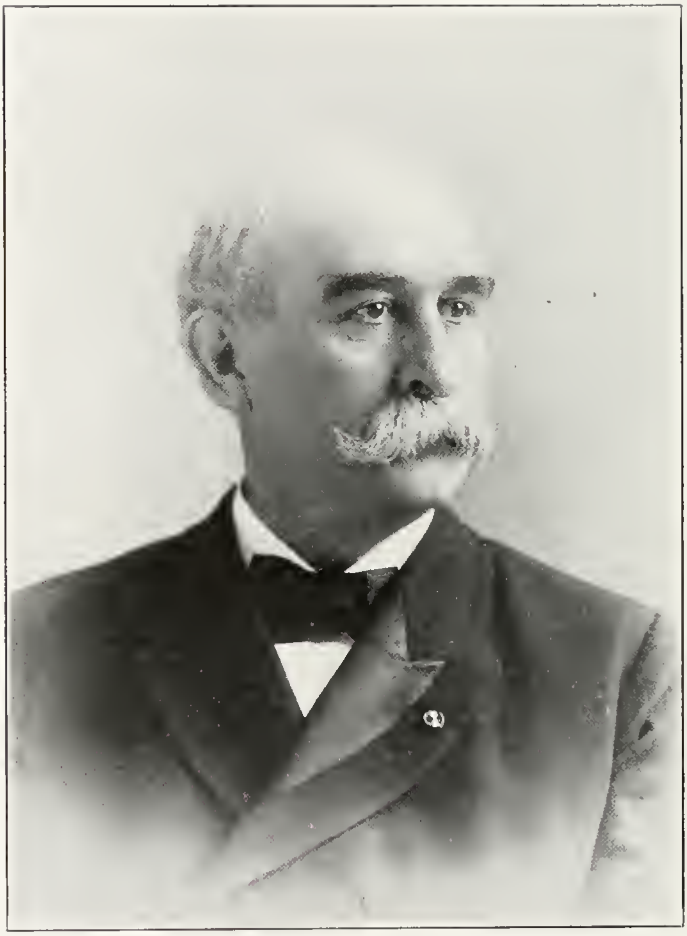
HENRY P. MERRIMAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

WILLIAM F. BOTSFORD
MERCHANT AND FINANCIER

A. ELVERTON SISSON
LAWYER



SAMUEL D. WOODS
LAWYER



Ford. H. Rogers

Pennsylvania state senate, and he was re-elected in 1904 and 1908, being the first person in his district to serve three consecutive terms in the senate. At the conclusion of the session of 1907 he was elected president pro tempore of the senate. He was re-elected in 1909. During the special session of 1906 he served as a member of the committee to investigate the state insurance department; was chairman of the committee on railroads in 1907, and was a member of the notable commission, created at that session, to investigate the frauds in connection with the building and furnishing of the new state capitol at Harrisburg. He resigned his seat in the senate to become auditor-general of Pennsylvania, to which office he was elected in 1909, serving until 1913. He is president of the Pennsylvania Perry's Victory (Lake Erie) Centennial Commission. In connection with his legal practice he has been associated with the organization of various corporations, and he has also operated successfully in real estate. He is a member of the Erie and Elks clubs, Erie, and the Harrisburg Club, Harrisburg. He was married in Providence, R. I., Dec. 13, 1888, to Lena, daughter of Dr. Henry A. Spencer, and has one son, Spencer Alec Sisson.

WOODS, Samuel D., lawyer, legislator and author, was born at Mount Pleasant, Tenn., Sept. 19, 1845, son of Rev. James and Ann Eliza (Williams) Woods. The first of the family in America, of whom there is available record, was born in Massachusetts in 1649; from him and his wife, Dorothea Barnes, the line of descent is traced through their son James and his wife, Anna Stevens; their son James and his son Samuel, who was the grandfather of Samuel D. Woods. His father was a Presbyterian clergyman, and was assigned to California by the Board of Domestic Missions of his church in 1849. He built at Stockton the first Presbyterian church erected in California, and the second on the Pacific coast, and organized and held the pastorate of churches in many other California cities during the ensuing thirty years. He was the author of "California Recollections" (1878). Samuel D. Woods was educated at the public schools of Stockton and Los Angeles, and subsequently taught school for a time at Suisun Hills, among his pupils being Edwin Markham, the poet. Later he studied law under the Hon. John Saterlee, first superior judge of San Francisco, and was admitted to the bar in 1869. After ten years of practice, ill health compelled him to seek the open air, and he spent the next five years at mining and in exploring the Pacific coast country on horseback and afoot. During that time he assisted in the preparation of official maps of Death Valley. Resuming his law practice in 1884, he established an office at Stockton, and became prominent in politics. Without his solicitation he was elected on the Republican ticket to the 57th congress, where he became one of the first insurgents. He opposed Roosevelt's plans for Cuban reciprocity, and voted against the Panama canal project on account of what he deemed the fraud involved in the acquisition of the isthmus, having previously voted for the Nicaragua route. Upon his retirement from congress in 1903 he practiced his profession in San Francisco. Mr. Woods possessed a wide knowledge of the physical, commercial and political features of California, as is shown in his book "Lights and Shadows of Life on the Pacific Coast," which the "Philadelphia North American" has described as a "vivid, slashing story in outline of the building of the great Pacific coast empire. . . . . Pen pictures, largely different from the current formulas of travel writers who have never got out of touch with the railway station." He died in San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 24, 1915. Portrait opposite page 318.

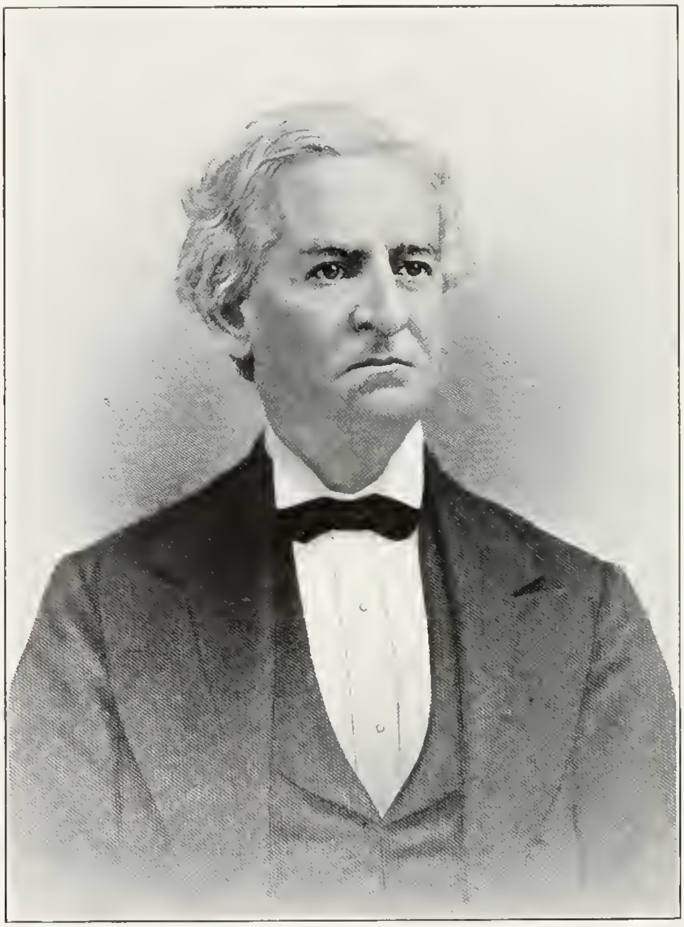
ROGERS, Fordyce Huntington, banker and manufacturer, was born in Detroit, Mich., Oct. 12, 1840, son of George Washington and Jane Clark (Emmons) Rogers. His first American ancestor was James Rogers, who came from England in 1635 and settled at New London, Conn. James Rogers married Elizabeth Rowland, and the line is traced through their son Samuel and his wife, Mary Stanton; their son Samuel and his wife, Abigail Plumb; their son Samuel and his wife, Lucy Denison; their son Jabez and his wife, Sarah Gorton, and their son Russell and his wife, Mary Ripley, who were the grandparents of Fordyce Huntington Rogers. The character and patriotism of his ancestors may best be gleaned from the fact that he held more than thirty honors in the Society of Colonial Wars. His father was a merchant. He received his education in the public schools of Michigan, and by self-study, having from early youth been a student of the best literature. In 1861 he raised a company of cavalry for the civil war, and with it enlisted in the First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, serving as first lieutenant and battalion adjutant. He began his business career in the employ of the Pacific Bank of San Francisco, Cal., and during 1868-72 was its cashier. For seven years following he was engaged in mining operations in that state. During 1879-80 he was proprietor of a banking and brokerage business in New York city, and then purchasing the Detroit White Lead Works in Detroit, Mich., from an assignee in bankruptcy, reorganized and incorporated the company, and was instrumental in placing it on a firm and growing financial basis. He was general manager during 1880-98, and president and general manager from 1898 until his retirement in 1910. His mental, physical and vital energy was such that it was impossible to relinquish all business activities, and after his retirement he gave his attention to developing smaller enterprises. He was president of the American Paint & Glass Co., McLennan Paint Co., Rogers Paint & Varnish Co., Detroit Varnish Co., Detroit Coin Wrapper Co., the Arethusa (bath) Co. of Mt. Clemens, Mich., and the Rogers Farm Co. of Florida. With rank of colonel, he was aide on the national staff of the Grand Army of the Republic under commanders-in-chief Col. Weisert and Gen. Russell A. Alger; past commander of Michigan commandery Loyal Legion of the United States; member of the Sons of the American Revolution and of the Society of Colonial Wars, and a member of the National Geographical Society, Archæological Society, and of the Detroit, Fellowcraft, North Channel, and Old Club of St. Clair Flats, and the Masonic fraternity. He was a trustee of Olivet College, and of the First Congregational Church. Mr. Rogers was particularly interested in the welfare of young men just starting out in life. He saw in them the potentiality of great usefulness, and he did all in his power to develop and conserve it. His dominant personal characteristics were truthfulness, integrity, cheerfulness, generosity, chivalry and punctiliousness in methodical system. He possessed a charming personality; was loyal in his friendships; hated sham; despised hypocrisy and judged all men by his standard of manhood. He was married (first) in San Francisco, Cal., May 7, 1868, to Eva C., daughter of Samuel Adams, a druggist of California; she died Jan. 19, 1892, and he was married (second) at Rochester, N. Y., May 7, 1895, to Grace Jeannette, daughter of Thomas H. Haynes, of Patten, Me. She was dean of women, and teacher of English literature in Olivet College, Michigan. He died in Detroit, Mich., Nov. 2, 1914.

DICKEY, James M., underwriter, was born in Jefferson county, Pa., Sept. 25, 1870, son of David Blair and Margaret (Kennedy) Dickey, and grandson of Matthew Dickey, who came from County Derry, Ireland, in 1817, and settled in Armstrong county, Pa. His father served in the Federal army in the civil war. James M. Dickey received his preliminary education in the public schools and at Belle View (Pa.) Academy, subsequently taking a course at the Pennsylvania State Normal School, Clarion. He then taught school in Jefferson and McKean counties for several years; began his business career in 1896 as manager of the local branch of Armour & Co., Punxsutawney, Pa., and continued in that capacity until 1900, when he became associated with the Pittsburgh agency of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York. In 1901 he was appointed inspector of agencies in the Pittsburgh district. He was transferred to Erie in 1902, and in 1905 he was appointed manager of the northwestern Pennsylvania agency, with headquarters at Erie. The Erie agency ranks high among the agencies of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., and in 1916 was first among the agencies in the East and fifth among all the agencies of the company. Mr. Dickey is a member of the executive committee of the National Association of Life Underwriters; was one of the organizers and the second president of the Erie Association of Life Underwriters, of which he is now treasurer; president, since 1913, of the Erie Associated Charities; treasurer of the Erie Social Service Federation; charter member and chairman of the industrial committee of the Erie Board of Commerce, and member of the Pennsylvania Insurance Federation and the Young Men's Christian Association. He is a member of the board of corporators of Hamot Hospital and is associated in similar capacity with various other institutions of the city. He holds membership in the Civic, Country, Erie, Golf, Automobile and Rotary clubs, of Erie (member of the board of governors and past-president of the last named), and is also a member of the Conewango Club, Warren, Pa., and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His religious affiliation is with Park Presbyterian Church. He was married at Warren, Pa., June 20, 1897, to Josephine Livingston, daughter of Isaac G. Lacy, of Warren. Mrs. Dickey is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and a descendant of Philip Livingston, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. There are four children: Harriet Estella, Lois Livingston, Allen Lacy and Margaret Kennedy Dickey.

O'BRIEN, Michael William, banker, was born at Flynfield, County Kerry, Ireland, Sept. 25, 1835, son of William and Mary (Flynn) O'Brien. He received a good education at home and was studying civil engineering when at the age of eighteen he decided to seek his fortune in America. He came to the United States in 1853 and obtained employment on the Chicago and Rock Island railroad, then in process of construction. He subsequently engaged in the lumber business, first in Chicago and after the civil war in Bay City, Mich. In 1870 he removed to Detroit, where he soon became one of the most prominent figures in the financial life of that city. He was one of the organizers of the Peoples Savings Bank; was its first cashier, and later its president, continuing in that position until its consolidation with the State Savings Bank in 1907, when he became vice-president and chairman of its board of directors. He was one of the promoters of the Michigan Bankers' Association and of the Detroit Clearing House Association, serving as chairman of the latter for many years, and he was also active in the organization of the Standard Life and Accident Insurance Co., of which he was treasurer and director until his death. As treasurer and director of the Detroit Natural Gas Co., he was instrumental in securing the supply of natural gas for Detroit. He was president of the Michigan Fire and Marine Insurance Co.; director of the Peninsular Stove Co., and a member of the board of commerce. At the time of his death he was the Nestor of Michigan bankers and his advice was sought on most questions touching the financial interests of the state. The banking and insurance laws of the state to a large extent were the product of his pen. Personally he was characterized as the embodiment of honor, with a nature gentle, sympathetic, cheerful and courteous, and a vein of unostentatious philanthropy permeated his whole life. But his services to his adopted city and state, great as they were, hardly equaled the extent of the good he wrought through his numerous philanthropic activities. He was an active member of the St. Vincent de Paul Society for fifty years, was president of the Conference of St. Peter and Paul (Jesuit) Church for thirty years, president of the St. Joseph's Home for Boys from the date of its organization until his death, president of the Particular Council of Detroit for twelve years and was practically the founder and father of the society in Detroit. He was treasurer and later president of the Associated Charities of Detroit. Mr. O'Brien was one of the most earnest supporters of the Catholic church, numbering among his closest friends such men as Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ryan of St. Paul, Archbishop Riordan of San Francisco and Bishop Foley of Detroit. In 1889 he was treasurer and a member of the executive committee of the Catholic Congress in Baltimore and held the same position in the Catholic Columbian Congress at the world's fair at Chicago in 1893. Mr. O'Brien was twice married, first in 1874 to Martha F., daughter of James F. Watson, of Bay City, Mich., and had four children: William J., Hubert, Ignatius, and Louise, wife of Walter B. Gallagher; and second, July 20, 1898, to Mary I. Flattery, of Detroit. He died in Detroit, Mich., Jan. 6, 1912.

YOUNG, Lucien, naval officer, was born in Lexington, Ky., Mar. 31, 1852, son of Richard Bosworth and Jane Ellen (O'Neil) Young. He was graduated at the U. S. Naval Academy and soon began sea service on the U. S. steamship Alaska on the European station. His first cruise marked the beginning of one of the most heroic and picturesque careers in the United States navy. While under full speed in a rough sea a seaman was knocked overboard from aloft, and Midshipman Young plunged in after the injured man and saved his life. While the Alaska was at anchor in Lisbon harbor during a fierce gale he put out in a steam launch to rescue five persons from a vessel that had capsized and was drifting bottom up off the mouth of the Sagus river. He was publicly thanked by the authorities of Lisbon, and personally thanked by the King of Portugal, while the Portuguese government offered him a medal of honor, which he declined. In 1875 he was ordered to Annapolis for examination and promotion as ensign to date from July 16, 1874. Following

James Mc Dixey



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his promotion he was stationed on the U. S. steamer Huron on the North Atlantic station, and while on that ship he renewed his heroic conduct that added permanent distinction to his name. The Huron, with 132 officers and men, was wrecked off Nag's Head, a coast of North Carolina, in the early morning of Nov. 24, 1877. The wreck was extraordinary; the perils attending it, the lives lost and the heroic acts of Ensign Young in promoting the rescue of comrades made an incident seldom paralleled in tales of the sea. In the effort to save the men he volunteered to swim ashore and take a line as a means of rescue. He succeeded in making shore after two perilous attempts and, running four miles up the beach, broke into a life saving station and procured the motor and life saving apparatus. Thirty seamen and four officers were saved from the wreck. The secretary of the navy sent him a special letter of thanks; the U. S. life-saving service, under an act of congress, presented him a gold medal of the first class, and the state of Kentucky presented him a sword, and by a special resolution, unanimously adopted, he was made an honorary member of the legislature of Kentucky—an honor which had previously only been conferred upon Henry Clay. He was also advanced to the rank of master by a special act of congress, to date from the day of the rescue. This was the first occasion in the history of the navy when such a distinction had been bestowed upon an American sailor in time of peace. During 1878-80 he served on the old steamer Portsmouth. On April 5, 1880, he was ordered to the bureau of equipment and recruiting; next to the Montauk, and on Dec. 5, 1882, to the Kearsarge, in which he cruised in the West Indies. On March 3, 1883, he was appointed lieutenant, junior grade, and assigned to command a draft of men destined for the Pacific squadron at Panama and placed in command of the storeship Onward at Callao, Peru, whence he was transferred to the Shenandoah on Oct. 17, 1884, and was soon charged with the duty of protecting the American interests during the revolution in Peru in 1885. In February, 1890, he was ordered to the U. S. steamer Boston at the Hawaiian islands during the revolution there, which lasted about seventeen months. On the outbreak of the war with Spain in 1898 he was assigned to command the Hist, and joined the fleet of Admiral Sampson off Santiago harbor, Cuba. He commanded the little fleet, consisting of the Hist, Hornet and the Wompatanck, which, on June 30, attacked the enemy's forces at Nicaro, silencing the sand batteries and sinking one of the gunboats. On the same day, with these three vessels, he fought the engagement of Manzanillo, in which four forts, two sand batteries and the rifle trenches were silenced and several gunboats, armed pontoons and three transports were sunk and destroyed. The Hist was hit eleven times by heavy guns, a greater number of blows than any other vessel received during the war. Lieut. Young's little squadron subsequently engaged the enemy's batteries and land forces at Santa Cruz, Jucaro, Trinidad, Casilda and other important places inside the keys from Cape Cruz to Cienfuegos. For his services in these engagements he was complimented by the commander-in-chief and by the chief-of-staff and was awarded the highest medal by the navy department, and for the second time was advanced in numbers for "extraordinary heroism"—an honor shared by no other officer in the active list. He was promoted to be lieutenant-commander in 1899 and served as commandant of the naval station at Havana and captain of the fort until December, 1901. In this capacity he displayed the highest executive ability and received a commendatory letter from the governor-general of Cuba and personal congratulations from the president; while for heroic acts in saving life and property at great personal risk in a storm in the vicinity of Havana he was commended by the mayor and council of the city. He was next assigned to the naval board at Washington, and on March 5, 1902, was commissioned a commander, when he took charge of the 9th lighthouse district, with headquarters in Chicago. Commander Young was ordered to the Montgomery, of the Atlantic fleet, March 5, 1904, and for several months was in command of the naval forces on the Isthmus of Panama. Having been transferred to the Bennington, of the Pacific squadron, he commanded that vessel when her boilers exploded with consequent loss of life in the harbor of San Diego, Cal., in 1905. His coolness and self-command enabled him to beach the vessel and save many lives. He was next assigned as captain of the navy yard at Mare Island, and president of the permanent general court-martial, examining, retiring and labor boards. He was in San Francisco bay during the earthquake and fire, and in recognition of his services at that time he was commended by the secretary of the navy. He was assigned to the command of the navy yard at Pensacola, Fla., in 1910, and on March 17 of that year he reached the grade of rear-admiral. At the time of his death he was commandant of the naval station at Key West, Fla. Lucien Young's whole career was characterized by extraordinary ability in the execution of orders, unswerving fidelity in obedience to superiors, marked discretion and courage when in command and absolute fearlessness in the face of danger. Admiral Young was married in Washington, D. C., June 18, 1895, to Belle, daughter of Prof. S. B. Parker, of Winchester, Va. He died in New York city, Oct. 2, 1912.

JANUARY, Derick A., merchant and capitalist, was born in Lexington, Ky., in 1813. His father, a native of Pennsylvania and a merchant of Lexington, died during his boyhood and his opportunities for an education were very meager. He began his business career as a clerk in a mercantile establishment at Lexington, there laying the foundation of a commercial education, and the formation of that character which in after life became the admiration of his fellow-citizens. Upon the death of his father, a few years later, his family removed to Louisville, where he entered the office of the Louisville "Advertiser," and for two years worked as a printer's devil. He next became a clerk in a dry goods store, and after two years' service in that capacity he removed, with his mother, to Jacksonville, Ill., where, with his brother, he opened a general store. His business grew and prospered, and was continued without interruption until 1836, when he removed to St. Louis. There he opened, on the levee, the wholesale grocery house of January, Stittinius & Bro. The uniform prosperity which had always attended his mercantile career received a new impetus in the Mound City and remained unbroken until his death. During the many years of its existence the firm remained the acknowledged head of the trade in St. Louis, with name unchanged, successfully surviving every financial crisis, and the disrupting influences of the civil war. He was a founder of the Merchants' Bank, was president of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce at the outbreak of the civil war, served four years as president of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Co. and was one of the originators of the United States Insurance Co., while many other prominent industrial and financial institutions had the benefit of his wise counsel as a board member. He was typical of his day and generation, a gentleman in all things—brave, truthful, kind, generous, hating sham, despising hypocrisy; judging all men by his standard of manhood, regardless of the trimmings or trappings of accidental fortune. To those whom he honored by his friendship he was always loyal; to all courteous and gentle. He was married (1) in St. Louis, Mo., in 1842, to Mary Louisa Smith, stepdaughter of Jesse G. Lindell. She died in 1850, and he was married (2) in St. Louis, Oct. 1, 1860, to Julia, daughter of Alexander Pope Churchill, of Louisville, who survives him, with four children. He died in St. Louis, Mo., July 16, 1879.

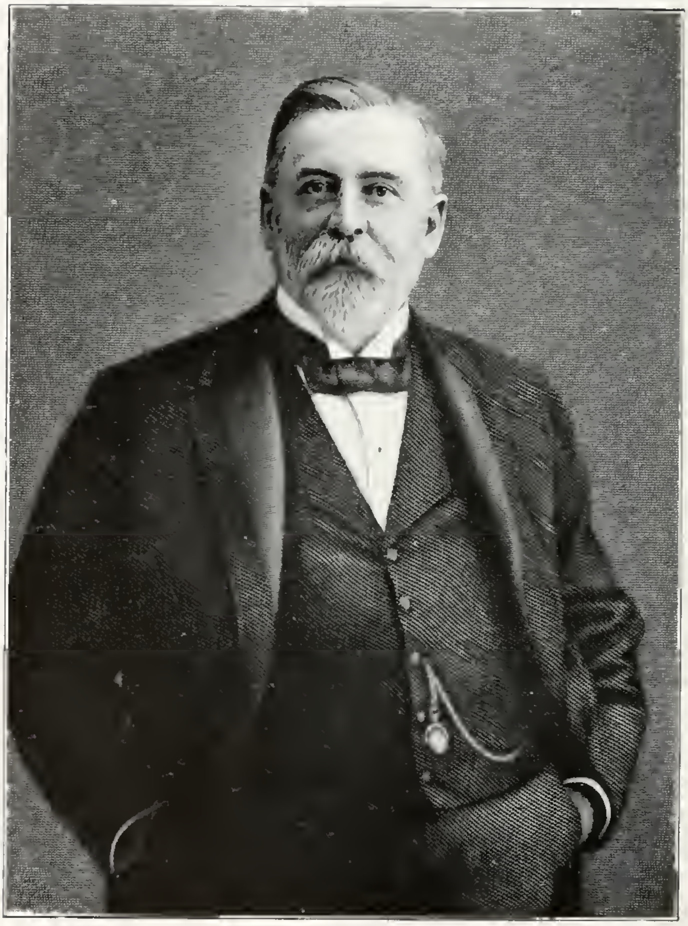
ESTES, Webster Cummings, merchant, was born at Port Kent, Essex co., N. Y., Oct. 19, 1855, son of Elihu Beech and Hannah Smith (Meeker) Estes. The founder of his family in America was Matthew Estes, who came from Dover, England, before 1676, and settled at Salem, Mass.; from him and his wife Philadelphia (Jenkins) Hayes, the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife, Hannah Bassett; their son Richard and his wife, Hannah Aldrich; their son Dr. Richard and his wife, Rebecca Hill; their son Benjamin Hall and his wife, Esther Higley, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. Dr. Richard Estes served in the colonial war, and Benjamin Hall Estes served in the war of 1812, participating in the battle of Plattsburgh. Webster Cummings Estes was educated in public and private schools in northern New York and subsequently became associated with his father in the manufacture of turned-wooden goods. The business, which was established by his father in 1847, was incorporated in 1890 under the name of E. B. Estes & Sons, Inc., W. C. Estes becoming treasurer and director of the company. Elihu Beech Estes retired from active business in 1886, but continued as vice-president of the company until his death. Since then, W. C. Estes became practically the owner of the company, serving in 1914-15 as president and treasurer, the other officers being Sir Joseph Beecham, vice-president, and Hon. George C. Wing, secretary. The firm manufactures fancy-turned wooden boxes, handles, toys, dowels and special turned and shaped woodwork. It is the largest concern of its kind in the United States, if not in the world. The headquarters are in New York city, and there is a branch office in London, England. Mr. Estes is also president and director of the Estes Lumber Co. and the Russell Bros. & Estes Co., both of Maine. He is a member of the New England Society of New York, the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Society of the War of 1812, the Society of American Wars, the Pilgrim Society of New York, the Chamber of Commerce of New York, the Union League Club, the Down Town Club, the Pilgrims, the Peace Society of the City of New York, the American Political Science Association, the Civil Service Reform Association, the New York State Historical Society, the Lake Champlain Association, the Midwood Club of Brooklyn, the Morristown (N. J.) Field Club, and the Lakewood (N. J.) Country Club. He is keenly interested in public affairs and active in politics, and was a member of the Kings County Republican General Committees. Mr. Estes was married Dec. 5, 1883, to Jennie Belle, daughter of Mahlon Carman, of Massapequa, Long Island, N. Y., and has three sons, Clifford Webster, Joseph Beecham, and Louis Carman Estes.

RICE, John Joseph, third Roman Catholic bishop of the diocese of Burlington, Vt., was born at Leicester, Mass., Dec. 6, 1871. After attending the Leicester Academy he went to Holy Cross College, Worcester, and was graduated in 1891. He studied theology at the Sulpician Seminary in Montreal and was ordained priest at St. Margaret's, Old Orchard, Me., Sept. 29, 1894. A special course at the Minerva, Rome, occupied the next two years and brought him the degree of D.D. Returning to this country, he was assigned to St. Bernard's Church, Fitchburg, and later to Notre Dame, Pittsfield; St. Rock's, Oxford; St. Patrick's, Whitinsville, after which he taught philosophy for two years at the Brighton Seminary. In 1903 he was made pastor at St. Peter's, Northbridge, where he remained until he was appointed Bishop of Burlington in succession to Bishop Michaud, who died Dec. 22, 1908. He was consecrated April 14, 1910, the long delay in the succession being due to the difficulty of selecting a bishop suitable to the mixed French-Canadian and English-speaking elements making up the 83,000 Catholics in the diocese. There are 132 churches, missions and stations, with 102 priests attending them and thirty-five schools with 7,000 pupils.

JOHNSON, Laurence, physician and author, was born in South Butler, Wayne co., Pa., June 7, 1845, son of Hon. Thomas Johnson, of Scotch descent. His early education was obtained in Falley Seminary, at Fulton, N. Y. He was teaching school in 1862 when Lincoln issued his second call for troops, and he enlisted in the 9th New York heavy artillery, with which he served until peace was declared. Entering the Bellevue Hospital medical school, he was graduated M.D. in 1868. Early in his medical career he was appointed attending physician of the Northwestern dispensary, and in 1875 he became attending physician to Demilt dispensary. He was subsequently connected with the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled and the Randall's Island Hospital, and was also visiting physician to Gouverneur Hospital. Dr. Johnson will be remembered chiefly for his work on "Medical Botany," an original compilation of most painstaking accuracy in every detail and with colored illustrations from water-colors of his own making, that are models of superb execution. He possessed no little artistic ability, and in early life was a student at the American Academy of Design, where he was offered a position as instructor in anatomical drawing. Because of his reputation as an expert in medical botany and materia medica he was appointed on the committee on revision of the United States Pharmacopœia in 1880. He also edited Phillips' Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and a "Medical Formulary." He was president of the Medical Society of the State of New York in 1886-87. He was married in 1872 to Ada Rowe, of Wayne county, N. Y., and is survived by one son and one daughter. He died in New York city Mar. 18, 1893.

WELLS, Edward, merchant, banker and capitalist, was born at Waterbury, Vt., Oct. 30, 1835, son of William Wellington and Eliza (Carpenter) Wells. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Hugh Welles, a native of Essex county, England, who emigrated in 1635, and finally settled at Hartford, Conn.; from him and his wife

Webster C. Estes.



Edwd Wells

Frances the line descends through their son Thomas and his wife Mary Beardsley; their son Ebenezer; his son Thomas, a physician; his son Joseph, a private in the Berkshire company, Massachusetts militia, in the war of the revolution; his son Roswell and his wife Pamelia White, who were the grandparents of Edward Wells. His father was admitted to the bar but preferred mercantile pursuits and was known principally as a successful merchant for many years; he also served in the Vermont legislature. The son was educated in the public schools of Waterbury and at the Bakersfield (Vt.) Academy. He began his business career as a clerk in a dry-goods store in Montpelier, Vt., but subsequently returned to Waterbury and entered the dry-goods house of his father. He then became connected with a wholesale flour store, likewise owned by his father, where he remained for three years. In 1857 he went to Kansas, but the commotions of that period in the border country and his own state of health caused him to return after nine months, and he resumed his connection with his father's interests. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the band of the 5th regiment of Vermont volunteers. His training was there utilized to advantage and he was detailed to duty in the quartermaster's department where he so thoroughly fulfilled the requirements of his position that, at the expiration of his term in 1864, he was enlisted for two years longer, or until the close of the war. Thereafter he served as principal clerk in the office of the state treasurer of Vermont. In March, 1868, he became a member of the firm of Henry & Co., manufacturing druggists, Burlington, Vt., formerly of his native town of Waterbury. He was placed in charge of the proprietary medicine department. For the special exploitation of these the firm in 1872 became the Wells & Richardson Co., and ten years later was incorporated under that name. He was president of the company, and the chief factor in its success until his death. It was prosperous from the beginning, and gradually its activities became national and even world wide in scope, several of its preparations becoming household words in many countries, a result mainly due to his remarkable genius for trade development. With untiring enterprise he combined the true type of Yankee shrewdness, sagacity and honesty so that the company founded by him remains one of the landmarks of commercial genius in New England. He was president of the Burlington Trust Co., vice-president of the Burlington Safe Deposit Co., vice-president of the Burlington Cotton Mills, president of the Home for Aged Women and trustee of the Fletcher Free Library Fund. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Sons of Colonial Wars, and of the Algonquin and Ethan Allen clubs of Burlington. He was a stanch Republican and was elected to the Vermont legislature in 1890, in which body he was chairman of the committee on banking and a member of the ways and means committee. His mind grasped large commercial affairs with celerity, but among manifold business interests he always found time for benevolence and the uplifting of humankind. He was married (first) Apr. 26, 1858, to Martha Frances, daughter of Lucius Parmelee of Waterbury, Vt. She died Nov. 25, 1876, and he married (second) at Burlington, Vt., Oct. 14, 1879, to Effie Elizabeth Parmelee, a half sister of his first wife. By the former union he had one daughter, Anna, wife of James Greenleaf Sykes, of New York city. Mr. Wells died in Miami, Fla., Feb. 19, 1907.

SHERMAN, Bertram Evart, food inspector, was born in Chicago, Ill., Dec. 17, 1877, son of Richard John and Emily Laver (Sherman) Sherman. His maternal grandfather was Thomas Lansdowne, of Somersetshire, England, a member of one of the oldest families in English history. The present Lord Lansdowne, recent governor-general of Canada, and now (1915) secretary of the interior, is a second cousin of Dr. Sherman's mother. His father came to this country in 1869 and settled in Chicago, where he married his cousin Emily Laver, daughter of John Laver Sherman, assistant superintendent of the Iowa Central railroad. Owing to the long illness and subsequent death of his father, Bertram finished his education with difficulty. He read law in the office of John P. Ahrens, and attended law school at night. He was graduated (LL.B.) at Lake Forest University Law School in 1900, and after practicing law for several years became interested in veterinary science. He took a course at McKillip's Veterinary College, Chicago, and was graduated in 1906 with the degree of V.S., being at that time on both the government and city of Chicago civil lists for appointment as meat inspector, from each of which he had received calls. He accepted the city appointment and entered the service of the Chicago department of health as a meat inspector in 1906. In 1910 his title was changed to that of food inspector by action of the civil service commission. In 1909 he served as veterinarian for the department; in 1910 was promoted to assistant chief of the bureau of food inspection, and in 1912 to chief. Dr. Sherman showed great efficiency in his connection with the health department, and because of his training in veterinary medicine was constantly detailed to work of a special and technical nature. While serving as food inspector he still acted as veterinarian for the department, and gave valuable assistance to the chief of the bureau of food inspection. In 1908 the city of Chicago adopted the ophthalmic method of administering tuberculin to all milch cows within its jurisdiction, and Dr. Sherman as examining veterinarian had this work in charge, between May and September of that year applying the test to over 1,200 cattle. As assistant chief of the bureau of food inspection, he was conscientious and progressive in his work, procuring the hearty co-operation of his subordinates and leading them in enthusiasm. He grew with his position and inaugurated and carried out new lines of work demanded by the rapidly expanding bureau of food inspection which, at the time Dr. Sherman was chief, had charge of all milk, dairy, meat, food, ice, carbonated beverage and cold storage inspection. In 1908 he was elected assistant professor of zootechnics in McKillip's Veterinary College, having for his subjects veterinary jurisprudence and dairy inspection. He was married Oct. 9, 1906, to Elizabeth Mary, daughter of Mathias Deneer, of Chicago, and had two children, Ruth Ida and Howard Richard Sherman. Dr. Sherman died in Chicago, Dec. 20, 1913. Portrait opposite page 324.

GRIER, Thomas Johnston, mining operator, was born at Peckingham, Canada, May 18, 1849, son of James and Annie Grier. While he was still a child the family removed to Iroquois, Canada, where he received his education. After learning telegraphy at Brockville he went to Montreal and soon afterward came to the United States, where he worked as a telegrapher successively at Corin and Salt Lake City, Utah. In 1875 he went to Lead, S. D., where he became bookkeeper in the Homestake mine, then an average mining camp with nothing to distinguish it from thousands of its kind in that region. His energy and ability made him superintendent of the property in 1879, and thereafter the Homestake mine underwent a remarkable transformation. Under his management it became known as one of the most perfectly organized and equipped mining camps in the whole world, and representatives of mines and mining interests from all over the globe were attracted to Lead to study the methods and conditions obtaining on the Homestake property. When the U. S. Industrial Commission had completed its hearing at Lead, Prof. Commons, a member of the commission, in thanking Mr. Grier for his illuminating testimony upon industrial conditions there, remarked that in all his experience he had never seen the equal of the Homestake mine. Of special interest were the innovations introduced by Mr. Grier for the health and comfort of his employees and their families. Among them may be mentioned a $250,000 recreation building equipped with a library, reading room, baths and various sorts of modern recreation appliances, including a moving-picture theater, an insurance system providing for death and accident benefit, and a hospital accessible to employees and their families for free treatment and medicine. "With the passing of Mr. Grier," said the Los Angeles "Examiner," "the mining world loses one of its most conspicuous figures; the enterprise for which he labored so long and so well is deprived of a loyal and valuable executive; his surviving family is bereft of a true and tender husband and father, and from the community of Lead is taken forever a citizen beloved by all." Mr. Grier was a Mason and a member of the Episcopal church. He was married at Lead, S. D., Aug. 8, 1895, to Mary J., daughter of James Palethorpe, and widow of James W. Ferrie, of Glasgow, Scotland. There were four children: Thomas J., Evangeline V., Lisgar P. and Ormande P. Grier. He died in Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 22, 1914.

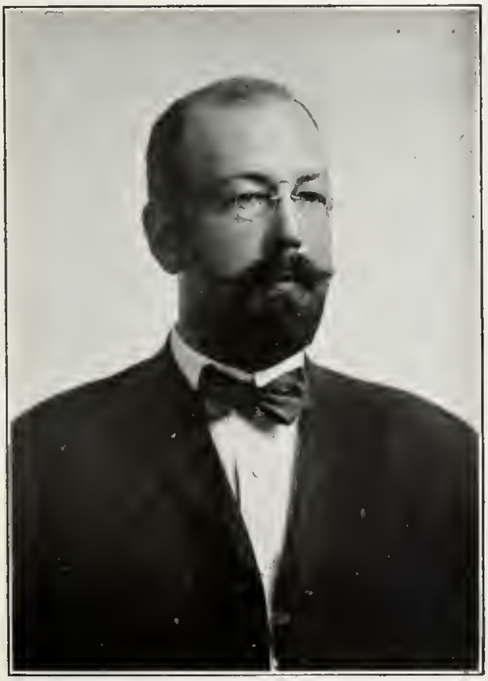
DOANE, Samuel Everett, electrical engineer, was born at Swampscott, Mass., Feb. 28, 1870, son of Edward Everett and Helen M. (Nickerson) Doane, and a descendant of John Doane, who came over from England about 1630 and settled at Plymouth. He was graduated at the Swampscott high school in 1886, and at once entered the employ of the Thomson-Houston Co. at Lynn, Mass. He was advanced to acting engineer and assistant foreman of the incandescent lamp department and in 1892 was transferred from the lamp works at Lynn to the main office and lamp factories of the General Electric Co. at Harrison, N. J. He was assistant engineer of the Harrison lamp works for a year and superintendent during 1893-94. He then became acting engineer of the foreign department of the General Electric Co.'s plant at Schenectady, N. Y., and from 1897 to 1900 was superintendent of the Bryan-Marsh Co., at Marlboro, Mass. Upon its formation in 1900 Mr. Doane was appointed chief engineer of the National Electric Lamp Association, which was an extraordinary tribute to his ability as an engineer in the lighting field. He retained that position after the National Electric Lamp Association was merged with the General Electric Co. under the name of the National Lamp Works of the General Electric Co. He has been actively associated with the movement to bring about an equitable and reasonable system of charging for central station electric service, and while as a manufacturer he has been handicapped to a considerable extent in the educational effort in which he has been engaged, so sincere has been his attitude and so definite and logical the expression of his motives that he is recognized as a leader in this direction and his ideas are accepted in sincerity by the central station industry. He was a member of the rate research committee of the National Electric Light Association during the first three years of its existence. His prominence in the electric industry has been achieved through hard work and patient endeavor. Mr. Doane is not only one of the most expert lamp manufacturers and engineers in the country, but he has a well-founded reputation as a broad-minded and public-spirited man. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Franklin Institute, the Illuminating Engineering Society, the National Electric Light Association, Canadian Electrical Association, Association of Car Lighting Engineers, Ohio Electric Light Association, and many other state electrical associations; the Rejuvenated Sons of Jove, the Electrical League of Cleveland and the Ohio Society of Mechanical, Electrical and Steam Engineers. Mr. Doane was married Oct. 17, 1900, to Marion M., daughter of Joseph V. Jackman, and has two children, Dorothy Helen and Edward Everett Doane.

SKINNER, James Washburn, insurance, was born at Warren, Pa., Aug. 8, 1838, son of Archibald and Nancy (Washburn) Skinner. Having finished his education at Fredonia Academy, Fredonia, N. Y., he became a clerk in his father's store at Sheboygan Falls, Wis. Later he became a partner in the business, and subsequently was a partner with his father in the manufacture of wagon materials. During 1859-62 he lived in Colorado, and in the latter year he returned to Sheboygan Falls. In 1865 he entered the employ of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Milwaukee. He was elected assistant secretary in 1872; secretary in 1882, second vice-president in 1905 and vice-president in 1908. Mr. Skinner was widely known in life insurance circles throughout the country, and at his death his associates declared that it did no injustice to any other man connected with the company then or in the past to say that James W. Skinner was the best beloved of all the force and that the passing of no other officer could have been more in the nature of a personal bereavement. He was married at Sheboygan Falls, Oct. 14, 1863, to Frances M., daughter of Henry H. Lewis, of Sheboygan Falls, and is survived by two children: Harry Washburn and Frances, wife of Roger Curel 'Sylvestre. He died in Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 18, 1912.

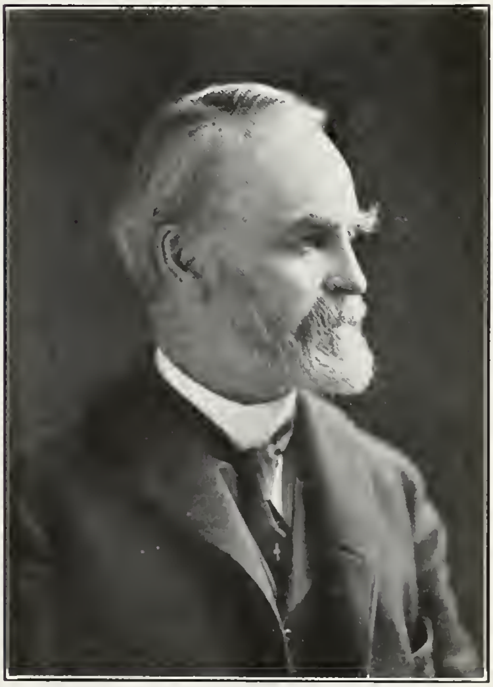
HOWARD, Adams Bailey Lothrop, alienist, was born at Malden, Mass., Jan. 7, 1860, son of Noble and Catherine Reed (Lothrop) Howard. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Howard, who came from England in 1635, settled at Duxbury, Mass., and was an associate of Miles Standish. His wife was Martha Hayward, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife, Sarah Winslow Latham; their son Ephraim and his wife, Mary Edeson Keith; their son Ephraim and his wife, Abigail Tisdale; their son George and his wife, Sylvia Forbes Alger, and their son Apollus and his wife, Olive Brett Cary, who were the grandparents of Adams Bailey Lothrop Howard. George Howard

BERTRAM E. SHERMAN
FOOD INSPECTOR

THOMAS J. GRIER
MINE OPERATOR



SAMUEL E. DOANE
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER



JAMES W. SKINNER
INSURANCE

ADAMS B. L. HOWARD
ALIENIST

BENJAMIN I. STANTON
LAWYER

STILES JUDSON
LAWYER

LOUIS L. CRANE
INVENTOR

(5) was a private in Capt. Lothrop's company of Col. John Bailey's regiment in the war of the revolution. The subject of this sketch received his preliminary education in the public schools of Boston and Wareham, was a student at Pierce Academy, Middleboro, Mass., and was graduated at the medical department of Wooster University, Cleveland, in 1892, subsequently taking post-graduate work in Europe. Meanwhile he had spent over three years in the railway service in Cleveland. He began the practice of his profession in that city in 1892 and in the same year was appointed assistant physician to the State Hospital for the Insane. In 1894 he established a private institution for the insane at Cuyahoga Falls, which he conducted until 1900, when Gov. Bushnell appointed him superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane. In 1907 he resigned to make a further study of mental and nervous diseases abroad. Upon his return, in 1908, he opened an office in Cleveland, and he has since devoted himself to the practice of his specialty. During 1906-08 he was a member of the board of trustees of Massillon State Hospital, Massillon, O. For several years he gave clinical lectures on mental diseases at the State Hospital for the Insane and the Cleveland College of Physicians and Surgeons. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Cleveland Academy of Medicine, the Ohio State Medical Society, the American Medico-Psychological Association and the Cleveland Medical Library Association. He also belongs to the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and the Sons of the American Revolution, and is a 32d degree Mason. He was married at Wooster, O., Sept. 4, 1902, to Margaret, daughter of Thomas Armor, of Millersburg, O.

STANTON, Benjamin Irving, lawyer, was born in Wolfboro, N. H., June 9, 1853, son of Benjamin and Catherine Phillbrook (Coffin) Stanton. The first of the family in America was Benjamin Stanton, who came to this country from England before 1719 and resided in Dover, N. H. From him and his wife, Eleanor Ricker, the line descends through their son Benjamin, who married Eleanor Jones; their son Benjamin, who married Lydia Brackett, and their son James, who married Sabra Wentworth and was the grandfather of Benjamin I. Stanton. His father (1816-74) was a distinguished educator of Schenectady, N. Y., superintendent of city schools, professor in Union College, and principal of Union Classical Institute. He was prepared for college by his father and by his uncle, Prof. Levi Stanton, of Dummer Academy, Byfield, Mass. After graduating at Union College in 1873, he was acting principal of Union Classical Institute in Schenectady, and then taught in the high school at St. Paul, Minn. Later he attended the Albany Law School and was admitted to the New York state bar in 1878. In 1881 he was graduated at the Harvard University Law School, and began the practice of his profession in the office of Hon. Hamilton Harris at Albany. Subsequently he became a member of the firm of Williams, Goodenow & Stanton, of St. Paul. He was married, Nov. 12, 1890, to Minnie Elizabeth, daughter of Abraham Cassander Pulling, of New York city. He died in St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 13, 1898.

JUDSON, Stiles, lawyer, was born at Stratford, Conn., Feb. 13, 1862, son of Stiles and Caroline E. (Peck) Judson. His first paternal American ancestor was William Judson, who came from Yorkshire, England, in 1634 and settled first at Concord, Mass., and later at Stratford, Conn. From William Judson the line of descent is traced through his son Lieut. Joseph, who married Sarah Porter; their son Capt. James, who married Rebecca Wells; their son David, who married Phebe Stiles; their son Daniel, who married Sarah Curtiss; their son Stiles, who married Naomi Lewis; and their son Stiles, who married Charity Wells, and who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. He was educated in public and private schools and was graduated at the head of his class at the law department of Yale University in 1885. He practiced for a year in the law office of Townsend & Watrous, of New Haven, and subsequently formed a law partnership with Charles Stuart Canfield at Bridgeport under the style of Canfield & Judson. Seventeen years later Judge John S. Pullman was admitted, and the firm became Canfield, Judson & Pullman, one of the best known in the state. Mr. Judson first attracted public notice in 1888, when he was recognized as one of the most popular expounders of the Republican platform in the campaign. He was elected to the general assembly in 1891 and again in 1895, serving in both sessions as chairman of the judiciary committee. In 1905 he was elected to the state senate, becoming president pro tempore in the session of 1907. In the following year he was appointed state's attorney to Fairfield county to succeed Samuel Fessenden, deceased, and at the expiration of the term was elected to this office, which he occupied until March 30, 1914. In 1910 he was again the Republican candidate for state senator and at the convention of the Democratic party also received the nomination from that party, an honor never before conferred upon a candidate from his senatorial district. In the session of 1910-11 he served as senate chairman of the judiciary committee and Republican floor leader. Mr. Judson's services as advocate in private causes were much sought, and in this field he gained wide reputation. He was married Dec. 5, 1889, to Minnie L., daughter of George Wellington Miles, of Milford, Conn. He died at Stanford, Conn., Oct. 25, 1914.

CRANE, Louis Livingston, inventor, was born at Derby, Conn., Sept. 28, 1870, son of Stephen and Calysta (Johnson) Crane. He was educated at the public schools of Derby, and for several years thereafter was a professional acrobat, touring the country with a traveling circus. He then took out a state license (N. Y.) as a private detective and continued in that avocation until the invention of his box-kite aeroplane drew the attention of the mechanical world to him and launched him on the new science of aviation. The principle of his aeroplane is that of the box-kite. There are two canvas boxes, open back and front, but closed on top, bottom and two sides. The small one is attached to the chassis or truck of the whole machine, on swivel joints, so that the aviator, who will sit in the middle of the truck, can turn its front up or down accordingly as he wishes to guide the machine to the sky or the earth. Back of the aviator is a large propeller, which may be operated by a motor engine or by a bicycle-like pedal and chain arrangement, at a speed not to exceed ten or twelve miles an hour. The second part of the box-kite machine is directly back of the aviator and the propeller revolves inside of it. This box is much larger than the front one, and on the other side of it at the back are two flanges or rudders of canvas, which the aviator can twist at will from his seat by a lever. The whole affair has considerable lifting power, and when the model is denuded of all extra weight it will float in the open air, the breeze catching the boxes and supporting the whole thing. It is on this feature that Crane builds his hopes, for he declares that it will take but a small amount of power to move the machine through the air. The rudder and front box arrangement, he says, will enable him to steer and rise or fall easily, and he confidently expects to prove by the full-sized machine upon which he is now working that there is no necessity, in aviation, for the tremendously high powered engines which provide the most prolific source of danger. In 1910 Mr. Crane patented and put on the market a flying machine toy, called "Crane's Yankee Flyer," that is wonderfully simple and ingenious in its construction and operation and has already delighted thousands of boys and girls, and serves to stimulate in the rising generation an interest in aviation. Mr. Crane was married Oct. 6, 1900, to Katherine, daughter of Frank Rowe, and they have three children: Louis Roosevelt, William Cleveland and Rufus Johnson Crane.

HERBERMANN, Charles George, educator and author, was born at Saerbeck, Westphalia, Germany, Dec. 8, 1840, son of George Herbermann, a merchant, who came to America in 1851 and established himself as a commission merchant in New York city. The son was educated in the College of St. Francis Xavier, and after his graduation in 1858 was instructor at his alma mater for eleven years. In 1869 he was appointed professor of Latin language and literature at the College of the City of New York, and in 1873 became librarian. He occupied the chair of Latin for forty-six years, resigning in February, 1915. He was the author of "Business Life in Ancient Rome" (1880); a translation of Thormud Torfason's "History of Ancient Vinland" (1888), and editions of Sallust's "Jugurthine War" (1886) and his "Bellum Catilinae" (1891). He also wrote the introduction to Thein's "Christian Anthropology" (1892) and to the "Voyage of Christopher Columbus" (1892). He edited for the United States Catholic Historical Society nine volumes of "Historical Records and Studies" and the monographs, "The Unpublished Letters of Charles Carroll of Carrollton," "Three-Quarters of a Century" by Rev. A. J. Thebaud (3 vols.), "History of St. Joseph's Seminary, Troy," "Cosmographiae Introductio," of Martin Waldseemüller, and "Diary of a Visit to the United States by Lord Russell of Killowen." He was editor-in-chief of the "Catholic Encyclopedia" from its incipiency in 1904 until its completion. Prof. Herbermann was president of the New York Catholic Club (1874–75) and of the United States Catholic Historical Society (1898–1916). He is a member of the Archaeological Institute of America, the American Philological Association and the National Geographic Society. He received the degrees of Ph.D. from St. Francis Xavier's College in 1865; LL.D. from the same institution in 1882, and Litt.D. from Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., in 1906, and from the Catholic University, Washington, in 1915. In 1913 he received the Laetare Medal from the University of Notre Dame. He was named Knight of St. Gregory by Pope Pius X in 1909, and the Cross Pro Ecclesia et Pontice was conferred on him in 1913. Strong, virile, just and determined, by his qualities of mind he impressed himself on others as one who had the courage of his convictions—convictions based upon a solid and immovable foundation. A steadfast and trustworthy friend, he met his foes front-face and fighting fairly. For decades he kept "open house"—a custom of other days when the city and the college were smaller. He collected and read many books, loved art and good music, and for years sang in his church choir. He has justly been called "the most learned Catholic layman in America." He was married July 6, 1873, to Mary T., daughter of Valentine Dieter, of Baltimore, Md., and after her death, in 1876, to Elizabeth Schoeb in 1888. He had three sons: Charles G., Jr., a physician in New York; Henry F., a lawyer, and Frederick C. Herbermann, and four daughters: Louise M.; Anna E., wife of Paul H. Linehan; Elizabeth P., and Gertrude A., wife of Dr. Vincent S. Hayward, of New York city. He died in New York city, Aug. 24, 1916.

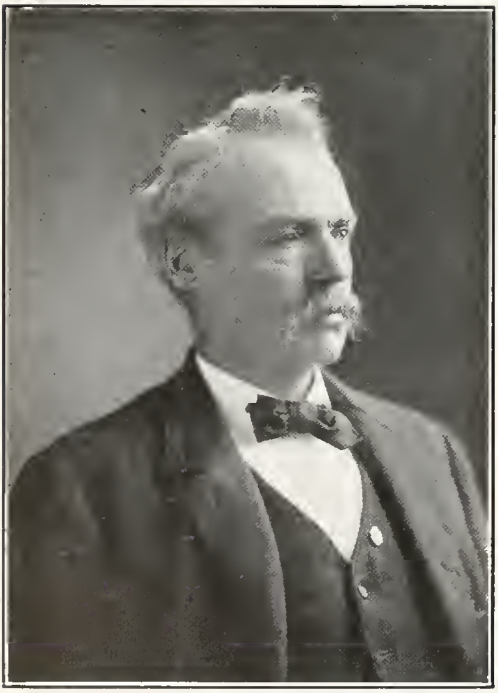
FISHBACK, Charles Fremont, lawyer and banker, was born at Independence, Ind., July 9, 1856, son of William H. and Sarah (Thomas) Fishback. On both sides he comes of distinguished ancestors. His father belonged to one of the earliest pioneer families of Virginia and his mother was a lineal descendant of Daniel Boone, of Kentucky. He received his education in the public schools of Kansas and at the state university. He was graduated at Poole College in 1878 and at the law school of Washington University, St. Louis, in 1880 with the degree of LL.B. He first practiced law in the West and was successful, but in order to broaden his activities in the legal field he removed to New York city in 1896 and began the study of questions involving the financing of corporations. In 1902 he settled in Chicago, Ill., and within a few years thereafter his name began to loom large on the commercial and financial horizon of the city. He early became associated with important financial institutions, and from his connection therewith arose the present firm of Porter, Fishback & Co., investment bankers, which has attained first rank in its connection with the placing of bond issues and other securities. He is a member of the Hamilton Club, and the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago, the Exmoor Country Club, and the Lotos Club of New York. In politics he is a Republican, but he is eminently progressive and is known as the unrelenting foe of schemes having for their object the exploitation of public utilities or franchises belonging to the whole people, and is of the type of man who prefers private station rather than the elevation to political office as the consequence of political trickery or pretense. In public matters he has a high reputation for strict integrity, and is an eloquent speaker whose solid attainments have won for him a place among the leading orators of Europe and America. He is fond of books and travel, and, aside from these, finds his chief recreation in golf. He was married Apr. 24, 1888, to Anna E. Derry of Napa, Cal. They reside at Highland Park, one of the aristocratic suburbs of Chicago, and their beautiful home "Villa Ensor" reflects the genial hospitality and literary taste for which Judge Fishback and his accomplished wife are noted.

SCHMIDT, Carl Bernard, lawyer, was born at Manitowoc, Wis., Jan. 20, 1872, son of Carl H. and Bertha (Nass) Schmidt, and grandson of Carl G. Schmidt, who came from Luebecke, Germany, in 1854, and settled at Manitowoc. His father also came at that time, and became a newspaper publisher and printer, judge of probate, and for nine years a member of the Wisconsin state senate. The son was educated in the public schools at Manitowoc and at a business college at Sheboygan, Wis., and was graduated at the col

Charles F. Fishback

CARL B. SCHMIDT
LAWYER

WILLIAM J. LANDERS
INSURANCE



DAVID E. ROBERTS
JURIST

LOREN A. SHERMAN
JOURNALIST

lege of law, University of Minnesota, in 1901, with the degree of LL.B. Meanwhile, he had begun his active career as deputy probate clerk under his father, serving in that capacity during 1886-87; was bookkeeper for the Manitowoc Manufacturing Co. during 1890-91, and for the Netherlands American Land Co., St. Paul, during 1893-1901. Since the latter year he has been engaged in the practice of law, having been admitted to all the courts of the state and the U. S. district court. In 1902 he formed a partnership with Thomas J. Newman, under the name of Schmidt & Newman, which firm was changed in 1911 to Schmidt & Waters, E. A. Waters being the new member. He is a member of the state and Ramsey county bar associations, and of the Modern Woodmen of America, Equitable Fraternal Union of Neenah, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Sons of Herman, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and Concordia Singing Society; is first vice-president of the State Alliance of German-American Associations, and president of the St. Paul branch of that organization. He is also a member of the Commercial, McKinley, Lincoln and other clubs. He was married in St. Paul, Minn., June 12, 1893, to Clarice G., daughter of August Obst, of St. Paul. They have three children: Leslie C. P., Elsie Frances and Carl Marvin Schmidt.

LANDERS, William John, insurance, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1851, son of Dennis and Sarah (Van Vliet) Landers, of Irish, French and Knickerbocker Dutch ancestry. After a public school education he went to San Francisco, Cal., in 1869, and entered the office of his uncle, John Landers, at that time representing several fire insurance companies. In 1871 he became associated with the general agency business of Faulkner, Bell & Co., with whom he remained for five years. Subsequently he was appointed manager of the insurance department of Balfour, Guthrie & Co., and in 1879 he was appointed coast manager for the Guardian Co. of London. He retained the latter position until the company withdrew from business in the United States in 1894. Later he represented the Sun, the Imperial and the Lion companies, and in 1902 he became Pacific coast manager for the London Assurance Co. and the Niagara Fire Insurance Co., holding both positions until his death. After the fire of 1906 he had full charge of the adjustment of the large conflagration losses of his companies and was involved in a tremendous amount of difficult and trying work which fatally undermined his health. Besides his insurance interests, Mr. Landers was active in a number of other important enterprises. He was one of the original promoters and builders of the Oakland and San Leandro electric railway, built the San Leandro gas works and developed the California Nursery Co. He was past master of Eden lodge, F. and A. M., and a member of Oakland commandery, Knights Templar; the Pacific Union, Olympic and Bohemian clubs of San Francisco and the Athenian and Claremont Country clubs of Oakland. He was married at San José, Cal., Dec. 22, 1875, to Carrie M., daughter of John Henn, and had four children: William H., Marsden H., Berenice L., wife of J. G. Johnston, and Eleanor, wife of J. W. Speyer. He died at Santa Barbara, Cal., Feb. 5, 1908.

ROBERTS, David Evan, jurist, was born at Florence, Oneida co., N. Y., Jan. 18, 1854, son of Hugh and Jane (Evans) Roberts. His father, a native of Denbeigh, Denbeighshire, North Wales, came to America in 1848, settling first in Oneida county, N. Y., and subsequently in Lewis county. The son received his preliminary education in the district schools and at Potsdam (N. Y.) Normal School, after which he spent two years at Cornell University. In 1880 he removed to Kansas and shortly thereafter to Colorado Springs, Col., where he became foreman in a stone quarry in order to gain funds to complete his education. He was graduated at the law school of the University of Michigan in 1882 with the degree LL.B. He began the practice of his profession at Superior, Wis., in 1883. In the following year he was elected district attorney of Douglas county, and in 1889 Gov. Rusk appointed him county judge to fill an unexpired term. In 1890 he was regularly elected for the full term of six years, and was re-elected in 1896, serving continuously until 1903. His legal opinions were widely quoted and the soundness and equity of his decisions were never questioned. A hard student, a man of profound scholarship, with a well-poised mind, ever ready with his legal knowledge, his was a representative of the highest type of judicial service. Upon retiring from the bench he resumed his law practice. He has specialized to an extent in real estate law, and has been identified with numerous important cases involving tax titles and powers of municipalities in Wisconsin. Aside from legal interests, he has found time to become associated with various industrial and financial interests, especially mining, and has established a reputation as a student of economic geology. He has taken a keen interest in civic and municipal activities, having served as a member of the library board, school director and probation officer. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Wisconsin State Bar Association and the Masonic lodge. His chief diversion is the study of foreign languages, and he finds his principal recreation in hunting. He was married at Galesville, Wis., Sept. 4, 1884, to Kate, daughter of John Rhodes. She died in 1899, leaving eight children: Hugh M., John R., Helen A., wife of Courtland J. Young, of Superior; Jessie L., wife of Max Rather, of Madison, Wis.; Florence J., Morgan E., David W. and Arthur O. Roberts.

SHERMAN, Loren Albert, editor and publisher, was born in Bennington township, Wyoming co., N. Y., Mar. 14, 1844, son of Albert Clark Sherman and Mary Ann (Scotford) Sherman. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Samuel Sherman (1618-1700), a native of Dedham, England, who emigrated in the early part of the seventeenth century and settled in Connecticut. His wife was Sarah Mitchell, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife, Elizabeth; their son Samuel and his wife, Mary Knowles; their son David and his wife, Hannah; their son Matthew and his wife, Elizabeth; their son Judson and his wife, Percy Riley, who were the grandparents of Loren A. Sherman. The latter received his education in the district schools of Darien township, Genesee county, N. Y.; at Olivet Institute, now Olivet College, Mich.; at De Witt, Clinton co., Mich., and in the preparatory department of Hillsdale (Mich.) College, his mother and family having lived at these various places during his boyhood years. In 1861, shortly after reaching his seventeenth birthday, he enlisted as a private in the 1st regiment, Michigan volunteer infantry, with which he served until incapacitated by typhoid in the summer of 1862, when he was honorably discharged from the Federal service. His command served with Gen. McClellan in front of Richmond and in the battles of Mechanicsville and Gaines'

Mill. Upon recovering his health he became a newsdealer at Adrian, Mich., which led to the position of bookkeeper in the office of the Adrian "Daily Expositor," then business manager and finally editor of that newspaper. Upon the establishment of the Detroit "Post" by Gen. Carl Schurz in 1866 he became traveling correspondent and solicitor of that newspaper, and afterward removed to Detroit as night, state, news and subsequently managing editor. In 1870 he moved to Port Huron and assumed the management of the "Weekly Times," and entered the mercantile business in a small way. Two years later he started the "Tri-Weekly Times," which in another year he changed to "The Daily Times." The "Weekly Times" was continued right along till some years later it became a semi-weekly. It was as editor and publisher of these two papers that Mr. Sherman impressed his influence upon the growth of his city and state. In 1907 he retired from active business life and sold the control of the newspapers to his son, Frederick Ward Sherman, but he continued as a contributor. In 1910 the newspapers were consolidated with the "Herald" under the title of the "Times-Herald." Loyal, progressive and always public-spirited, he was ever working for the welfare of his adopted city. He established the first telephone exchange in Port Huron, was for seventeen years manager of the City Opera House, built several business blocks, organized several corporations, established and became president of the Riverside Printing Co., and until 1894 conducted a store for the sale of books, stationery, art goods and jewelry. For eight years he was president of the Republican city committee, was secretary of the county committee, successfully managing several campaigns; was twice a member of the board of education, and for ten years postmaster, 1899-1909. With a well-disciplined mind and fortified by long association with men and affairs, he was recognized as an able editorial writer, and through his utterances in the press wielded much influence in the guiding of public thought and action in eastern Michigan. He traveled much and his descriptive letters from Europe, Egypt, the Orient, the West Indies, the South Seas, from San Francisco at the time of the earthquake and from many other places were interesting and vividly graphic. He made a special study of psychic philosophy and developed some original ideas in that line of inquiry. These are largely embodied in his published book entitled "Science of the Soul" (1897). He was a member of the G. A. R., serving two terms as commander; was an Elk and was affiliated with the National Press Association and other press organizations. He was married at Adrian, Mich., Sept. 6, 1865, to Estella Caroline, daughter of Josiah Ward, a native of Henniker, N. H., and later a resident of Michigan. She survives him, with two children: Frederick Ward, now of Los Angeles, Cal., and Edith Ward, now the wife of Ross Le Hunt Mahon. He died at Port Huron, Mich., Feb. 28, 1914.

DAY, John C. Mason, railway executive, lumberman, was born at Frozen Creek, Breathitt co., Ky., June 3, 1859, son of William and Phœbe Eleanor (Gibbs) Day, and a descendant of John Day, who came from Bristol, England, in the latter part of the seventeenth century and settled in Virginia. From John Day the line of descent is traced through his son James and his wife, Susan Wyley; presumably through their grandson John, who fought in the revolutionary war; his son John, who was also in the revolution and later served as spy or Indian ranger; he married Rebecca Howe, and their son Jesse, who married Margaret Cashey, was the grandfather of John C. Mason Day. William Day, father of our subject, was a prosperous farmer and stock raiser of Morgan county, Ky., owned 10,000 acres of timber land in that state and served in the state legislature. The son was educated in the public schools and at Cumberland College, Virginia. Upon attaining his majority he began his business career as clerk in his father's store at Frozen Creek, and with his brother Nathan succeeded to the business upon his father's death. Four years later he founded the mercantile firm of Day Brothers Co. in Jackson, Ky., with another brother, Floyd Day. They also owned important lumber mills at Clay City, Beatyville and in Breathitt county, also valuable coal and farm and timber lands. The brothers built twelve miles of railroad through some of the roughest country in America from Natural Bridge to Campton, the Mountain Central railroad, of which he was vice-president and general manager until his death. In 1899 he became a partner in the wholesale grocery firm of White & Day, at Winchester, and subsequently purchased his partner's interest. Together with Roger and Albert Bryan and Clay Hunt he then bought the wholesale grocery firm of Pearson & Clark, Lexington, moved his Winchester stock to that city, and combined the two stores under the firm name of Bryan, Day & Hunt. He later sold out and engaged in the lumber business in Mississippi, but impaired health forced him to relinquish his activities in the South, although he continued to maintain an interest in the Central Mississippi Co. He was one of the foremost men in the development of his section of Kentucky. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Order of Hoo-Hoos and the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Day was a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was also a ruling elder. He was a broad-minded man of public spirit and genial temperament, of courtly demeanor and winning personality. He was as gentle as a child and as modest as a woman, and kindness was the keynote of his existence. He was married, June 30, 1887, to Margaret Charlotte, daughter of Capt. John Blair McLin, of Rose Hill, Lee co., Va., who served in the 19th Tenn. infantry in the civil war. She survives him with four children: William Blair, Mary Eleanor, Kelly Bruce and Margaret Catherine Day. He died at Winchester, Ky., Aug. 18, 1915.

THRUSTON, Rogers Clark Ballard, metallurgist and geologist, was born in Louisville, Ky., Nov. 6, 1858, son of Andrew Jackson and Frances Ann (Thruston) Ballard. In 1884 he legally took his mother's name, Thruston. He was descended from Bland Ballard, of Spottsylvania county, Va., through the latter's son Bland, and his son James, who married Susanna Cox and was the grandfather of our subject. Bland Ballard (2) went to Kentucky in Col. Slaughter's battalion in 1779 as sergeant, and was killed in the Indian massacre near Shelbyville in 1788. Andrew Jackson Ballard was a lawyer of Louisville, Ky. The son was graduated Ph.B. at the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, in 1880. Two years later he became metallurgist and assistant geologist on the Kentucky Geological Survey, resigning in 1887 to engage in private work. In 1889 he accepted a position as superintendent of the Land Bureau of the Kentucky Union Land Co. and in 1895 became manager of the Big Stone Gap Iron Co.

John C. M. Day

D. K. Tenney

During 1911-15 he was president of the Yale Alumni Association of Kentucky. He is ex-governor of the Society of Colonial Wars in the commonwealth of Kentucky; past president-general of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; vice-president of the Filson Club of Louisville, Ky.; member of the Society of the Cincinnati; American Association for the Advancement of Science; American Forestry Association; American Historical Association; Engineers' and Architects' Club, Louisville; Mississippi Valley Historical Association; Ohio Valley Historical Association; Kentucky State Historical Society; Virginia Historical Society and the Maryland Historical Society. His clubs are: Pendennis, Chess and Whist, Louisville Country and River Valley of Louisville, Graduates, of New Haven, Conn., and Cosmos, of Washington, D. C. He is unmarried.

TENNEY, Daniel Kent, lawyer and philanthropist, was born at Plattsburg, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1834, son of Daniel and Sylvia (Kent) Tenney, and a descendant of Thomas Tenney, who came from England in 1638 in the company of Rev. Ezekiel Rogers, located first at Salem, Mass., and the next year was one of those who formed the settlement at Rowley, Essex co., Mass. His father, a native of Vermont, was a Universalist clergyman, who established a homestead at La Porte, O., in 835. Young Tenney was apprenticed to a printer in the newspaper office of his brothers, Maj. Horace A., and Henry W. Tenney, at Elyria, O. In 1849 he removed to Madison, Wis., whither his brothers had preceded him, and entered the office of the "Argus," of which Horace A. Tenney was publisher. Subsequently he read law and attended the University of Wisconsin two years, at the same time serving as deputy clerk of the circuit court at Madison. Then, until he attained his majority, he acted for one year as foreman of the "Wisconsin State Journal" printing office. In 1855 he was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of law at Madison in association with Thomas Hood, and after 1865 with Charles T. Wakeley. In 1860 he became junior member of the firm of H. W. & D. K. Tenney, his brother Henry being senior member. Wishing for a more extensive field, he removed to Chicago, Ill., in 1870, and formed a partnership with John J. McClellan, under the firm name of Tenney & McClellan. He continued to practice in that city for twenty-seven years, under various firm names, his brother from Madison soon joining him. The firm still exists under the leadership of his nephew, Horace K. Tenney. Daniel K. Tenney gained national fame after the great Chicago fire, when he tried and won cases against insurance companies which had failed to pay policies held by those whose property had been burned. In Chicago he was prominently identified with a civic federation, taking a leading part in a crusade against the gambling ring, and espousing the cause of a number of civic improvements. In 1897 he returned to Madison and continued to practice until 1898. At the time of his death he was senior member of the firm of Tenney, Tenney & Reynolds, his associates being his great-nephew, Charles H. Tenney, and Edward J. Reynolds. He was a Free Thinker, with certain deep religious convictions, particularly concerning a future life. He contributed much worthy literature on religious and scientific subjects, cosmology being a favorite study. His generosity made it possible for the Madison Park and Pleasure Drive Association to purchase a park along the Yahara river, which was named Tenney park, and he gave liberally to the hospitals of the city and to the Associated Charities, and to many individuals and organizations. In his will he provided for the organization of a corporation to be known as the Golden Rule Association, to financially assist "needy women of good character" of Madison. As a lawyer Mr. Tenney was brilliant, bold and aggressive, endowed with strong mental faculties which were supplemented with a thorough knowledge of the law. He was companionable, kindhearted, sociable and witty, and will long be remembered as one of the great lawyers of his adopted state. He was married in September, 1857, to Mary Jane, daughter of Jeremiah Marston, of Madison, Wis., and one child survived, Mary Sylvia, wife of Dr. William Healy, of Chicago. Mr. Tenney died at Madison, Wis., Feb. 10, 1915.

LILLIS, Thomas Francis, second Roman Catholic bishop of Kansas City, Kan., was born in Lexington, Mo., Mar. 3, 1862. His father, James Lillis, moved to Kansas City in 1879 and became a prominent contractor there, building the first street cable railway in that city. Young Lillis studied at Niagara University, New York, and St. Benedict's Seminary, Atchison, and was ordained priest Aug. 15, 1885. He was assigned to Shackelford, Saline county, Mo., in 1884, and two years later was sent to St. Patrick's Church, Kansas City, of which he shortly became pastor. On July 18, 1903, he was appointed vicar-general of the diocese, and on the death of Bishop Fink was consecrated bishop of Leavenworth, Kan., on Dec. 2, 1904. His administration of this diocese was marked by the foundation of new congregations, churches and schools and the revision of the diocesan statutes in accordance with the decrees of the plenary council of Baltimore. In 1910 Bishop Hogan of Kansas City asked for a coadjutor with the right of succession, and on Mar. 14 of that year the pope appointed Bishop Lillis to this office. On the death of Bishop Hogan, Feb. 21, 1913, Bishop Lillis succeeded to the title. There are 70,000 Catholics in the diocese, 125 priests, 149 churches, chapels and stations, sixty-five schools and colleges with 7,400 pupils. It is located in that part of the state of Missouri south of that river and contains 28,539 square miles.

BURNETT, Wilbur Emory, capitalist, was born at French Broad, now Alexander, N. C., Sept. 29, 1854, son of Jackson S. and Mary Eliza (Alexander) Burnett. His father was a Methodist preacher until 1863, when he engaged in a mercantile business at French Broad, then at Hendersonville, N. C., and then at Spartanburg, S. C. Later he re-entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church South and was stationed at Abingdon, Va., and afterward in Asheville, N. C. The elder Burnett was a man of considerable business acumen and his son inherited his astuteness in commercial matters. He received his preliminary education privately and was graduated at Wofford College in 1876. He began his business career in that year as a bookkeeper in the service of the First National Bank of Spartanburg. He steadily advanced until, through various promotions, he became president of the institution in 1902. His mind grasped financial affairs with celerity, and in addition he labored with marked fidelity in making the bank one of the strongest in North Carolina. In 1887 he became president of the Fidelity Loan and Trust Co., and about that time he also was elected head of the Tucapau Mills, president of the Mechanics' Building and Loan Association and the Spartanburg Clearing House Association, director in the Chamber of

Commerce, Chesnee Land Co. and the Spartan and the Chesnee Mills, in both of which he was likewise a founder. He had a fine sense of civic duty and was active in behalf of good government; served as a member of the city council, and during his term of office was mayor pro tem. He was enthusiastically interested in educational matters, was a trustee of Converse College since its foundation of Wofford College since 1900 and for years was secretary to the board of the latter institution. Many educational activities profited during his lifetime by his lavish generosity, and in honor of his philanthropic spirit the gymnasium at Wofford College bears his name. In fact he gave to public affairs the same enthusiasm and zeal he bestowed upon his personal business affairs. Mr. Burnett was a man of extraordinary business acumen, of keen and quick perception, of indomitable and dominating will, of resistless energy, of exact method and irreproachable honesty—an honesty that was native to his very soul—his counsel was courted and his advice sought by many a business or financial institution among whose directories his name never appeared. He was married at Spartanburg, S. C., Oct. 9, 1883, to Gertrude, daughter of Warren Du Pre, of Spartanburg, S. C., who survives him, with seven children: Du Pre, Jack, Emory, Mary Alice, wife of William C. Cleveland, of Greenville; Gertrude, wife of Wilbur C. Cooke; Helen and Carrie. He died at Spartanburg, S. C., Feb. 20, 1914.

TRASK, Walter Jones, lawyer, was born at South Jefferson, Lincoln co., Me., July 6, 1862, son of Kiah and Mary Jane (Dunton) Trask. He was educated in the public and private schools of Lincoln county and attended the Nicholas Latin School of Lewiston, Me., and the Waterville (Me.) Classical Institute. Subsequently he began the study of law in Boston, but in 1882 removed to Minneapolis, Minn., where after two years' further study of the law he was admitted to the supreme court of that state. In the autumn of 1890 he removed to Los Angeles, Cal., where he became associated with Hon. John D. Bicknell, a prominent attorney, now deceased, as a member of the firm of Bicknell & Trask, later Bicknell, Gibson & Trask, and Bicknell, Gibson, Trask, Dunn & Crutcher, being a member of the last-named firm at the time of his death. He was widely experienced, both in Minnesota and California, in the trial of corporation damage cases, and in both states took high rank as a trial lawyer. In Minnesota he was associated with W. D. Warner and with Hon. John A. Lovely, formerly one of the justices of the supreme court of that state. Mr. Trask was one of the ablest and most brilliant lawyers on the Pacific coast and was engaged in some of the most important litigations of his day. The following is an extract from Judge C. E. McLaughlin's tribute to Mr. Trask at the time of the latter's death: "The passing of Walter J. Trask deserves a tribute from heart, voice and pen of those who knew his sterling worth and loved him for his admirable traits of character. When I heard of his death I seemed to feel there was a hush in the courtrooms in California, that tears were falling and broken voices were lamenting the departure of a giant from the bar. When death laid his icy fingers upon the brow of Walter Trask, the light of a great intellect went out and a great soul went on its way to solve the problem of eternity. That icy touch never chilled a more manly heart nor closed more kindly eyes." Mr. Trask was president of the Bar Association in 1909-10 and a member of the California, Jonathan and Craigs Country clubs. He was married in 1902 to Victoria Harrell, of Los Angeles, Cal., and is survived by his wife and a daughter, Caroline, of a former marriage. He died at Los Angeles, Cal., May 9, 1911.

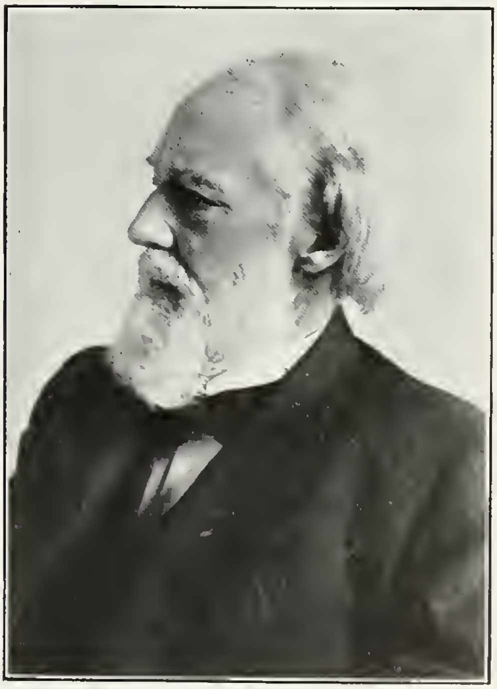
NICOL, Robert, merchant, was born near Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1833, son of David and Margaret Nicol. He attended Marischal College, Aberdeen, where he obtained a bursary, and immediately after graduating came to the United States as New York agent for James Houldsworth & Co. of Manchester, Eng. When the firm was dissolved in 1869 he acquired the business, with others, and continued it under the firm name of Nicol, Cowlishaw & Co. For a time it was the leading house in wholesale upholstery goods. Upon the death of Mr. Cowlishaw in 1873 he returned to England. He took up his abode near Manchester, where he made many friends among men of social, literary and political importance. In 1876 his health began to fail and he went to Nice, France, in the hope of recuperating. The following year he retired from business. Mr. Nicol was a delightful host, a man of fine culture and genial humor, honest and upright in all his dealings, and devoted to intellectual interests. He had a great fondness for using his native Doric and lost no opportunity of showing his love and enthusiasm for the land of his birth. During his residence in New York he was widely known and very popular with the Scottish residents, taking a prominent interest in the work of the St. Andrew's Society. He was a member of the St. Andrew's Curling Club and the Riding and Century clubs. He was married, Nov. 22, 1871, to Mary, daughter of Frederick Prentice, of New York city. He died at Geneva, Switzerland, Jan. 15, 1879.

ULRICH, Bartow Adolphus, lawyer and author, was born at Fishkill, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1840, son of Augustus Louis and Henriette (von Reisenkampf) Ulrich, and grandson of Hofrath J. A. H. Ulrich, a professor and head of the University of Jena. His father, who had been a merchant of Petrograd, Russia, came to America in 1818 and started a cloth factory at Fishkill, N. Y., which he owned in association with the first John Jacob Astor and other New Yorkers. The son was educated in the schools of Springfield, Ill., the University of Heidelberg, and at Winbonrne, in Dorsetshire, England. He was graduated LL.B. at the law school of the University of Michigan in 1864. He practised in Chicago until 1870, also engaging in the real estate business. The latter revealed greater possibilities, and in 1873, with William A. Bond he formed the firm of Ulrich & Bond, becoming later Ulrich & Sons, which soon gained a high place in the Chicago realty field. Since 1910 he has devoted himself almost exclusively to extensive private interests, and to the development of a large tract extending twenty-seven miles along the Gulf of Mexico, on the U. S. Intercoastal Canal in Cameron Parish, La. In 1893 he went to Europe and made an exhaustive study of the various forms of municipal government. He is a close student of civics, religious philosophy and literature, and is always listened to with respect. He is the author of "Treatises on Government" (1865), which was used as a campaign document for Lincoln in 1864; "Victor: A Dramatic Cantata" (1880); "Political Influence of Germans and Their Destiny in America" (1884); "How Should Chicago Be Governed?" (1893); "Essays on Christ Jesus" (1909); and "Abraham Lincoln and Constitutional Government" (1915), besides a number of scholarly articles contributed

WILBUR E. BURNETT
CAPITALIST

WALTER J. TRASK
LAWYER

ROBERT NICOL
MERCHANT



BARTOW A. ULRICH
LAWYER AND AUTHOR

JOSEPH E. RICHARDS
BANKER

JOSEPH H. CHANDLER
LAWYER

MOREAU R. BROWN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

JONAS COOLIDGE HILLS
NUMISMATIST

to the newspapers and magazines. With Lincoln he enjoyed a personal acquaintance; knew him when in Springfield, and later met in Washington, in 1865. He is a member of the Press Club, Chicago, and is a Christian Scientist. He was married March 31, 1864, to Helen Amelia, daughter of William S. Russel, of Brighton, Mich., and has six children: Victoria, wife of Everett E. Noyes; Russell and Perry; Helen, wife of Achillie Alberti; Gertrude, and Lela, wife of Mortimer C. Grover.

RICHARDS, Joseph Ernest, banker, was born in Elizabeth, N. J., Mar. 8, 1881, son of Joseph T. and Martha Elizabeth (Ernest) Richards. His father was chief engineer of maintenance of way of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. He was educated at Penn Charter School, and was graduated B.S. at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania in 1902. At college he was active in many undergraduate lines; was a member of Zeta Psi fraternity; president of Spinx Senior Society; participated in the productions of the Mask and Wig Club, and in his freshman year rowed on his class crew, which that year won the intercollegiate freshman race at Poughkeepsie. He is interested in a number of industrial and financial enterprises, and the scope and importance of his activities have been on a steadily increasing scale, marked by a notable success. He was formerly cashier of the Ridge Avenue Bank, Philadelphia, assistant to the president of the West End Trust Co., that city, and vice-president of the Independence Trust Co. The last two were subsequently merged under the title of the West End Trust Co., of which he is now vice-president. He is also president and director of the George B. Newton Coal Co. and the Consolidated Water Co. of Suburban New York; treasurer and director Central West Virginia & Southern Railroad Co., and a director in the American Pipe and Construction Co., New York Interurban Water Co., Rochester and Lake Ontario Water Co., and the Pennsylvania Seaboard Steel Co. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, New England Society of Pennsylvania, and of the Philadelphia Barge, Union League, Merion Cricket, Racquet, and Markham clubs, Philadelphia. Although he has never aspired to political office, he takes a deep interest in public affairs, has a fine sense of civic duty, and is earnest in his support of all movements seeking to promote greater efficiency in municipal and state administrative matters. He was married Mar. 18, 1905, to Catherine Louise, daughter of George A. Fletcher, of Philadelphia, and has one child, Christine Louise Richards.

CHANDLER, Joseph Harvey, lawyer, was born at West Niles, Cayuga co., N. Y., July 30, 1842, son of Samuel and Eliza (Kenyon) Chandler. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Roger Chandler, who came from Holland in the seventeenth century and settled in the Plymouth colony, where he was a freeman in 1631. Isabella Chilton, his wife, came over in the Mayflower. From them the line of descent is traced through their son Roger and his wife, Mary Simonds; their son Samuel and his wife, Dorcas Bass; their son James and his wife, Mary Flagg, to their son Jonathan and his wife, Rachel Wilson, who were the grandparents of Joseph Harvey Chandler. Jonathan was a soldier of the war of the revolution, and his son Samuel served in the war of 1812. Joseph Harvey Chandler received his preliminary education in the public schools of Moravia, N. Y., and Ann Arbor, Mich. Subsequently he taught school until 1862, when he enlisted as a private in company F, 6th regiment, Michigan cavalry, which during 1863-64 was a part of Custer's celebrated brigade in the civil war, participating in all of the engagements and battles of the Army of the Potomac, and performing heroic service at Gettysburg. In October, 1864, he became a captain in the United States colored infantry, 115th regiment, continuing in that capacity until March, 1866. After the war he began his studies at the law department of the University of Michigan. He continued his law studies at Houghton, Mich.; was admitted to the bar in 1869, and began the practice of his profession at Houghton as the associate of Dan H. Ball. Until 1887 he practiced at Houghton, doing a large amount of corporation work; was for four years attorney for Houghton county, and served one term (1881-83) in the Michigan senate. In 1887 he removed to Chicago as general solicitor and counsel for various mining and railroad companies now forming a part of the U. S. Steel Co., notably the Duluth and Iron Range railroad and the Minnesota Iron Co. During 1901-04 he was special counsel for all corporations in Minnesota and Michigan in which the U. S. Steel Corporation was interested. Mr. Chandler is a member of the Loyal Legion of the United States, the Grand Army of the Republic and the Chicago Club. He was married at Hancock, Mich., Oct. 9, 1870, to Edmonia M., daughter of John W. Holland, of Indianapolis, Ind. They have two children: Mary M., wife of Hiram S. Bronson, and Sarah F., wife of John O. Knight.

BROWN, Moreau Roberts, physician and surgeon, was born in Galveston, Tex., July 26, 1853, son of James Moreau and Rebecca Ashton (Stoddard) Brown. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John M. Brown, who came from Holland and settled in New York. Col. James M. Brown, his father, was a distinguished figure in the early development of Texas. As an architect he helped to construct the city of Galveston; was appointed by the governor one of the board of aldermen of that city; owned the J. S. Brown Hardware Co.; and was president of the Galveston, Henderson and Houston Railroad Co., the First National Bank of Galveston and the Galveston Wharf Co., and chairman of the construction committee of the Galveston Gas Light Co. He was also distinguished as a philanthropist. Moreau Roberts Brown received his preliminary education at Chester (Pa.) Military Academy, subsequently entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and was graduated at the medical college of the University of Louisville (Ky.) in 1876. Later he took graduate courses in Austria and Germany. He began his professional career as county physician of Galveston in 1876, and was appointed quarantine physician of the port in 1878, resigning from that position to spend two years in study abroad. Returning to Galveston in 1883, he began the active practice of his profession, was appointed health physician in 1884, and served as house physician of Galveston City Hospital. In 1887 he became professor of rhinology and laryngology in the Chicago Polyclinic Hospital and Medical College, and two years later was appointed to a similar position in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago. In the practice of his profession he specialized exclusively in diseases of the nose and throat. He was medical examiner for numerous secret societies, and for twenty-seven years had been medical examiner of the National Union Society. He was a member of the Chicago Medical Society, the Medico-Legal Society of America, the Illinois State Medical Society, the Chicago Laryngological Society, the American Laryngological

Society, the Physicians' and Practitioners' clubs of Chicago and of Nu Sigma Nu fraternity. He was twice married: (1) in Louisville, Ky., in 1876, to Alice Jane Doroughty, of Louisville, Ky.; (2), at Jeanerette, La., July 18, 1887, to Louise, daughter of Louis Grevemberg, of New Orleans, La. There was one child by the first union, James Moreau, and one child by the second union, Rebekah Alice, wife of Basil Thompson. Dr. Brown died at Winnetka, Ill., Mar. 20, 1914.

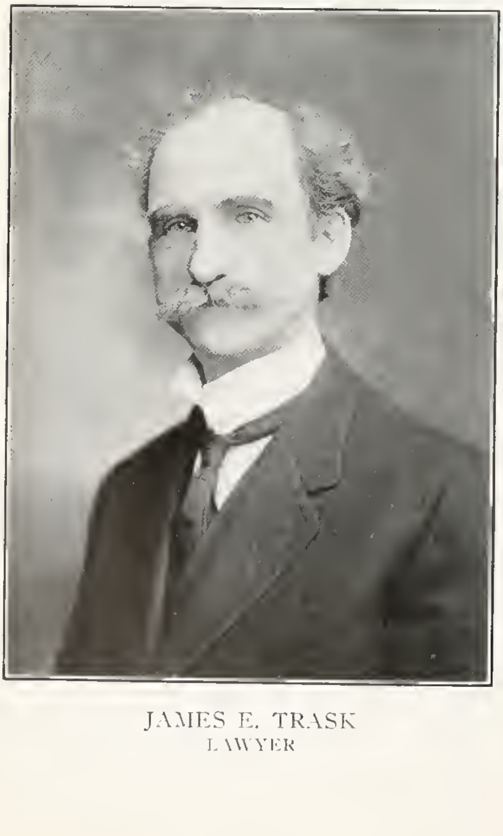
HILLS, Jonas Coolidge, numismatist, was born at Hartford, Conn., Oct. 18, 1851, son of Ellery and Nancy (Coolidge) Hills, and a descendant of William Hills, who came from the county of Essex, England, in 1632, and settled at Hartford, Conn., in 1635. From William Hills and his wife, Phillis Lyman, the line descends through their son William and his wife, Sarah; their son Ebenezer and his wife, Abigail Benjamin; their son Ebenezer and his wife, Hannah Arnold; their son Ashbel and his wife, Mehitabel House; their son Wait and his wife, Susannah Roberts, who were the grandparents of Jonas Coolidge Hills. On the maternal side he was a descendant of William Pynchon, founder of Roxbury, Mass., and later of Springfield, Mass. He was educated in private schools, but, owing to infirm health, did not pursue a college course. On completing his studies he followed no particular business, although at one time he was employed by the hardware firm of J. H. & W. E. Cone. Mr. Hills was widely known as a numismatist and made the collection of war medals and coins his principal vocation in life. He conducted an extensive correspondence with members of foreign numismatic societies, and was a dealer to a considerable extent in both coins and medals. His collection of medals was opened in the new part of the Morgan Memorial (Hartford) in 1914 and will remain on exhibition there in perpetuity. At that time officials of the American Numismatic Society stated that the collection of British war medals was the most perfect in private hands on this side of the Atlantic. His U. S. war medals were even more complete and constituted the most important part of the collection. Not only did Mr. Hills know every medal in his collection, but he knew the history of each, as well as that of the original owner of the medal. Besides possessing the collection of war medals and coins, he was engaged in other forms of collecting, and possessed the signatures of many people prominent in the history of the United States. He was deeply interested in the history of his country and devoted much time to the study of the colonial period. Expert in the use of the stereopticon, he operated the lantern for a large number of lectures in Hartford and neighboring towns. At one timo he himself delivered lectures in Hartford, illustrated with stereopticon views. Widely read in many directions, he was able vividly to depict that which he had seen. His manner was charming and his agreeable temperament attracted and held innumerable friends. Of a somewhat retiring disposition, his nature was yet very sympathetic and he was known by all as a Christian gentleman. He was a member of the Col. Jeremiah Wadsworth branch of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, on the record of his great-grandfather, for whom he was named, Jonas Coolidge, of Watertown, Mass., a private in Capt. Samuel Barnard's company in Col. Thomas Gardiner's regiment of Massachusetts militia, and who took part in the battle of Lexington. He was also a member for several years of company K, 1st regiment, Connecticut national guard and later of the Veteran corps. A member of the Numismatic Society and Numismatic Club, of New York, he was likewise affiliated with the London society, to which King George belongs. He was an enthusiastic Mason, a member of the Connecticut Historical Society, and a member of Center Church, which he joined in 1869, and in which for many years he was a deacon and an usher. Warburton Chapel also claimed his earnest attention and support from the time that he was sixteen years of age. He was married in 1896 to Elsie M., daughter of Hon. William R. Sessions, of Wilbraham, Mass., who survives him. Mr. Hills died at Hartford, Conn., Nov. 8, 1913. Portrait opposite page 331.

GULLIVER, William Curtis, lawyer, was born in Norwich, Conn., Apr. 8, 1847, son of John Putnam and Frances (Curtis) Gulliver. His earliest American ancestor was Anthony Gulliver, a native of England, who came to America in 1635, settling in Milton, Mass. His great-grandfather, Gershom Gulliver, was one of the minute men at the battle of Lexington, and also participated in the battle of Dorchester Heights, and his grandfather, John Gulliver, was a member of the New England guards on duty in protecting the Charleston navy yard in the war of 1812. John Gulliver was married to Sarah Putnam, of the same family as Gen. Israel Putnam. Mr. Gulliver's father was an instructor at the Andover Theological Seminary, and through his mother, a daughter of Elizur Curtis, he is descended from Gov. William Bradford. William C. Gulliver was educated in the Free Academy, Norwich, Conn., and Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and was graduated with honors at Yale College in 1870, subsequently receiving the degree of A.M. After his graduation he was employed as confidential secretary with Bannard & MacVeagh, of Chicago. Driven from Chicago by the great fire, he went to New York, where he entered Columbia College Law School. At the same time he studied in the law firm of Alexander & Green. He was graduated at Columbia in 1874, and in the same year was admitted to the bar of New York city, becoming a member of the firm of Alexander & Green. Mr. Gulliver's practice was chiefly in the domain of corporation law, on which he was a recognized authority. He was intrusted with the reorganization of various corporate enterprises, such as the sugar trust, the lead trust, the cordage trust, besides numerous railroad companies, and was active in litigations of general interest, such as the Broadway surface railroad cases and the income tax cases. He was appointed by the courts as secretary and trustee of the Hotchkiss property and induced the evidence to found the Hotchkiss School at Lakeview, Conn. Mr. Gulliver was one of the organizers and a trustee of the City Club, and the first meeting to found the club was held in his house. He was also a member of the University, Century, Union, University Athletic, Country, Riding and Lawyers' clubs, as well as of the New York Bar and Yale Alumni associations. Mr. Gulliver was married Mar. 5, 1878, to Louisa, daughter of Ashbel Green, of New York, and had three children: Louisa Walker, wife of Charles Sheldon; Curtis (d. 1892) and Ashbel Green Gulliver. He died in New York city, May 24, 1909.

SARGENT, Edwin William, lawyer, was born at Oregon, Dane co., Wis., Aug. 15, 1848, son of Croyden and Lucy W. (Hutchinson) Sargent. He received his preliminary education in the public schools and was subsequently a student at Madison University (afterward the University of Wisconsin) in 1868-70. He was graduated at the law

EDWIN W. SARGENT
LAWYER

ERNEST E. HART
BANKER



JAMES E. TRASK
LAWYER

school of the University of Iowa in 1874, and in the same year began the practice of his profession at Denison, Ia. He practiced at Atchison, Kan., in 1879-86, and in the latter year removed to Los Angeles, where from the beginning he achieved considerable note as a specialist in land titles, having specialized in that branch of the law at Atchison. Finding that there were no guarantee title companies in Los Angeles, and that land titles under the system then in vogue were given without any guarantee, he set about the correction of this and other evils connected with property transactions. Through his innovations he came to be known as the father of the land title business in Los Angeles. Following the great land and real estate boom of 1887, he assisted in organizing the Los Angeles Abstract Co., which began making full and unlimited certificates of title at a moderate price upon any and all real estate of the city and county, and to the service of this company he brought his unusual legal ability. These certificates soon commanded the confidence of realty dealers, money lenders and banks. The business was expanded by the absorption of other firms that were doing a competing business, and in 1893 it was reorganized as the Title Insurance and Trust Co. He retired from this institution in 1895, and organized another known as the Title Guarantee and Trust Co. These companies are housed in splendid office buildings known as the Title Insurance and the Title Guarantee buildings, rated among the handsomest of Los Angeles "skyscrapers." His residence in that thriving city has covered the period of its greatest growth, and the companies organized by him have handled a large percentage of Los Angeles property. In their management he has been a dominant factor, and few men are more intimately acquainted with the history and ownership of land in Southern California. Prominent in civic and municipal welfare, he is well known as an advocate of a beautiful and well-governed city. He is a member of the Jonathan, Annandale Country and Los Angeles Athletic clubs, and is a Mason, a Knight Templar and a Shriner. His dominating personal characteristics are his great energy and tenacity.

HART, Ernest Eldred, banker, was born at West Union, Ia., Dec. 9, 1859, son of Henry W. and Sarah Helen (Way) Hart. He was educated at the Iowa State College and Yale College, being graduated at the latter in 1881. He then entered the office of his brother-in-law, J. D. Edmundson, a real estate dealer at Council Bluffs, and soon afterward started a banking business of his own. In 1902 he purchased a controlling interest in the First National Bank of Council Bluffs, and as its president he developed it into one of the largest banking houses in the state. Previously he had been a director of the old Citizens' State Bank, which was merged into the First National in 1899. Concurrently with his banking activities he continued his real estate operations on a large scale. He was president of the State Banking Trust Co., of Sioux Falls, S. D.; the Council Bluffs Building and Loan Association, the Council Bluffs Real Estate and Improvement Co., the Interstate Realty Co. and the Pottawattamie County Abstract Co., of Council Bluffs. He was treasurer of the Omaha and Council Bluffs Railway and Bridge Co., and a director of the State Savings Bank of Council Bluffs, the First National Bank of Mogene, Ia., and the Kretchmor Manufacturing Co., of Council Bluffs. For several years he was owner and president of the Nonpareil Co. During the greater part of his life Mr. Hart was an influential factor in Republican politics in Iowa, though he never ran for office. He was a member of the Republican national committees of 1900, 1904 and 1908. Mr. Hart was gifted with an unusual capacity for business, a swift perception into the merits and demerits of financial politics, a quick ability to read and lead men, a reliable judgment, a social nature and a generous disposition. He was treasurer of the First Congregational Church of Council Bluffs, treasurer of the Council Bluffs Commercial Club, and a member of the B. P. O. Elks, Royal Arcanum, Modern Woodmen of America, the Council Bluffs Rowing Association, the Country Club of Omaha and the Yale Club of New York. He was married Oct. 16, 1889, to Clara, daughter of George Bebbington, of Council Bluffs, Ia., and had four children: Ernest Edmundson, Henry Bebbington, Eldred Schuyler and Clara Hart. He died at Long Beach, Cal., Feb. 1, 1913.

TRASK, James Elisha, lawyer, was born at New Sharon, Me., Mar. 2, 1855, son of Robert and Zelpha B. (Drew) Trask. His first American ancestor was Osman Trask, who came from Somersetshire, England, in 1645, and settled at Beverly, Mass. From him the line of descent is traced through his son John; his son Nathaniel; his son Nathaniel and his wife, Parnel Thing; their son Jonathan and his wife, Elizabeth Leavitt, and their son Jonathan and his wife, Martha Jewell, who were the grandparents of James Elisha Trask. He was educated at Coburn Classical Institute, Waterville, Me., and was graduated at Colby College in 1880 with the degrees of A.B. and A.M. During 1881-87 he taught branches of natural science at South Jersey Institute, Bridgeton, N. J. He then removed to Minnesota, and began the practice of law in St. Paul. While his practice is general, he has nevertheless achieved special distinction as attorney for receivers and creditors of insolvent corporations in enforcing payment of what is known as the individual liability of the stockholders of corporations to its creditors, and this business has taken him outside the confines of his state, because often stockholders of Minnesota corporations reside outside of that state. Thus he has tried cases in Chicago, Philadelphia, New York and Trenton, and he has had cases in the U. S. district, circuit and supreme courts. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and of the Modern Woodmen of America, also of the Zeta Psi fraternity. His chief recreations include music, the study of literature and out-of-door sports. He was married at Cutler, Ill., June 15, 1897, to Harriet F., daughter of Robert S. Feagles, a Presbyterian clergyman, and has three children: Allen, Catherine and James Elisha Trask, Jr.

CARSTENS, J[ohn] Henry, physician and surgeon, was born in Kiel, Germany, June 9, 1848, son of John and Marie (Mordhorst) Carstens. His father, a merchant tailor, was an ardent revolutionist, and participated in the various revolts in the memorable years of 1848-49. Shortly after his son was born, he fled to America and settled in Detroit, Mich. J. Henry Carstens was educated in the public schools of Detroit, and the German-American Academy. Before he had attained his fifteenth year he was compelled to engage in business, and after some time devoted to lithography, he entered a drug store, becoming proficient in the various details of the business, and then began the study of medicine in the Detroit Medical College. After his graduation, in 1870, he was immediately put in charge of the college dispensary, and a few years later he held the same position in St. Mary's Hospital Infirmary. He was appointed lecturer on minor surgery in the Detroit Medical College in 1871, and afterwards lecturer on diseases of the skin, and clinical medicine. He has lectured on diseases of women and children, differential diagnosis, nervous diseases, physical diagnosis, pathology, chemistry, materia medica, and therapeutics. His taste and practice gradually tended to the diseases of women, and after holding a professorship of materia medica and therapeutics in the Detroit Medical College for some years, he accepted the professorship of obstetrics and clinical gynecology in 1881, and on the consolidation with the Michigan College of Medicine, he was appointed to the same position in the Detroit College of Medicine, and continued therein until 1901. During 1901-12 he was professor of surgical gynecology, and from 1913 to date professer of abdominal and pelvic surgery and president of the faculty. He has held the position of chief of staff and gynecologist to Harper Hospital, of which he is now consulting physician, was attending physician at the Woman's Hospital, and obstetrician to the House of Providence. Both as an organizer and as an earnest, effective worker, he has rendered valuable aid in gaining victories for the Republican party. Upon the organization of the Michigan Republican Club, he was elected a director; was president elector in 1892; has been a member of the board of education, and in 1879 was president of the board of health. He has also served as first lieutenant of the medical reserve corps. Dr. Carstens' contributions to medical literature have been various and extensive. He is a member of the American Medical Association (chairman section of obstetrics 1902), and of the Michigan State Medical Society, (vice-president in 1885 and president in 1906); president of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, 1895; president of the Mississippi Valley Medical Society, 1906; ex-president of the Detroit Medical and Library Society; member of the Detroit Academy of Medicine, and of the British Gynecological Society; honorary member of the Owosso and Kalamazoo Academy of Medicine, and the Northwestern District Medical Society; member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the Royal Society of Medicine (England); the American Geographic Society; and the Detroit Gynecological Society (president 1891-92). He is also a member of the Detroit, the Detroit Athletic and Harmonic clubs of Detroit. He is one of the trustees of the Detroit College of Medical Surgery, and is medical director of the Detroit Life Insurance Co. Dr. Carstens is characterized by an almost unlimited capacity for work, and by an indefeasible persistency. He grapples with whatever problems confront him, and knows no cessation of effort until he has arrived at a satisfactory solution. These elements in his character have carried him far on the road to success. He was married Oct. 18, 1870, to Hattie, daughter of Fred Rohnert, a piano maker of Detroit, and their children are: Hattie, Edith, Mildred, Lulu, wife of Dr. L. J. Hirschman; and Dr. Henry R. Carstens.

SACKETT, Augustine, inventor and manufacturer, was born at Warren, Conn., Mar. 24, 1841, son of Homer and Flora (Skiff) Sackett. The first of the family in America was Simon Sackett, a native of England, who emigrated in 1630 and settled at Cambridge, Mass., where he died three years later. His son was John Sackett, said to have been the first white child born in Cambridge, and the line of descent is traced through John, William, Jonathan, Justus and Homer, the latter being the grandfather of Augustine Sackett. Jonathan Sackett settled in East Greenwich (now Warren), Conn., about 1740, on land which is still in the possession of the family. Augustine Sackett was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. He was completing his junior year at the latter when the civil war broke out, and he abandoned his studies to enlist in the Federal cause. Joining the U. S. navy he was made third assistant engineer, and was first assigned to the gunboat Wissahickon, stationed in the gulf waters during the winter of 1861-62. He was with the fleet under Adm. Farragut when it passed the forts below New Orleans in April, 1862, and his vessel was among the gunboats that passed Vicksburg in the following June. In September, 1862, he was transferred to the gunboat Chippewa, which was sent to Spain to watch the privateer Sumter, then lying off Algeciras. He was promoted to be second assistant engineer in August, 1863, and was on the Chippewa in the attack on Ft. Wagner in Port Royal Harbor. His next transfer was to the gunboat Mattabessett, which was stationed in the sounds of North Carolina until the cessation of hostilities. Resigning from the navy after the war, Mr. Sackett settled in New York city, where he established a business for the manufacture of building and packing papers. He devised a special building paper known in the trade as "Sackett's Sheathing," which still enjoys an extensive sale, and also invented the original machinery for manufacturing his sheathing paper. Following this, he invented Sackett's plaster-board, which is an economical substitute for wood lath, makes a better partition and is a more effective fire retardent. In 1892 he organized the Sackett Wall-Board Co., which in 1906 became the Sackett Plaster-Board Co. The original factory in Garbutt, N. Y., was supplemented by others at Grand Rapids, Mich., and Fort Dodge, Ia., to supply the demand of the building trade in every part of the United States and even abroad. Mr. Sackett devised the special machinery used in the manufacture of the plaster-board, and the development of the product to a commercial success was due entirely to his energy, enterprise and executive ability. In 1909 he sold his interest to the United States Gypsum Co., a Chicago corporation, of which he was a director, and which continues to market the product at the present time. He continued to attend to several minor business interests, including the operation of a small factory, until the date of his death. Mr. Sackett possessed marked personal characteristics which commanded respect and admiration from all who knew him. He was conservative in his business ventures, accurate in his judgment, simple in his tastes, fond of intellectual pursuits and interested in music and literature. He was a devout Presbyterian and was a member of the session of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian church. He was a member of the New York Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Republican Club of New York. He was married June 8, 1871, to Charlotte G., daughter of Abner Rice, of Lee, Mass., and had two daughters: Edith Rice and Margaret Reeves, wife of George Frederick Miles. Mr. Sackett died in New York city, May 10, 1914.

ROBINSON, Frederick Austin, lawyer and capitalist, was born at Edgerton, Wis., July 27, 1860, the son of George O. and Helen (Mather) Robinson, and a descendant of William Robinson,

Augustus Sackett.

FREDERICK A. ROBINSON
LAWYER

SAMUEL J. SMITH
MANUFACTURER

HIRAM F. STEVENS
LAWYER

PHILO A. OTIS
MUSICIAN AND COMPOSER

a native of the North of England, who emigrated in the middle of the seventeenth century and settled at Newton, Mass. His wife was Elizabeth Cutter, and the line of descent is traced through their son Jonathan and his wife, Ruth Morse; their son Jonathan and his wife Elizabeth, their son James and his wife Margaret, their son Ebenezer and his wife, Hannah Ackley; their son Lewis and his wife, Sarah Manning, who were the grandparents of Frederick Austin Robinson. Ebenezer, a native of Lexington, Mass., served in the American navy, and for two years in the army during the war of the revolution. George O. Robinson, was a lawyer of Wisconsin, who removed to Detroit in 1861 and formed a law partnership with David W. Brooks. The partnership was dissolved in 1872, when the new firm of Robinson & Flinn was formed. Prominent in church and charitable work, he was the organizer and principal founder of the "Michigan Christian Advocate." Frederick A. Robinson was educated in the public schools of Detroit and at the academy at St. Johnsbury, Vt., and was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1882. A year later he was graduated at the law department of that institution with the degree of LL.B. Although admitted to the Michigan bar he spent most of his time in connection with the business interests of the firm of Robinson & Flinn, dealers in pine lumber, of which he was a member, and as managing director of the Farrand Organ Co. He had a fine sense of the duties of citizenship, and was a member of the board of estimates of the city of Detroit during 1893-1904, and the president of that body in 1895-96. He found his chief recreation in musical and club circles, and in his youth had been a member of the Boylston Club, a musical organization. He was a member of the Detroit, Old and Wayne clubs of Detroit. Frederick A. Robinson possessed a broad and cultured mind, and he remained a critical student until the end of his life. In all of his relations with his fellow-men he was ever kind and courteous—a rare exemplar of the upright man. Absolute probity was his goal, and neither self-interest, expediency, nor public clamor, could divert him from the course which he believed to be right. He gave to the solution of every question requiring his attention his best thought and knowledge. He was married in Detroit, Mich., May 2, 1888, to Clara Louise, daughter of Josiah D. Hayes, a railroad official of Detroit, the originator of the system of through bills of lading to foreign countries and an authority on interstate commerce. She survives him, with two children: Frederick Hayes and Marion Louise Robinson. He died in Detroit, Mich., Dec. 30, 1913.

SMITH, Samuel Jonathan, manufacturer and irrigation expert, was born at Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 19, 1867, son of George A. and Susan (Ready) Smith. He was educated in the country schools of Pennsylvania and Kansas. In 1896 he removed to California and entered the employ of the John Nicoll Nursery Co., with whom he remained until 1889. He was connected with the Aermotor Co. of San Francisco during 1889-92, and in the latter year started in business for himself at Orange, Cal. Later he began the manufacture of windmills for use in irrigation, and subsequently engaged in the construction of gas engines, eventually building up a substantial machinery business which was incorporated as the S. J. Smith Machinery Co. In 1907 the plant was enlarged, and through the addition of new capital the name was changed to the Smith, Booth, Usher Co., which soon became known as one of the largest machinery selling establishments on the Pacific coast. He sold his interest in this company in 1914, and at the time of his death was interested in the organization of the Lambert Manufacturing Co., of which he was to have been managing director, and whose plant at El Segundo was completed after his death. Mr. Smith was a member of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, Municipal League, Chamber of Commerce, and the Jonathan Club, of Los Angeles. In his death Los Angeles lost one of its real captains of industry, from whose foresight and organizing ability the whole state profited. He was married at Santa Ana, Cal., June 6, 1893, to Laura May, daughter of A. D. Arkland, of Santa Ana. She survives him with three children: Lloyd S., Ilo S. and Frances L. Smith. He died in Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 20, 1914.

STEVENS, Hiram Fairchild, lawyer, was born at St. Albans, Vt., Sept. 11, 1852, son of Hiram Fairchild and Louisa I. (Johnson) Stevens, and a descendant of John Stevens, who came to this country from Caversham, Oxfordshire county, England, in the ship Confidence in 1538. From him the line is traced to Benjamin Stevens of Methuen; through the latter's son David, who married Polly Craft, and their son David, who married Rachel Fairchild, and was the grandfather of Hiram F. Stevens. His father was a physician of distinction, president of the Vermont State Medical Society, and had been a member of both houses of the state legislature. The son was educated at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., and at the University of Vermont; studied law in the office of Judge John D. Porter, of New York city, and was graduated from the Columbia Law School in 1874, being admitted that same year to the bar in Franklin county, Vermont. He practiced his profession at St. Albans as a member of the firm of Davis & Stevens, and in 1876 was admitted to practice in the U. S. district court of Vermont. He removed to St. Paul, Minn., and was successively a member of the legal firm of Warner, Stevens & Lawrence, counsel for the St. Paul Estate Title Insurance Co., and a member of the firm of Stevens, O'Brien, Cole & Albrecht, with which latter he was connected at the time of his death. He was chairman of the committee on the revision of the statutes of the state of Minnesota; charter member of the American Bar Association and member of its general counsel; charter member and first secretary of the Vermont State Bar Association, and one of the organizers and first president of the Minnesota State Bar Association. He was a Republican in politics, and by that party was elected to the state legislature in 1889, serving as chairman of the judiciary committee, and originating and securing the enactment of laws which had an important influence in the civil government of the state. Mr. Stevens was a member and for several years senior warden of St. Paul's Church; was a prominent Mason; held official honors in the Knights Templar, and was connected with the Mystic Shrine. The University of Vermont conferred on him the degree of LL.D in 1903. He was married Jan. 26, 1876, to Laura A., daughter of Joseph E. Clary of Massena, N. Y. Mr. Stevens died in St. Paul, Minn., Mar. 9, 1904.

OTIS, Philo Adams, musician and composer, was born at Berlin Heights, Erie co., O., Nov. 24, 1846, son of James and Margaretta Graves Jackson (Adams) Otis, and a descendant of John Otis, a native of Barnstable, Devonshire, England, who came to America and settled in Hingham, Mass., in 1633. From James Otis and his wife, Margaret, the line is traced through their son John and his wife, Mary Jacob; their son, Judge Joseph, and his wife, Dorothy Thomas; their son Joseph and his wife, Elizabeth Little; their son Nathaniel and his wife, Amy Gardiner; their son Asahel and his wife, Mary Chester, and their son Joseph and his wife, Nancy Billings, who were the grandparents of Philo Adams Otis. He was graduated at Western Reserve College, Hudson, O., in 1868. Returning to Chicago, he engaged in the real estate business, meanwhile devoting much time to musical pursuits, having studied the theory of music with Dudley Buck and Clarence Eddy. Mr. Otis is the composer of numerous sacred songs, anthems and cantatas, among them: "O Little Town of Bethlehem"; "Behold the Days Come"; "Christ Is Knocking at My Sad Heart"; "Calm on the Listening Ear of Night"; "O'er the Distant Mountains"; "O Mother Dear, Jerusalem"; "Like Noah's Weary Dove"; "One Sweetly Solemn Thought"; "The Return of Spring"; "There Is a Fountain Filled with Blood"; "With Tearful Eyes I Look Around"; "Wondrous Words of Love"; "The Risen Christ"; "I Will Lift Up Mine Eyes to the Hills"; and "I Will Never Leave Thee." In 1913 he wrote a history of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago. Mr. Otis was a founder of the Apollo Musical Club of Chicago in 1872 (pres. 1890–93), and since 1894 has been secretary of the board of trustees of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. He was married June 26, 1890, to Alice Jeannette, daughter of Homer Benjamin Sanford, of Bridgeport, Conn., and has one son, James Sanford Otis.

WOOD, Benjamin, broker, was born in New York city, June 10, 1871, son of Fernando and Alice F. (Mills) Wood, and a descendant of Henry Wood, a native of England, who came to America about 1640, and settled at Peashore and Woodbury, N. J. He was William Penn's agent among the Indians. His father, Fernando Wood (q. v.), was mayor of New York city for three terms and represented his state in congress for twelve years, and his brother, Henry A. Wise Wood (q. v.), is a mechanical engineer and an inventor of note. Benjamin Wood was educated in private schools at Media, Pa., and began his business career in 1890 as a clerk in the employ of the Sawyer-Mann Electric Co. After a short time with this firm he entered the service of the Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., of which his brother, Henry A. Wise Wood, is president. In 1905 he entered the banking and brokerage business, becoming associated with the firm of E. F. Hutton & Co. He is also treasurer and general manager of the Henry A. Wise Wood Co., manufacturers of automatic machinery, invented by his brother. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Manhattan Club, the Friars, the Watchung Hunt Club of Plainfield, N. J., and the Baltusrol Golf Club. He was married, May 25, 1897, to Grace, daughter of James Hutton, and has one son, Curtis Hutton Wood.

HERON, James, artist and merchant, was born in Quebec, Canada, Sept. 25, 1853, son of John Heron, a native of Newcastle, England, who, upon coming to America, located first in Canada, and in 1865 removed to Cincinnati, O. James Heron received his education in the public schools of Quebec and Cincinnati, after which he studied landscape painting under Thomas Lindsey, a well-known artist of Cincinnati. Subsequently he opened a studio in Cincinnati, and it became the Mecca of the art-loving public. Among the best known of his canvasses were "The Trapper's Last Shot" and "Danger in the Desert." All were admired equally by his fellow artists and the public, and save for his health, which became impaired, he might have won wider recognition in the field of American painting. Illness forced him to give up his studio, and upon the partial recovery of his health he engaged in the retail furniture business under the firm name of Heron & Co. He was a member of the Masonic lodge and chapter, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His character was one of unusual strength, a strength that manifested itself in almost perfect self-reliance. He was a man of lofty ideals, genuine sympathy and poise. He was possessed of a singular gift for friendship, and retained a host of friends until the end. He was married in Cincinnati, O., Jan. 23, 1884, to Emilie, daughter of William Wilke, of Cincinnati. He died in Cincinnati, O., Mar. 9, 1915.

CLARK, Edward Gavion, merchant, was born in Monroe, Mich., Aug. 2, 1839, son of Thomas and Lavinia (Hopkins) Clark. After completing his preliminary education, he taught school and then entered the University of Michigan, where he was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. He enlisted in the civil war, with his entire class of 1862. After several months' service he was made a prisoner, and upon being paroled returned to his home. He was later exchanged and returned to the army and was with Sherman on his "march to the sea." After the war he entered the employ of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., of Chicago, as a city bookkeeper. His fidelity and worth were at once recognized, and he progressed steadily until at the time of his death he had been for many years treasurer of that corporation. He was president of the Chicago Foundling Home and was an earnest worker of the Fourth Presbyterian church of that city. He was a member of the University and Onwentsia clubs, and of the Chicago Athletic Association. He was married in 1873 to Jane, daughter of John Creswell of Kingston, Canada, and had one daughter, Helen A. Clark. He died in Chicago, Ill., Mar. 21, 1915.

GALBRAITH, John Patrick, lawyer, was born in Sauk county, Wis., Sept. 9, 1865, son of Andrew and Marsella (Fox) Galbraith. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Andrew Galbraith, who came from Dublin, Ireland, in 1825 and settled at Rochester, N. Y. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Wisconsin and at a private school at Albion, Neb., and was graduated at the law department of the University of Minnesota in 1891, receiving the degree of M.L. from that institution in 1892. He began the practice of his profession at St. Paul, Minn., in 1891. Subsequently he removed his law offices for a time to Grand Forks, N. D., and then returned to St. Paul, where he was for years attorney for Farwell, Ozmun, Kirk & Co., wholesale dealers in hardware. He was secretary of the Bowman Manufacturing Co., St. Paul, established in 1906 for the manufacture of tinware. Since 1908 he has been manager of the Northwestern Jobbers' Credit Bureau, of Minneapolis and St. Paul, members of the National Association of Creditmen. This bureau is operated under the joint direction of the Credit Men's Associations of the Twin Cities, for the exchange of ledger information, the investigation and prosecution of fraudulent debtors, and the adjustment and management of the estates of failing debtors. Mr. Galbraith is also a director of the Peoples Bank of St. Paul and the Columbia

BENJAMIN WOOD
BROKER

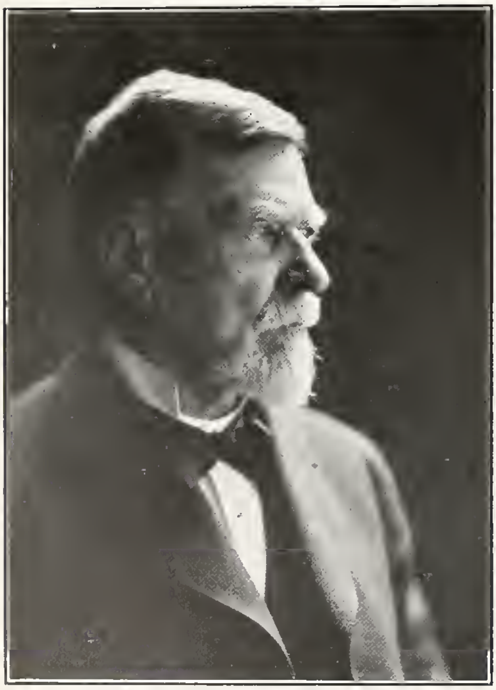
JAMES HERON
ARTIST

EDWARD G. CLARK
MERCHANT

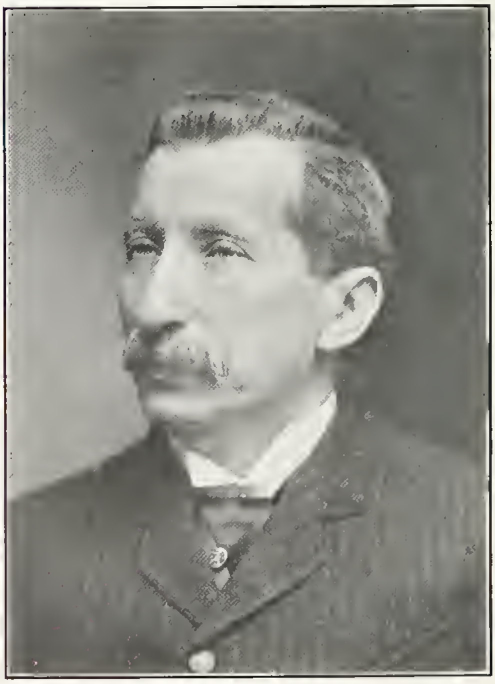
JOHN P. GALBRAITH
LAWYER

JAMES H. GATES
MERCHANT

SYLVESTER GARRETT
MANUFACTURER



HERMAN A. HAEUSSLER
LAWYER



LEOPOLD STRAUSS
MERCHANT

Mortgage & Loan Co., of St. Paul. In 1901 he was a member of the North Dakota legislature from the 6th district, Grand Forks county. His political affiliation is with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Minnesota Bar Association, Knights of Columbus, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Minnesota, Minnesota Boat, St. Paul Athletic and Commercial (director) clubs. He finds his chief recreation in the out-of-door life, especially in hunting, fishing and motoring.

GATES, James Henry, merchant, was born in Cincinnati, O., Jan. 30, 1851, son of John and Elizabeth (Collingwood) Gates. His father was a native of Scales, near Penrith, England, who came to America with his parents about 1826, and founded in 1840 the firm of John Gates & Co., wholesale dealers in boots, shoes and rubbers, Cincinnati, O. James H. Gates received his education at the Chickering Institute, Cincinnati, and the Riverview Military Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Subsequently he became associated with the firm of John Gates & Co., with which he retained his connection until his death, looking after the office and finances of the business while his brother John took care of the buying. He was also interested in a large cotton plantation in Arkansas, and at various times was identified with hotel, real estate and street railway enterprises. He was known as a man of conspicuous business ability with a genius for order, attractive in manner, and prepossessing, careful and neat in appearance. He was a member of the Queen City, Business Men's and Cincinnati Country clubs of Cincinnati. Mr. Gates was married in Cincinnati, O., June 8, 1881, to Lillie, daughter of Solomon Langdon, and is survived by two children: John Langdon and Clara, wife of Henry S. Irving. He died in Cincinnati, O., May 5, 1910.

GARRETT, Sylvester, manufacturer, was born in Willistown township, Chester co., Pa., Apr. 15, 1842, son of William and Elizabeth (Sharpless) Garrett, and a descendant of William Garrett who, with his wife Ann Kirke, came from Harby, England, in 1684, and settled at Upper Darby, Pa., where he was an active member of the Friends' meeting for many years, and was elected to the assembly in 1706–07. The line descends through his son William and the latter's wife, Mary Smith; their son Isaac and his wife, Elizabeth Hatton; their son Isaac and his wife, Elizabeth Thatcher, who were the grandparents of Sylvester Garrett. He began business life in his father's mill. When fourteen years of age he entered the paper store of his brother Casper, in Philadelphia, and in 1863 formed a partnership with him under the style of C. S. Garrett & Bro. In 1865 he went to Oregon, where he assisted his eldest brother, Edwin Thatcher Garrett, in establishing and equipping the first paper mill erected in that state. The following autumn he returned to Philadelphia, and at once applied himself to the development of the business already established there and with which he was thoroughly familiar. He was one of the veterans of the Philadelphia paper trade, the founder of the Garrett-Buchanan Co., and devised and patented machines for fringing and waxing paper, now largely used for wrapping candies, and for other purposes. In 1886 he established the Swarthmore Improvement Co., in Swarthmore, Pa., and was its treasurer. In 1882 when he went to reside at Swarthmore, aside from the college buildings, there were fewer than a half-score houses in the place. When the borough of Swarthmore was formed in 1893, he was elected councilman, and thereafter contributed much towards its attractiveness and success. Always exemplary and upright in his business and private life, Mr. Garrett commanded the deepest respect of all who knew him. In religion he was a member of the Society of Friends. He was married June 13, 1872, to Elizabeth, daughter of William Nicholson, whose ancestors were among the founders of the Fenwick colony of Salem, N. J.; their children were: Emilie, wife of R. Spotswood Pollard, of Aylett, Va.; Susanna M., wife of Phillip Sellers, of Swarthmore, Pa.; Sylvester S. and Albert N. Garrett. Mr. Garrett died at Orlando, Fla., Feb. 9, 1910.

HAEUSSLER, Herman A., lawyer, was born in Butler county, Pa., May 21, 1838, son of Ferdinand Wilhelm and Clara (Strehley) Haeussler. His father, graduate of the University of Wurtemburg, Germany, came to America from Greiz, Saxony, in 1837, bought a farm near Paducah, Ky., and there farmed and practiced his profession as a physician until 1845 when he removed to St. Louis, Mo. He was one of the first Republicans in the state, was a writer of some note, and served three months as surgeon of the 3d Missouri regiment, volunteer infantry. The son accompanied his father across the plains in 1850, and arriving in California, earned a living at driving teams, clerking in stores and hotels, and also at mining. In 1855 he entered the law office of Hart & Jecko, St. Louis, as an office boy and interpreter, and in 1861 was admitted at the bar. He first practiced with the firm of Sharp & Broadhead, at that time the leading lawyers of St. Louis. In 1870 he then formed a partnership with Alonzo W. Slayback, and in 1876 the firm became Broadhead, Slayback & Haeussler, which continued until the death of Col. Slayback, in 1882. He continued the practice with Col. Broadhead until 1887. Mr. Haeussler was sergeant of company B, 6th St. Louis regiment, Missouri militia, and was later detailed to the judge-advocate department of the state. He was president of the Union Club Improvement Co., and the Tax Payers' League; member of the Bar Association, and was a former member of the Germania Club. He maintains a ranch of over 5,000 acres in Washington county, Mo., known as Clear Creek Stock Co. In politics he is an independent Democrat, and in religion a Presbyterian. He has been thrice married: (1) in 1866, to Anna, daughter of Henry Sachleben, of St. Louis, Mo., who died in 1874, leaving three daughters; (2) in August, 1877, he married his first wife's sister, Emilee, having by her two boys and two girls; she died Jan. 25, 1900, and he was married (3), Apr. 28, 1903, to Fannie C., daughter of Dr. Charles H. Schuessler, of Madison, Ind. His surviving children are: Harry H., Walter C., Linna, wife of Julius T. Rombauer; Anne, wife of William K. Roth; Elsie, wife of Thomas S. Loy; and Alice, wife of A. B. Beckers.

STRAUSS, Leopold, merchant, was born at Kronberg, near Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, Feb. 25, 1844, son of Acher and Amelia (Hirsh) Strauss. At the age of fourteen he became a tailor's apprentice, and in 1865 emigrated to America and settled in Indianapolis, where he entered the employ of the tailoring house of Moritz Brothers & Co., in which his brother was a partner. Subsequently he was employed by Strauss & Ellenbogen, successors of that firm. In 1868 he became associated with the clothing house of Griesheimer & Co. In order to retain him in their service, when he had been offered a more remunerative position, the firm made him a partner in 1871, and in 1879 he became the sole proprietor of the business.

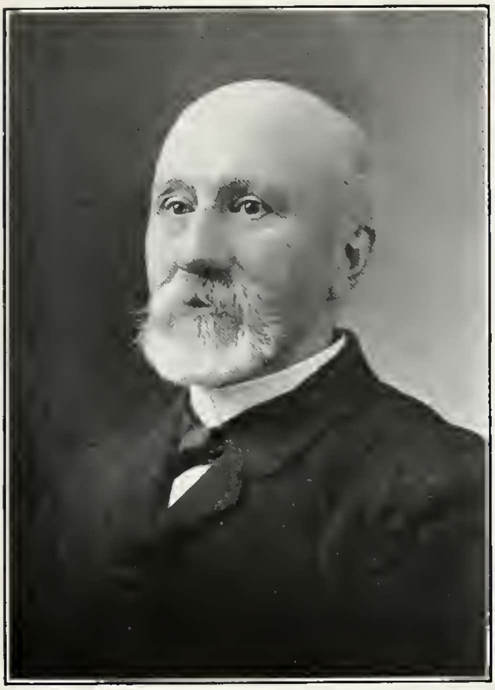
In 1899 he admitted to partnership Abram L. Block, and in 1908 the business was incorporated as L. Strauss & Co., with Leopold Strauss as president. He retired from active business in 1912. He was a founder of the Indianapolis Merchants' Association and was long identified with movements looking to the civic and commercial betterment of his adopted city. He was a member of the German House and of the Indianapolis Männerchor. He was married in New York city, Sept. 4, 1879, to Lina, daughter of Leopold Heiden, of Esslingen, Würtemberg, Germany, and is survived by one son: Arthur L. Strauss. He died in Indianapolis, Ind., Mar. 11, 1914.

PRATT, Howard Lewis, physician and surgeon, was born at Unionville, O., Feb. 27, 1850, son, of George and Adeline (Torrey) Pratt. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Woodstock, Ill., and Todd's Academy, Woodstock, and was graduated at Rush Medical College in 1878. In the following year he began the practice of his profession at Wellington, Kan. He practiced at Toulon, Ill., during 1881–83 and from the latter year until his death was active in attending a large clientele at Elgin, Ill. He was a member of the American Medical Association, Illinois State Medical Society, and the Fox River Valley Medical Society, of which latter he had served as secretary and president. Prominent as a church leader, he had served as deacon in three Baptist churches, having been deacon in the First Baptist Church of Elgin nineteen years. He was also a trustee of that church for fifteen years, and superintendent of the Bent Street Mission, now the Immanuel Baptist Church, for many years. Dr. Pratt was a man of rare virtue, and to a firm foundation of righteousness he added the qualities of a great physician and a kind, generous friend. He was held in the greatest love and esteem by the community in which he made his career, and his generous, sympathetic nature responded readily to every joy and every need of its people. He was married at Marengo, Ill., Oct. 21, 1880, to Edith Alila, daughter of Joel Smith, and had two children: Adah Alila and Alice Mary, wife of Leslie Burritt Joslyn, M.D. Dr. Pratt died at Elgin, Ill., Apr. 13, 1914.

JACOBS, Joshua West, soldier, was born at Danville, Ky., June 24, 1843, son of John Adamson and Susan Walker Fry (Powell) Jacobs, and grandson of Joshua and Mary (Adamson) Jacobs. His maternal grandfather was Maj. Robert Powell, a soldier of the revolutionary war, and a brother of Ambrose Powell, a surveyor, for whom the Powell valley and river in Virginia were named. His father, the first teacher of the deaf, west of the Alleghany mountains, founded the Kentucky School for the Deaf, and for forty-four years was principal of that institution. The son was a sophomore at Centre College in 1861, when he enlisted in the federal army as a private in the 4th regiment, Kentucky volunteer infantry, with which he served throughout the civil war, and was commissioned major. After the war he was commissioned second lieutenant, U. S. A., served ten years in Indian campaigns, and as first lieutenant of the 7th infantry was the first white man on the Custer battlefield after the massacre. In 1882 he was appointed captain in the quartermaster's department, and later became assistant quartermaster general, with rank of colonel, and was stationed at Governors Island. In 1898 he accompanied the 5th army corps to Cuba as chief quartermaster. In 1904 he was retired with the rank of brigadier general, U. S. A. Six feet and two inches in height, straight and lithe as an Indian, he was regarded as a noble-looking man. Hunting and fishing were his favorite pursuits, his trophies including scores of buffalo, Rocky mountain sheep, deer and antelope. He was married at Thomasville, Ga., Mar. 1, 1886, to Grace, daughter of Richard Chute, a capitalist, of Minneapolis, Minn. She survives him, with three children: West, first lieutenant coast artillery, now instructor at West Point; Robert Young, an agriculturist, and Charles William Jacobs, student. Gen. Jacobs died at Los Gatos, Cal., Oct. 13, 1905.

WARNER, Raymond Yardley, coal operator, was born near Morrisville, Bucks co., Pa., Sept. 23, 1873, son of William Yardley and Jennie T. (Robbins) Warner. He was educated at Eastburn Academy, Philadelphia, and began his business career in the employ of his uncle, George Warner, a coal operator of Philadelphia. He remained in this connection until April, 1893, when George Warner formed the partnership of Warner, Shuster & Co., and continued with the new firm until 1898, at which time George W. Edmonds and Raymond Y. Warner purchased the business of Warner, Shuster & Co., operating thereafter under the name of G. W. Edmonds & Co. In 1912 the last mentioned firm disposed of the business to the George B. Newton Coal Co., the latter being a merger of eleven separate coal companies. Mr. Warner was elected treasurer of the company, which office he still holds (1917). In politics he is a Republican and in religion a Baptist. He is a member of the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia. Mr. Warner was married Oct. 23, 1900, to Margaret F., daughter of William H. Enburg, Sr., of Philadelphia, and has no children.

BABCOCK, Orville Elias, soldier, was born at Franklin, Vt., Dec. 25, 1835, son of Elias and Clara (Olmstead) Babcock. The first of his family in America was James Babcock, who came to this country in the early part of the seventeenth century, settling at Stonington, Conn. The line of descent is traced through his son John, who married Mary Lawton; their son James, who married Elizabeth ————; their son James, who married Sarah Vose; their son Isaiah, who married Elizabeth Plumb; their son Elias, who married Huldah Kinnie, and their son Elias, who was the father of our subject. Orville Elias Babcock was graduated second in his class at West Point in 1861, and was subsequently appointed second lieutenant in the regular army. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1861; captain in 1865; major in 1867, and colonel in 1873. During the civil war he was aide-de-camp to Gen. Banks in 1861; lieutenant-colonel and assistant inspector-general in 1863-64, and lieutenant-colonel and aide-de-camp to Gen. Grant after March 29, 1864. He received the brevets of captain for gallant and meritorious services at the siege of Yorktown; of major during the siege of Knoxville, Tenn.; of lieutenant-colonel at the battle of the Wilderness; of colonel, Mar. 13, 1865, and brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war. As Grant's aide-de-camp he selected the place and arranged the meeting at Appomattox resulting in the surrender of Gen. Lee, Apr. 9, 1865, and he continued to serve as aide-de-camp to the general-in-chief until Grant was inaugurated president, when he became his military private secretary. He was appointed superintending engineer of public buildings and grounds in 1871, and had charge of the construction of the Washington aqueduct, the chain bridge across the Potomac, Anacosta bridge,



HOWARD L. PRATT
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

JOSHUA W. JACOBS
SOLDIER

RAYMOND Y. WARNER
MERCHANT

ORVILLE E. BABCOCK
SOLDIER

H. M. Brewster

the east wing of the new state, war and navy department buildings, and devised the plans for the improvement of the Washington and Georgetown harbors. He was superintendent of public buildings during 1873-77. About this time he was accused of complicity in the revenue frauds, and was indicted by the grand jury at St. Louis in 1876, but at the trial was acquitted. Gen. Babcock was married at Galena, Ill., in 1866, to Miss Annie Eliza, daughter of Benjamin H. Campbell, and had four sons: Campbell Elias, U. S. army; Orville Elias and Adolph Borie, both of Chicago, Ill., and Benjamin Campbell Babcock (deceased). He was drowned at Mosquito Inlet, Fla., June 2, 1894, "while in the discharge of his duties." At the time of his death he was chief engineer of the fifth and sixth lighthouse districts and stationed at Baltimore, Md.

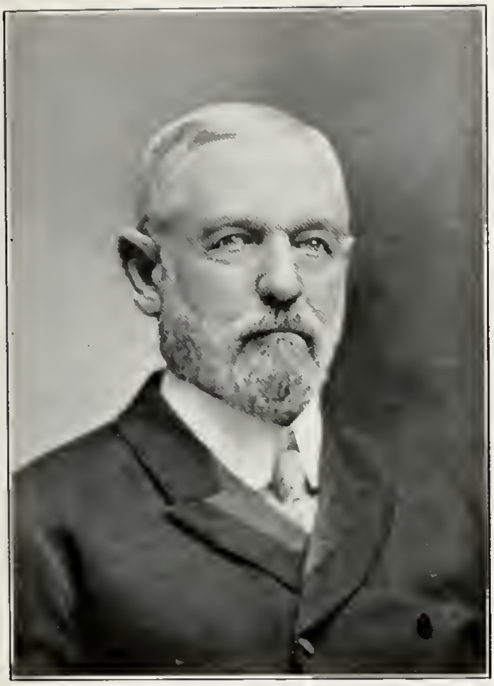
BREWSTER, Henry Milton, soldier and manufacturer, was born at Northampton, Mass., Jan. 21, 1841, son of Jonathan and Clarissa (Allen) Brewster and a descendant of Elder William Brewster, of the Plymouth colony, the line being through William Brewster's son Jonathan and his wife Lucretia Oldham; their son Benjamin and his wife Ann Darte; their son Daniel and his wife Hannah Gager; their son Jonathan and his wife Mary Parish; their son Jonathan and his wife Zipporah Smith; and their son Jonathan and his wife Lois Marsh, who were the grandparents of Henry M. Brewster. Henry M. Brewster received a public school education in Brooklyn, N. Y., He enlisted in the civil war, 57th New York volunteers, becoming sergeant-major, and was wounded at Fredericksburg. In 1863 he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve corps as second lieutenant of company I from September, 1862, to December, 1863, when he became first lieutenant of that company and later captain. He was brevetted major in January, 1865, then served as adjutant of the 10th regiment, and thereafter as captain and as assistant adjutant general of the garrison at Washington under Gen. Auger. He was in command at the time of the assassination of Lincoln when Washington was under martial law, and had practically the entire city under his surveillance. After the war he entered the employ of the Haydenville Brass Works in Haydenville, Mass., as bookkeeper, and subsequently became manager. In 1878 he transferred his services to the E. Stebbins Manufacturing Co., makers of plumbers' brass goods, of Springfield, and became president and treasurer and principal stockholder. In 1907 he disposed of his interests in the Stebbins company, and until his death was connected with the Equitable Life Insurance Co. He was a member of the Legion of Honor, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Grand Army of the Republic, the Masonic order, and the Winthrop Club of Springfield, also various other societies and associations of a social, historical or fraternal nature. In 1885 he was a member of the Springfield board of aldermen. In politics he was a Republican. He belonged to the Baptist church, serving for many years as Sunday-school superintendent and deacon of his church, in Springfield. Maj. Brewster numbered among his friends the prominent business men and noted citizens of his community, and his innate courtesy, generosity and charity toward those who were unjust to him stamped him as a gentleman in the loftiest signification of the term. He was fond of books, possessed a fine library, and enjoyed all athletic sports, in which, however, he could not participate after he was wounded in the civil war. With a deep and sympathetic interest in all human affairs, he found his highest satisfaction in domestic life, and his fidelity to his family and friends was unfaltering. He loved the Bible and ordered his life by its precepts. In affection, friendship, social relations and business life he was a devoted, sincere and inspiring example. He was twice married: (1) Jan. 21, 1864, to Clementine S., daughter of Varnum Tanner of Northampton, Mass., and had two sons, Harry V. and Frank E. Brewster, both of whom died just as they were approaching manhood, and whose loss was an irreparable one to Maj. Brewster; a daughter, also by this union, survives, Minnie E., wife of Edmund P. Marsh of Springfield; Mrs. Brewster died in 1905, and he was married (2) Dec. 30, 1905, to Mrs. Mary E. Sprague, daughter of Archelaus Leonard of Westhampton, Mass., who survives him. He died in Springfield, Mass., Jan. 10, 1915.

SIBLEY, Preston B., contractor and builder, was born at Eastford, Windham co., Conn., June 25, 1840, son of Samuel and Rhoda (Preston) Sibley. In 1827 his father removed to Eastford, then a part of Ashford, and the son attended the public schools until he was seventeen. He managed the home farm for ten years, during which time he learned the trade of carpenter, and subsequently, for ten years, was a contractor and builder. Always interested in civic and municipal affairs, he began his public career in 1869 as deputy sheriff. Later he became a selectman of Eastford, and during 1873–74 represented his native town in the Connecticut legislature. In 1881 he was appointed warden of the Windham county jail, at Brooklyn, Conn., and held the position for fourteen years. In 1895 he became deputy state factory inspector and in 1898 county sheriff, being thrice re-elected to the last position. Since 1895 he resided at Danielson, where he likewise took an enthusiastic interest in all matters pertaining to the public welfare. He was director of the Windham County Savings Bank, president of the Brooklyn Creamery Co., the Windham County Fire Insurance Co., and the Windham County Agricultural Society. He was likewise prominent in both the local and state granges, being master of the former, and an executive officer of the latter. Fraternally he was a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the P. of H. He was a member of the Westfield Congregational Church, and as a member of its prudential committee it was to him the people turned for counsel and leadership, or on special occasions when a fitting spokesman was required. The sanity of his judgment was matched by his rare kindness of heart, and his loyalty was an inspiration to all. Refined in speech, pure in thought, gentle in spirit, modest and sincere, winsome and sympathetic, he was a rare type of Christian gentleman. He was married at Chaplin, Conn., Jan. 2, 1862, to Kate B., daughter of Samuel Wesley Noble, of Springfield, Mass. She survives him, with three children: Lewis Preston, Frederick S. and Mary Maria, wife of Prof. Herbert Loomis. He died at Danielson, Conn., Jan. 5, 1914. Portrait opposite page 340.

RUST, George Henry, realty broker, was born at Wolfeboro, N. H., July 26, 1839, son of Thomas and Phebe Clarke (Piper) Rust. He was descended from Henry Rust, who came from Hingham, Norfolk co., England, in 1633, and settled at Hingham, Mass., the line of descent being traced through his son Nathaniel and his wife, Mary Wardell; their son Nathaniel and his wife, Joanna Kinsman; their son, Rev. Henry, and his wife, Ann Waldron; their son, Col. Henry, and his wife, Ann Harvey, and their son Richard and his wife, Susannah Connor, who were the grandparents of George Henry Rust. His father was postmaster at Wolfeboro, county judge of Carroll county, justice of the peace, and secretary, treasurer and trustee of the Wolfeboro and Tuftonborough Academy. The son was educated at Thetford Academy and at the Kentucky Military Institute. He began his business career as a clerk in the Minneapolis (Minn.) postoffice in 1857. He served as clerk in the subsistence department of the United States army in the expedition against the Indians on the upper Missouri river during 1863-65, and then formed a partnership in the real estate business with S. C. Gale, under the firm name of Gale & Co., with which he remained until his death. The firm is one of the oldest in Minneapolis. Mr. Rust was vice-president of the Minneapolis Bank of Commerce, and for years was a trustee of Carleton College and of the Chicago Theological Seminary. He was continuously active in church and mission work, and was a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. As a member of the layman's commission for visiting the missions of the Orient, he traveled extensively throughout Japan, China and India in 1907, visiting various missions of the American board. He was an ardent and enthusiastic worker for foreign missions and did much throughout Minnesota to further interest in them. His dominating personal characteristics were his conscientious integrity, his genial kindliness and his bountiful generosity. The sanity of his judgment was matched by the rare kindness of his heart, and his loyalty in mission work was an inspiration to others thus engaged and kindled a similar spirit in the people. Refined in speech, pure in thought, gentle in spirit, sensitive about inflicting pain, modest and sincere, winsome and sympathetic, he was the rarest type of Christian gentleman such a community as Minneapolis ever knew. He was married in Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 21, 1865, to Josephine, daughter of Ira Varney, of Barnstead, N. H., and had one child, Gertrude, wife of John M. Tirrell. He died in Minneapolis, Minn., June 15, 1908.

HARTENBOWER, Jeremiah J., pioneer, was born near Hennepin, Putnam co., Ill., July 3, 1843, son of Jeremiah and Maria Hartenbower. He received his education at the schools in Hennepin and Chicago and began his business career in the former town. Early in life he became a pioneer in northwestern Iowa, where his energy, shrewdness and fine business tact found a fertile field for their exercise and contributed materially to the development of the country. He became very prominent in the Democratic party in his adopted state, served as a member of the electoral college that made Cleveland president and served as mayor of Des Moines, being the only Democrat elected to that position in many years. "His administration," said a writer, "was characterized by business sagacity, fairness and sympathy for the people, among whom he was affectionately known as 'Uncle Jerry'." Later he moved to Kansas, where he had important interests in and near Wichita. In 1908 he settled in Los Angeles and became prominent in the business and public life of the city. His death, according to the writer already quoted, "removed from the community one of its distinguished citizens, a man of character and strict integrity. Mr. Hartenbower was a typical American in his career and activities. Starting in life as a farmer lad with a sound mind and a vigorous body as his sole equipment, he succeeded in building up a substantial fortune by honorable and entirely legitimate methods . . . He was most appreciated where he was best known—in his family, among his friends and neighbors and in his church—the First Congregational of Los Angeles. In his last days he gave expression to his abiding faith." Mr. Hartenbower was married at Hennepin, Ill., Apr. 27, 1870, to Cynthia, daughter of Williamson Durley. He died in Los Angeles, Cal., June 9, 1914.

BURCH, William Arthur, merchant, was born at Warwick, Canada, Oct. 6, 1864, son of Oliver Edson and Sarah Jane (Wright) Burch. He was descended from Thomas Burch, who came from England and settled at Dorchester, Mass., about 1637, through his son Jeremiah, who secured a grant of land near Stonington, Conn., about 1670; his grandson Jonathan, who, with others, secured a grant of land on the west side of the Connecticut river and founded Hartford, Vt.; his son Jonathan, who was a soldier in the revolutionary war; his son Jonathan, who married Sally Hosford; his son Powell G., who served in the war of 1812, married Lovina Yale Palmer, and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. His father was a Methodist minister in Canada and Illinois. The son, was graduated at Jennings Seminary, in Aurora, Ill., in 1885, and at Northwestern University (Ph.B.) in 1890, with honors in history and English literature, and winner of the commencement prize in oratory. Entering the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he served in that connection for sixteen years in Illinois and Minnesota, his last charge being South Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill. He was compelled to retire from the ministry in 1902 because of serious trouble with his eyes. During 1900-02 he was financial secretary of Northwestern University. Subsequently he entered the insurance business and was successively solicitor of the New York Life Insurance Co. in Chicago; field superintendent of the Columbian National Life Insurance Co., of Boston; representative of the Mutual Benefit Insurance Co. of New Jersey, and Illinois manager for the Northwestern National Life Insurance Co. of Minneapolis. He was vice-president of the Methodists' Church Supply Co., but for several years has been dealer in land and timber with offices in Chicago. Mr. Burch is a trustee of the Alumni Association of Northwestern University; member of the executive committee of the Methodist Social Union; was a member of the Chicago committee of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1900; member of the Dewey reception committee, and of the committee of one hundred for the Lincoln centenary celebration of the state of Illinois. He is a lecturer and also a contributor to the religious press. He is a Republican and is a member of the Hamilton Club of Chicago and of the Evanston Golf and Westmoreland Country clubs of Evanston, Ill.; he is also a member of the Delta Upsilon college fraternity, in which he has held various positions of prominence. His favorite pursuits are golf, hunting and fishing. Mr. Burch was married Sept. 15, 1892, to Dora M., daughter of Halsey Bovee, of Chicago, and has one child, Arthur Courtenay Burch, a senior in Northwestern University, who was one of six college men appointed by the government through the bureau of education to represent the schools of higher learning of the United States at the Fourth Students' International Congress, held at Santiago, Chile, in September, 1914.

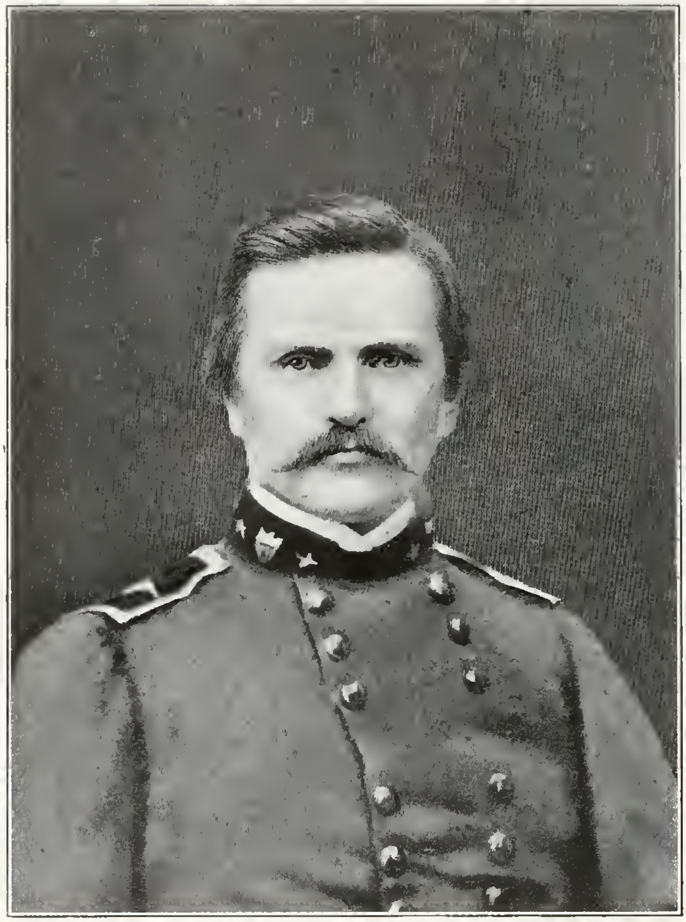


PRESTON B. SIBLEY
CONTRACTOR

GEORGE H. RUST
REAL ESTATE

JEREMIAH J. HARTENBOWER
MAYOR

WILLIAM A. BURCH
MERCHANT



S. B. Buckner

BUCKNER, Simon Bolivar, soldier and thirtieth governor of Kentucky (1887-91), was born in Hart county, Ky., Apr. 1, 1823, son of Aylette H. and Elizabeth A. (Morehead) Buckner. His earliest paternal American ancestor, a native of England, and mayor of Oxford, emigrated in 1635 and settled in Virginia, his descendants taking up grants in Gloucester, Caroline, Essex and York counties. The original settler brought into the colony the first printing press and printery, for which he suffered a heavy fine and imprisonment by order of Gov. Berkeley, who had previously declared against both newspapers and public schools. His maternal grandfather was Turner H. Morehead, a soldier of the war of the revolution; a cousin of James T. Morehead, governor of Kentucky during 1834-36, and a relative of Charles S. Morehead, governor of Kentucky during 1855-59. Near the close of the eighteenth century his father, who was a colonel in the war of 1812, moved from Virginia and located in the Green River country of Kentucky. In 1820 he purchased the farm and built the log house which is still the Buckner residence; stands intact, and has all the comforts of a city mansion and surroundings that no city mansion can have. Col. Buckner was an ironmaster and had an iron furnace in the Lily Glen. There was born and reared he who was destined to become the first citizen of Kentucky. He attended the Kentucky schools at intervals, and, having at an early age evinced an inclination for military life, an appointment was secured for him to West Point Military Academy, at which he was graduated in 1844. He was commissioned second lieutenant in the Sixth infantry, served one year on garrison duty at Sacketts Harbor, was called to West Point as assistant professor of ethics, and upon being relieved at his own request entered into active service in Mexico, serving first under Gen. Taylor, also being with Gen. Scott in all the fighting from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico. He was promoted to first lieutenant for gallant conduct in action at Cherubusco, where he was wounded, and was made captain for brave services at Molino del Rey. Among the first to enter the Mexican capital, he was among the last to leave when peace was declared. While stationed there, after the capitulation, he climbed to the crater of Mount Popocatpetl, the first foreigner ever to make the ascent. Other officers who started with him turned back, fearing the snows, the whirlwinds of ashes and the excessive cold. A detailed description of this perilous trip was afterward written by him and was printed in "Putnam's Magazine" (April, 1853). He was again assigned to West Point, this time as instructor in military tactics, and later participated in several Indian campaigns. He resigned from the army in 1855 and returned to Kentucky and engaged himself entirely in business pursuits. For a brief period, however, he resided in Chicago and Nashville, but finally settled in Louisville in 1858. During 1859–60 he was inspector and commander-in-chief of the Kentucky national guard, and in that period thoroughly organized the state militia. When civil war threatened Gov. Magoffin sent him to Washington to confer with the authorities as to the policy likely to be followed with reference to the border states, and if possible to obtain assurances that the state's neutrality would be observed. This proving futile, he resigned, holding that the imminence of war made it improper for a man committed to one side to retain the position. He therefore offered his services to Pres. Davis and was appointed brigadier-general, having declined an offer of the same rank from Pres. Lincoln. In his first campaign he made a reputation for military skill and conduct. When Fort Donelson was surrounded by Grant's army he was third in command. Gens. Floyd and Pillow, his superior officers, were unable to cope with the situation, but they did not heed Gen. Buckner's advice, and the series of errors which followed made the fall of the fort inevitable. Gen. Floyd and Gen. Pillow escaped down the river by boat, leaving the army to its fate. Feeling in Kentucky was high against Gen. Buckner on the part of the Federal adherents, and he was urged to go after his superior officers, but he endeared himself to Kentuckians by the high resolve, expressed in words which have become historic: "For my part, I will stay with the men and share their fate." He made the best terms of surrender he could for them, his request to Grant for terms and Grant's reply having become classics. He won the respect of the Federal officers, and the high esteem of Grant, resulting in a lifelong friendship. He was years afterward one of Gen. Grant's pallbearers. After a year in prison in Boston he was exchanged and rejoined the army, being immediately promoted to major-general. He was in the battle of Perryville, the defense of Mobile, in charge of the department of east Tennessee, and later in absolute command in Louisiana. After this he was made lieutenant-general and placed in command of a full army corps in Bragg's army. He commanded with signal capacity a wing of the army at Chickamauga, and at the time the war closed was again in command in Louisiana. After a short residence in New Orleans he returned to Kentucky, where he served as governor (1887-91), and in the latter year was a member of the Kentucky state constitutional convention. In 1896 he was nominated for vice-president on the "sound money" ticket headed by Gen. Palmer. Yielding to the pressure of friends he became a candidate for United States senator in 1895, but stated in an open letter that he wished every one to know that he was against free silver. In the latter years of his life he was an independent in politics. In his death passed the last lieutenant-general of the Confederacy. Beloved for his great-heartedness, honored for his integrity, revered for his service to his country, his memory will live through generations to come. He lived a plain life, like the thoroughbred Kentucky gentleman and high type of Southern manhood he personified. His manners were unusually polished and courtly, and a celebrated English visitor had likened him in dignity and geniality to the famous Dr. Jowett, of Oxford. He entertained a quaint and beautiful sentiment for his choice library, and spent many happy moments in the ample companionship of his books. He read much and kept in touch with public events, and his mind was fresh and strong to the last. He was a fluent and convincing speaker, a forceful writer and a poet of no mean rank. Simple as a child, brave and courtly as a knight of old, he would have ranked high in any position to which he might have been called. Yet such was his modesty that he would never write his memoirs, which would have made an interesting narrative. To the last he dispensed hospitality to the thousands who made a pilgrimage to his doors. He was strong, chivalrous and generous, yet it was the stanch, true character of the man that commanded approbation. As governor an unusual attempt was made to enlist his sympathies in favor of a criminal, but he indorsed the petition as follows: "The sympathies and the duty of the governor are with the people whose laws he is compelled to execute.'' Upon another petition he wrote: ''Clemency to him would be a wrong to the whole community.'' He was married (1) at Blackhall, Conn., in May, 1850, to Mary, daughter of Maj. Julian Kingsbury, U.S.A.; she died in 1869, leaving one child, Lily, who became the wife of Morris B. Belknap, of Louisville. Mrs. Belknap died in 1893, leaving four children: Walter, Gertrude, Lily and Morris. Gen. Buckner was married (2) in Richmond, Va., June 10, 1885, to Delia, daughter of Col. John H. Claiborne, of Richmond, Va., and granddaughter of Col. George W. and Betty (Lewis) Bassett, the latter a great-niece of Gen. George Washington. She is descended on one side from Gen. Fielding and Bettie (Washington) Lewis. She survives him, with one son, Simon Bolivar, Jr., who entered the West Point Military Academy in 1904 on an appointment secured through Theodore Roosevelt. He died in Hart county, Ky., Jan. 8, 1914.

RINDGE, Frederick Hastings, financier, was born at Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 21, 1857, son of Samuel Baker and Clarissa (Harrington) Rindge. His first paternal American ancestor was Daniel Rindge, who came to this country from England in 1638 and settled at Roxbury, Mass., whence he moved in the following year to Ipswich. An ancestor of the same name was a soldier in the war of 1812. Samuel Baker Rindge was a successful manufacturer and banker in Cambridge and Boston, and bequeathed a large fortune to his son. The latter was prepared for college in Cambridge and Boston private schools and under tutors, and was graduated at Harvard University in 1879. For a number of years thereafter he traveled in Europe, America and the Sandwich Islands. Finally he settled in Los Angeles, Cal. After leaving Massachusetts he became active in numerous educational and philanthropic movements, and gave generously of his means for the promotion of many worthy objects. In Cambridge he built and presented to the city the public library and the city hall, and he gave the Children's Island Sanitarium, opposite Marblehead, Mass., with all its buildings to children recovering from illness and in need of fresh air. He also erected the Rindge Manual Training School, which was conducted for ten years at his expense, after which it was turned over to the city of Cambridge. This was the first manual training school in Massachusetts and the progenitor of the system of such schools, which is now a feature of education throughout the United States. As a result of its establishment, the Massachusetts state legislature passed a law making compulsory the establishment of similar schools in all cities with a population of over 20,000. In California Frederick H. Rindge was identified with a number of large business enterprises and had a large amount of real property both in and outside the city of Los Angeles. He owned the Rindge Block, at the corner of Third street and Broadway, and was especially responsible for the erection of the Conservative Life Building at Third and Hill streets. He also owned the magnificent Malibu Ranch near Santa Monica. As president of the Middle River Navigation and Canal Co., now known as the Rindge Land and Navigation Co., he was responsible for the reclamation of about 25,000 acres of valuable peat and tule lands near Stockton, and as president of the Maclay Rancho Water Co. he was instrumental in opening up for settlement about 2,000 acres in the San Fernando Valley. He was the principal organizer and president of the Conservative Life Insurance Co., now the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co., and also president of the Artesian Water Co. and various other corporations of Los Angeles. His religious labors made Frederick H. Rindge very well known throughout the United States. An earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church, he was prominent in the sessions of the general conferences which were held in Los Angeles, and was a leader of the laymen's evangelistic movement, which had important effects. He was actively interested in the foundation of Sunday schools on the frontier and in remote places, and also erected several churches, including the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Santa Monica. His zeal for the temperance movement was such that when Santa Monica abolished the saloons he agreed to pay out of his own pocket any deficit which might be caused in the city treasury from the lack of saloon license money. Mr. Rindge published privately a number of works of meditation. He was a student of Pacific coast archæology, and his collection of aboriginal fine arts exhibited at the Peabody Museum of Harvard College was of decided educational and historical value. He also made a numismatical collection which he loaned to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. He was president of the Young Men's Christian Association of California, and a member of the Archæological Society of America, the New England Historical and Genealogical Society and the Society of Colonial Wars. Mr. Rindge was married at Trenton, Mich, May 17, 1887, to Rhoda May, daughter of James M. Knight, of that place, and had three children: Samuel, Frederick and Rhoda Rindge. He died at Yreka, Siskiyou co., Cal., Aug. 29, 1905.

REISINGER, Hugo, merchant, was born at Wiesbaden, Germany, Jan. 29, 1856, son of Franz Reisinger, Ph.D., the proprietor and editor of the ''Mittelrheinische Zeitung,'' and a man of profound knowledge. The son received a thorough education and immediately after graduating at the Royal Gymnasium at Wiesbaden he went to reside in England for a year for the purpose of learning the English language. In 1876 he began his commercial career at Frankfort-on-Main, and, three years later, in 1879, he became identified with an importing business in a managerial capacity. In the following year he took the middle Germany agency, with headquarters at Berlin, for the Siemens Glass Works of Dresden. In the interests of that business he visited America in 1882 and again in 1883, and so successful was he in introducing their goods here that in the following year (1884) the firm, much against his wishes, persuaded him to represent it permanently in the United States. He secured such a large business as agent for the Siemens Glass Works in New York that in a few years he had accumulated sufficient capital to extend his business in other lines, and at the time of his death he ranked as one of the largest importers and exporters of general merchandise in America. Although one of the foremost German-American merchants, Mr. Reisinger was even better known as an enthusiastic and discriminating art collector and art connoisseur. He had a private art collection of modern paintings, which is one of the finest private collections in the United States. His American canvases include those of Browne, Bellows, Childe Hassam, Chase, Dougherty, Dewing, Dearth, Hitchcock, Lawson, Metcalf, Melchers, Murphy, Redfield, Schofield, Sargent, Winslow Homer, Weir and McNeill Whistler. German art is represented by Boecklin, Habermann, Hofmann, Kampf, Liebl, Lenbach, Liebermann, Menzel, Putz, Schuch, Slevogt, Thaulow, Thoma, Truebner, Uhde, Zuegal, Schoenleber and Schramm-Zittau; and among his French examples are those of Bondin, Blanche, Besnard, Cazin, Courbet, Corot, Dupre, Degas, Manve, Manet, Monet, Menard, Pissaro, Renoir, Raffaellie, Fautin-Latour, Harpignies, Isabey, L'Hermitte, Lepine, La Touche and Maris; other artists represented are Israels, Jongkind, Mesdaag, Mastenbroek, Van Essen, Sorolla, Zorn, Liljefors and Lund. Mr. Reisinger was instrumental in bringing about the exhibition of German contemporary art at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, in 1908, and in recognition of his services was appointed by the trustees an honorary fellow of the museum for life. In 1910 he exhibited a collection of some 200 American paintings and a few etchings at the Prussian Royal Academy in Berlin, under the official auspices of the Prussian government and with the approval of Emperor William. The exhibition was subsequently shown in Munich. His object at this time was to prove to German artists and art lovers that the modern American school of painting is the peer of any of its European contemporaries. Most of the pictures were from his own collection, and to them were added a number from the Metropolitan Museum of Art, ten from the Pennsylvania Art Society, and a life-size portrait of Theodore Roosevelt by Gari Melchers, of Detroit, Mich. In 1904 he was an honorary commissioner to Europe for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and in 1914 he was honorary commissioner to the Anglo-American Exposition, held in London, in charge of the American art section. While always interested in furthering the interests of American art in this country he also did much for the advancement of art in Germany. He arranged the exhibit of German art for the German government at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; at the Copley Society of Boston, and the Art Institute of Chicago, thus inaugurating an art exchange programme between the two countries similar to the plan of exchanging university professors among the leading universities of each country. It was partly through his efforts that the Deutsche Museum committee of Munich was enabled to visit the United States and study American museum methods, with the object of applying improvements to the Munich Museum. Mr. Reisinger was also actively interested in the publication of German classics of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, for the purpose of making German literature better known in the United States, which he hoped would also result in creating a better understanding between these two nations. In 1914 he was elected president of the Germanic Museum at Harvard University, succeeding his father-in-law, the late Adolphus Busch. He was decorated by Emperor William II of Germany with the officer's and subsequently the commander's cross of the order of the Prussian Crown, and by Prince Regent Luitpold of Bavaria with the commander's cross of the order of St. Michael. Columbia University conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1912. He was a member of the Lotos Club, the National Arts Club, the German Club, the Railroad Club, the Machinery Club, the Automobile Club of America, the Garden City Golf Club, the Englewood Country Club, and the Imperial Automobile Club of Berlin, Germany. Mr. Reisinger was married Feb. 10, 1890, to Edmee, daughter of Adolphus Busch, of St. Louis, Mo., and had two sons: Curt H. and Walter F. Reisinger. He died at Langenschwalbach, near Wiesbaden, Germany, Sept. 27, 1914.

HUFF, Perez Fridenberg, insurance expert, was born in Jacksonville, Fla., July 10, 1873, son of Jacob and Amelia (Fridenberg) Huff. His father, a native of Germany, came to the United States in 1855, going first to Memphis, Tenn., and then to Jacksonville, Fla., where he was engaged in the general merchandise business until his death in 1912. The son was educated in the public and high schools of Jacksonville, and began his business career as stenographer for the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., and three years later became special agent. In 1893 he was appointed superintendent of agencies, and in the following year general agent for Florida for the Home Life Insurance Co. of New York, which position he held for three years, when he was made general agent for Florida for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York. In 1899 Mr. Huff removed to New York city and became a member of the insurance brokerage firm of Hamlin & Co. He was also identified with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Milwaukee for seven years (1900–07). In 1901 he was admitted as a partner in the firm of L. Wachenheim & Son, the name of which was later changed to Wachenheim & Huff. This firm, which was founded in 1866, was incorporated in January, 1914, and Mr. Huff was made president, assuming full control, the other officers being Robert Wachenheim, treasurer; William McKenna, secretary; E. Henderson, assistant treasurer. Mr. Huff also became associated with the Union Central Life Insurance Co. of Cincinnati, O., in 1907; was made agency director five years later, and in the following year associate manager of the company for Greater New York. Mr. Huff is recognized as one of the most successful men in the life insurance business and one of the largest personal writers of insurance in the country. He received a medal from the Union Central Life Insurance Co. in recognition of writing the largest amount of insurance personally in the history of the company since it was founded in 1867. He has made a special study of insurance law, and is an authority on that subject in both life and fire insurance. Mr. Huff is a member of the Life Underwriters' Association, of which he was treasurer in 1912, and later first vice-president, and is now a member of the executive committee. He has been a conspicuous figure at insurance banquets and conventions, and stands very high in the inner councils of the Union Central Life Insurance Co., having accomplished special official work for the company. He was married Feb. 17, 1898, to Olga, daughter of Louis Bühler. Portrait opposite page 344.

LINES, Mary Louise, physician and surgeon, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1859, daughter of Oliver Todd and Amelia (Wilkes) Lines. Her earliest paternal American ancestor was Ralph Lines, who came from Dantry, Northamptonshire, England, in 1642, and settled at New Haven, Conn. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Ralph, who married Aiah Bassett; their son Benjamin and his wife, Dorcas Thomas; their son Joseph and his wife, Phoebe Baldwin; and their son Daniel, and his wife, Hannah Todd, who were the grandparents of Mary Louise Lines. Bishop Edwin Lines and other celebrated clergymen and professional men are of the same family. Her great-grandfather, Joseph Lines, served in Col. Huntington's regiment during the war of the revolution. On the maternal side she is descended from the famous Wilkes family, of Buckinghamshire, England. Her mother, the first woman in the medical profession in

Brooklyn, was associated in practice with her husband, likewise a physician, for fifty years, and during forty years of that time resided on Washington avenue. Throughout the half century of their practice both were famed for their benevolence and devotion to the poor. Her father, a native of New Milford, Conn., was associated with Dr. Russell Trall in establishing the Hydrotherapeutic College in Laight street, New York city, teaching anatomy there for fifteen years, and lecturing in the institution even after its removal to New Jersey. Mary Louise Lines was educated at Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, and was graduated at the Homeopathic Medical College of the University of Michigan in 1884. In 1889 she received a diploma for specializing in eye, ear, nose and throat work at the New York Post-Graduate Hospital. She began the practice of her profession in 1884, spending the first five years as assistant to Dr. B. St. John Roosa in the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York city. Since 1885 she has been attending surgeon as eye, ear, nose and throat specialist of the Memorial Hospital for Women and Children, Brooklyn, and since 1895 has been secretary of the Memorial Dispensary. She is a member of the Kings County Medical Society, New York State Medical Society, American Institute of Homeopathy, American Homeopathic, Ophthalmological, Otological and Laryngological societies, Brooklyn Woman's Club, Unity Child Welfare Society and the Woman's Suffrage Society.

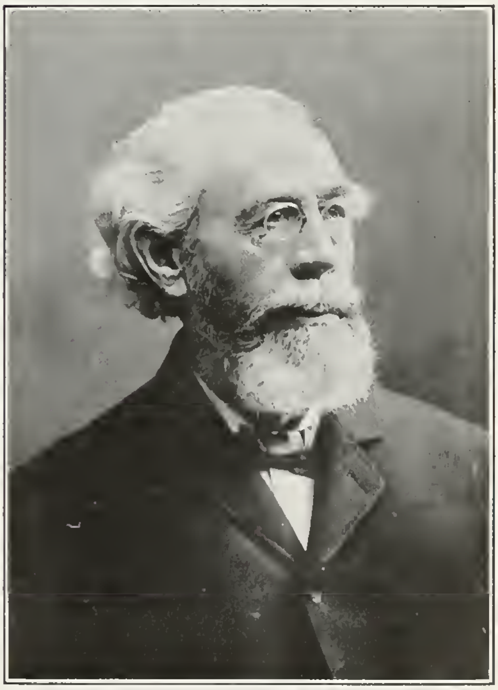
MURRAY, Mabel, was born in Washington, D. C., in 1876, daughter of Talbert and Susan Evelyn (Waugh) Murray, on her mother's side being a relative of Bishop Beverly Waugh. She was carefully educated in the private school conducted by Miss Cabell in Washington, now known as the Friends' School. She stood high in her studies, and was popular among her schoolmates, possessing a sweet, winning nature which made her always popular among her friends and in social circles of Washington. Her cheerful, happy disposition radiated sunshine wherever she happened to be. She was always thoughtful of the welfare of others, and her whole life was one devoted to the encouragement, uplift and benefit of those less fortunate than herself. She died in Washington, Sept. 16, 1904, and in her memory her mother erected the Episcopal home for bishops in Washington.

LARNED, Josephus Nelson, editor, librarian and author, was born at Chatham, Ont., May 11, 1836, son of Henry Sherwood and Mary Ann (Nelson) Larned, and ninth in descent from William Larned, who emigrated from Bermondsey, Surrey, England, to America about 1632. From William Larned and his wife, Goodith, the line descends through his son Isaac, who married Mary Sternes; their son Isaac, who married Sarah Bigelow; their son William, who married Hannah Bryant; their son Samuel, who married Rachel Green; their son Benjamin, who married Lydia Clemens; their son Silvanus, who married Cynthia Holmes, a direct descendant of Roger Williams, and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. When Josephus Nelson Larned was a small boy his parents removed to Buffalo, N. Y., where he was educated in the public schools. He began his career as a bookkeeper for a lake transportation company, meanwhile studying assiduously, and in 1858 became an associate general editor of the Buffalo "Republic." In 1859 he joined the editorial staff of the Buffalo "Express," of which he became part owner in 1866. His editorial connection with the paper ceased in 1872, and his financial interest in it terminated in 1877. In 1871 he was elected superintendent of education in Buffalo on the Republican ticket, and occupied that position for two years. He never held another public office, and though always interested in good government, he took no active part in politics. Desiring to aid in the intellectual advancement of Buffalo, Mr. Larned continued to be interested in the public schools and to work for their betterment, and was a member of the visiting committee of the Buffalo School Association to study conditions and suggest improvements. From 1877-97 he was superintendent of the Buffalo Library. During his administration, the books were classified and rearranged throughout on the Dewey system, the first complete practical application of which was in this library. The municipality also took over the library in trust for ninety-nine years, under an agreement to maintain it by annual appropriations, the library to be free to all residents of the city. To achieve this momentous result no one strove more ardently than Mr. Larned. Many of the innovations in library work which he inaugurated have come to be the models upon which the building of other libraries was based. After leaving the superintendency of the library he became busy as an author. He had, at various times, written essays and contributions to encyclopædias, magazines and newspapers, and now began to produce books of educational value. His published volumes include: "Talks About Labor" (1876); "Letters and Poems of David Gray" (1888); "History for Ready Reference" (1894), proclaimed by many to be the best encyclopædia of universal history ever published; "Talk About Books" (1897); "History of England," for schools (1900); "A Multitude of Counsellors" (1901); "A Primer of Right and Wrong" (1902); "History of the United States for Secondary Schools," (1903); "Seventy Centuries" (1905); "Books, Culture and Character" (1906); "A Study of Greatness in Men" (1911); "A History of Buffalo" (1911), and "Life of William Pryor Letchworth" (1912). He also edited "The Literature of American History," and was for years a contributor to the "Atlantic Monthly." Though not a stated lecturer, he occasionally appeared upon the lecture platform. His series of lectures on great men, delivered both in Buffalo and at the Chautauqua Assembly, attracted much attention and large audiences, and later sought a wider public in book form. Though always dignified and scholarly in demeanor and speech, and though usually serious of thought, he occasionally indulged in humor and enjoyed the humor of others. Notwithstanding his great learning, he was extremely simple in taste and modest in manner. His disposition was genial and his companionship exceedingly enjoyable. He was a member and director of the Buffalo Historical Society; vice-president of the Civil Service Reform Association; member of the Municipal League; the Thursday Club; and an honorary member of the Saturn Club. He was also a member of the American Library Association, of which he was president in 1894, and of the American Historical Association. Greatly interested in the universal peace movement, he was the first president of the Buffalo Peace Society. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Dartmouth College in 1895. He was married April 29, 1861, to Frances Anne Kemble, daughter of Hon. Walter McCrea, of Chatham, Ont., later judge of the Algoma district. Their children were: Sherwood J., Mary, and Anne M. Larned. Mr. Larned died at Orchard Park, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1913.

PEREZ F. HUFF
INSURANCE

MARY L. LINES
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

MABEL MURRAY
PHILANTHROPIST



JOSEPHUS N. LARNED
LIBRARIAN

Thomas A. Edwards, M. D.

EDWARDS, Thomas Alvin, physician, was born in Saline County, Mo., Dec. 11, 1856, son of Joseph Diebitsch and Amanda Melvina (Evans) Edwards, and a descendant of Dr. Richard Edwards, who, with his wife Mary, came from London, England, and settled in Virginia prior to 1694. From Richard, the settler, the line descends through his son Thomas, who married Sarah Swan; their son Robert (doubtless lessor of the Edwards estate, not yet settled, in New York city), who married Anne ———; their son Thomas, who married Sarah Bell, fourth cousin of Mary Bell, wife of Augustine Washington, and mother of George Washington; their son, Joseph Chenn, who married Elizabeth Ann Harvey, and was the grandfather of Thomas A. Edwards. On the maternal side he was also a descendant of Col. Robert E. Lee. He was educated at Missouri University, Columbia, Mo., and at the Medical College of the University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky., where he was graduated (M.D.) in 1881. He also pursued a post-graduate medical course at Harvard University, and took courses in surgery in Europe. For three years after his return he was professor of surgery in Beaumont Medical College, which was later united with Washington University Medical School, at St. Louis, Mo. He then located at Trinidad, Colo., where he practiced in conjunction with his senior partners, Drs. Brashore and Slater. Subsequently he removed to Denver, Col., where he secured a large and remunerative practice. A desire to pursue his own studies caused him to locate a few years later in Boston, Mass. Here his practice steadily increased, and his prospects were exceedingly encouraging, when he was stricken with paralysis in October, 1903, and thereafter was unable to speak, use his hands, or walk. His faithful wife carried him twice to the Pacific coast, north to the Great Lakes, and south to Mexico City and New Orleans, with the hope that climatic conditions might effect a cure which medicine could not. The case baffled the skill of the most eminent nerve specialists in the United States. Mrs. Edwards, after her husband's misfortune, carried on conversations with him in an unusual manner. His infirmity prevented him from writing or pointing out objects with his hands, and her only means of understanding his wishes was by learning to read the doctor's face, which she did by watching his eyes and facial muscles. In 1911 Dr. Edwards was seized with a desire to return to his native state, and located in St. Louis, where he remained until his death. He was the inventor of several surgical instruments in use by the medical profession, and in 1904 obtained a patent for a triple ball-bearing wheel suitable for use on automobiles. He was a man refined and elegant in manner, and with a kind and gentle nature, yet possessed of a determination of purpose and power of will to carry to a successful issue whatever undertaking enlisted his sympathy and support. His mind was brilliant and flexible, and the ready servant of the strong volition behind it. From boyhood he was a faithful Christian, and was also a member of the F. and A. M. He was married Dec. 25, 1886, to Etta, daughter of Rev. Allen Harvey Trowbridge, minister of the Christian Church, Rutland, Ill. There were no children. Dr. Edwards died in St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 22, 1913.

TERRETT, Colville Penrose, soldier, was born in Washington, D. C., June 1, 1852, son of Colville and Martha Anna (Mathews) Terrett. His father was a lieutenant in the United States navy and lost his life on the frigate Levant, which sailed on a Pacific cruise and was never heard of again. The family on the paternal side were Virginians of colonial descent, while his mother's family were from Maryland and were connected with the Steretts, Ridgelys, Mathews, Ringgolds, and other prominent families of that state. His great-grandfather, Gen. Dade, served on Washington's staff, and another relative, Maj. Ringgold, fell at Palo Alto in the Mexican war. He received his early education at a private school in Baltimore, Md., and was graduated at the law school of the University of Maryland in 1874, having previously studied in the office of the distinguished lawyer, Reverdy Johnston. In 1878 he entered the U. S. signal corps, and in the following year was appointed by President Hayes second lieutenant, 8th infantry, with which he remained during practically the whole of his career. His first service was in California and Arizona, where he served with distinction in the Apache campaigns under Generals Crook and Miles. Later Lieut. Terrett served in Nebraska and Wyoming. He was promoted captain of the 8th regiment in 1896, and at the outbreak of the Spanish war he went with his regiment to Cuba. He took part in the battle of El Caney and served through the remainder of the campaign, being recommended for a brevet by Gen. Ludlow. He served in Cuba during the first intervention and in the Philippines during the insurrection from 1900 to 1902, doing good work and materially assisting in the surrender of Gen. Cailles. Later he served on a board to settle the claims of the monastic orders against the United States government, for which his early legal training eminently fitted him. He also served on a similar board in Cuba to settle the Trisconia railroad claims. In 1901 he was promoted major of the 12th infantry, but after a year's service was transferred back to his old regiment. He served in Alaska in 1903 and 1904 and returned to the Philippines for a two years' tour in 1906. In 1908 he became lieutenant-colonel of the 17th infantry, and in 1911 he was promoted colonel of the 8th infantry. He was retired on his own application in 1912. The last three years of his services were spent at Ft. McPherson, Ga., and on the Texas border. He was a charter member of the Santiago Society and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Order of the Carabao. Col. Terrett was married Dec. 17, 1891, to Annie, daughter of James W. Davies, a well-known banker of Augusta, Ga. He died in Augusta, Ga., in May, 1913. Portrait opposite page 346.

THORPE, Spencer Roane, lawyer and soldier, was born at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 20, 1842, son of Thomas J. and Sarah Anne (Roane) Thorpe. On his mother's side he was descended from Patrick Henry, of Hanover county, Va., who served as captain of the first company organized for service in the revolutionary war. He received his education at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Ky., and in 1859 became clerk in a business house. In April, 1861, he enlisted in the 16th Mississippi infantry, C.S.A., at Corinth, Miss., and soon afterward was transferred to the 1st Kentucky infantry, then serving in Virginia. When the 1st Kentucky infantry was disbanded in June, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company A, 2nd Kentucky cavalry, with which he served until the close of the war. Of his military service Brig. Gen. Bazil W. Duko said: "He took part in almost every important raid and expedition and in nearly every battle in which the regiment was engaged. He was twice wounded and served with conspicuous gallantry and intelligence. He was promoted to be lieutenant of his company, and upon the promotion of Capt. William R. Messick very nearly at the close of the war he became virtually the captain of the company and was in command of it. He surrendered at Woodstock, Ga., on the 10th of May, 1865. Capt. Thorpe is therefore to be credited with a record of active and almost continuous service for the entire duration of the war, and his conduct during that entire period was recognized by every officer under whom he served." After the war Capt. Thorpe taught school for a while at Marksville, La., and subsequently studied law in the office of Judge E. N. Cullon. In 1867 he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in Marksville, where he won an enviable reputation. He was appointed district-attorney for the 7th judicial district by Gov. John McEnery in 1873, and served as attorney for the United States government in the French cases for the cotton destroyers during the war. He was also a member of the board of supervisors of the University of Louisiana for two terms. In 1883 he removed to California and settled in San Francisco, whence he removed six years later to Los Angeles. In California he engaged in farming, planted a large walnut orchard in Ventura county and operated a number of large ranches there and in Los Angeles county. Capt. Thorpe was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, and for three terms was brigadier-general of the Pacific Division, United Confederate Veterans. He was married at Marksville, La., Jan. 20, 1868, to Helena, daughter of Ludger Barbin, and a direct descendant of Nicholas Barbin, who was sent by Louis XIV in 1707 to take charge of customs for the province of Louisiana. There were five children; Andrew Roane, Helena B., wife of Edwin J. Riche; Virginia R., wife of Harry Dunnigan; Spencer G. and Carlyle Thorpe. Capt. Thorpe died in Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 1, 1905.

MONTELATICI, Ferruccio L., wood carver, was born in Florence, Italy, Aug. 10, 1859, son of Giuseppe Montelatici, a sculptor. He began the study of wood carving under his uncle, Serafino Montelatici, a well-known Florentine sculptor, and his artistic sense was developed by the manifold examples of his art in a city where churches and palaces are rich in examples. Thus to the inborn gift and the technical training he added the inner knowledge which comes from vivid imagination steeped in works of beauty. Even as a youth he was much in earnest, and was diligent in his attendance at the Academy, and subsequently applied himself to the best specimens of wood sculpture, of which the ancestral palaces of his native country afforded such abundant opportunity. The style of the Italian Renaissance appealed to him most strongly, and it was after this manner that he chiefly worked, though many beautiful pieces were from antique designs. With a desire to enlarge his field and his experience he went to France in 1883, and there practiced his art for five years. In 1888 he emigrated to America, and after executing some orders in New York and Cleveland he settled in Milwaukee, where the value and beauty of his work were quickly recognized. In addition to his wood carving he produced much beautiful sculptured furniture. Baronial and ecclesiastical chairs and tables, cabinets, massive hall benches, coffers or strong chests, music holders, rich frames and similar artistic pieces which, while serving useful purposes, are really objects of art that embellish any interior in which they are placed—in all of these he excelled. He designed them with that symmetry of form and proportion and profusion of ornamentation that indicate the real artist, while the actual manipulation or cutting of the wood he accomplished with a precision and ease that marked the skilled artisan. He worked with the greatest care, and yet with the utmost ease. To produce works of art and beauty was his fulfilled desire. He possessed a delightful personality and won all hearts by his modesty, cordiality and unselfishness. His culture was universal and his friends in Milwaukee were legion. To all whose privilege it was to see into his great, generous, tender heart, and to share in his deep love, his life is a benediction, shedding a radiance upon their own lives not to be dimmed while recollection lasts. He was married at Florence, Italy, Feb. 7, 1881, to Josephine, daughter of Giuseppe Parigi, of Florence. He died in Milwaukee, Wis., Mar. 10, 1914.

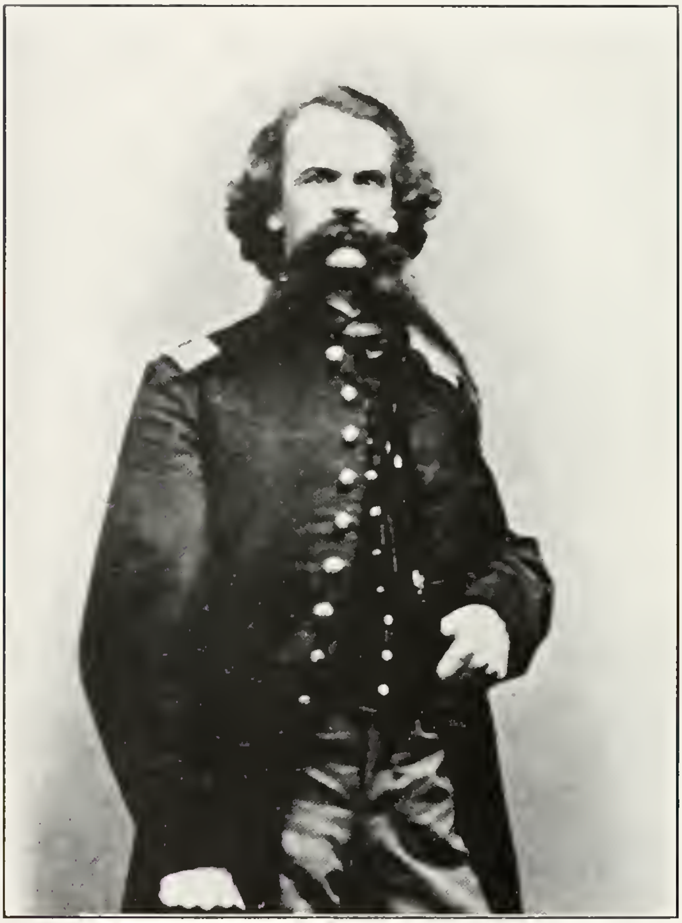
ELLIOTT, Thomas, physician and surgeon, was born at Fayetteville, Pa., Mar. 1, 1851, son of John and Hannah (Barr) Elliott. His father was a native of Castle Fin, Ireland, and came to America in 1849. After attending Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa., the son studied medicine at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and was graduated M.D. at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1877. He began the practice of his profession at Greenfield, Pa. He took post-graduate courses at Jefferson Medical College (1892); at Johns Hopkins University, and later at the General Hospital, Vienna. In 1896 he established himself at Sharon, Pa., where in 1898 he founded the Elliott Hospital. His skill in his chosen profession won for him a reputation that was considerably more than state wide, and he was frequently called upon to perform major operations in Cleveland, Youngstown, Pittsburgh and other cities. In his last five years he averaged several operations a day, many of them involving an immediate decision of life or death to the patient. He was so thoroughly absorbed in his professional work that he literally wore himself out. Weakened by overwork, his system could not combat the infection of a small wound and he died in the midst of an active and illustrious career. He was a member of the Mercer County Medical Society, Sharon Civic Association, and the Presbyterian Church. Reading was his sole relaxation. When he could find the time for light reading, Conan Doyle was his favorite, and he loved to follow the trails of the ubiquitous Sherlock Holmes; he was also fond of Shakespeare. His thoughts, too, had to do with the future life. This was evidenced from the fact that he quoted largely from Maeterlinck's "The Unknown Guest." The influence of his reading of the Belgian poet's work was reflected in mysticism of the dying man's talk during his lucid intervals, for he spoke of the approach of death as the "envelopment of a great dark cloud obscuring the light of life." He was possessed of an intuition and knowledge of human nature which, combined with unusual scientific attainments, rendered him an astute and accurate diagnostician. He was singularly high-minded and unselfish, and he possessed a modesty which at times seemed too great, and which was partly the cause of his non-desire to participate in academic relationships and medical society projects and work, in which he might have won much greater prominence, for he was a natural leader with a powerful influence, due largely to the many talents which were intrusted to him. He was married Oct. 24, 1878, to Maud, daughter of Thomas Johnston,

COLVILLE P. TERRETT
SOLDIER

SPENCER R. THORPE
LAWYER

FERRUCCIO L. MONTELATICI
WOOD CARVER

THOMAS ELLIOTT
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON



HENRY BLAKE HAYS

of New Wilmington, Pa. He died at Sharon, Pa., Feb. 28, 1915.

HAYS, Henry Blake, soldier, was born in Allegheny county, Pa., Aug. 12, 1829, son of James Harden and Mary (Cready) Hays. The name was originally spelled De-la-Hay and De-la-Haye. His earliest paternal American ancestor settled in Maryland in the seventeenth century, and the line of descent is traced through his grandson, Edmund Hays, of Baltimore county; his son Abraham and his wife, Frances Petit, to their son Jacob and his wife, Jane Scott Harden, who were the grandparents of Henry Blake Hays. In 1850 he was appointed an attaché to the U. S. legation, Copenhagen, Denmark, and he went to that country as private secretary to Walter Forward, U. S. minister to Denmark, formerly secretary of the U. S. treasury. His fluency as a linguist favored him in his travels through Egypt, Russia and the Holy Land. He had been educated for the profession of civil engineering, and upon his return to America he went to Shawneetown, Ill., in 1857, to superintend the building of some coal railroads. At the outbreak of the civil war he became captain of company M, 6th U. S. cavalry. He participated in all of the principal engagements and battles of the army of the Potomac, included among which were Williamsburg, Mechanicsville, Hanover Court House, where he was recommended for promotion, Malvern Hill, South Mountain, Culpepper Court House, Uppersville, Fredericksburg, Antietam Creek, Brandy Station and Beverly Ford. He also served on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, who later wrote to the secretary of war: "A very gallant and deserving gentleman, who served throughout the late rebellion in the regular army and has since resigned; was so distinguished for his zeal, ability and great gallantry that I beg respectfully to recommend his case to your favorable consideration for the following brevets. . . ." He was accordingly brevetted major for gallant and meritorious services in the Peninsula campaign; lieutenant-colonel for distinguished conduct in action at Antietam and colonel for gallantry in the Gettysburg campaign. Gen. McClellan had previously recommended that he be brevetted major for gallant conduct at Williamsburg. He was in command of advance guards, under Gen. Stoneman at Gaines Mills and White House, and was the first to reach the Chickahominy. He was ordnance officer, provost-marshal and commissary of musters of the cavalry corps under Pleasanton. He afterwards served as division inspector of Pennsylvania state troops, 18th and 6th divisions, with rank of lieutenant-colonel, and with two commissions, one from John W. Geary and the other from John F. Hartranft. Again, in 1876, he served as inspector-general, department of Pennsylvania, on the staff of Maj.-Gen. A. L. Pearson, and with rank of colonel. For a time after his retirement from the army he was in the coal business under the name of H. B. Hays & Brother, miners and shippers. He was a trustee of the estate of James H. Hays; a director in the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Co., the Marine National Bank and the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, of Pittsburgh. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He was married in Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 17, 1869, to Mary, daughter of William Jordan Howard, former mayor of Pittsburgh, and is survived by two children: Louis Blake and Virginia Claire, wife of Frank Chew Osborn. Col. Hays died at his country home, "Sutherland Hall," Allegheny co., Pa., Aug. 10, 1881.

ENGLIS, John, Jr., shipbuilder, was born in New York city, Feb. 17, 1833, son of John and Mary A. (Quackenbush) Englis. He began his business career in his father's shipyard. At that time the steamboat building industry was still in its infancy, and father and son set themselves to solve many of the difficult problems in marine architecture. In 1852 he took charge of a Canadian boat-building contract for his father and constructed the first steamer run on Lake Champlain, called the Canada. The following year he went to Buffalo, and constructed two boats for the Michigan Central Railroad—the Western World and the Plymouth Rock, each 345 feet long. No boats of this length then existed on inland waters. In 1854 he became a partner in the business, the firm name being John Englis & Son, with shipyards at the foot of Tenth street, New York city. Here have been built many steamers for the rivers of this country, China, Cuba, South America and the coast trade with Canada. One of these steamers, the Star of the East, built in 1864, ran for many years between Boston and Bangor, Me., and is still (1917) in commission on the Hudson river between New York city and Troy, the present name being the Greenport. The firm became one of the best known in the east and practically enjoyed a monopoly in the building of side-wheel steamboats for the Hudson River and Long Island Sound traffic. In 1872 the yards were moved to their present location at Greenpoint, Brooklyn. Among the steamers constructed by John Englis & Son were the St. John, Drew, Dean Richmond, Newport, Old Colony, Saratoga, City of Troy, C. H. Northam, Columbia, Grand Republic, Tremont, Forest City, Star of the East, Kathadin, Cambridge, Falmouth, John Brooks; the steamships City of Mexico, City of Nerida, City of Havana, City of New York, City of Atlanta and City of Columbia. In 1882 the two sons of John Englis, Jr., were admitted to the firm, which took the name of John Englis & Sons; thus three generations were in business together. In 1888 the founder of the firm died, and Mr. Englis, with his two sons, Charles Mortimer and William F. Englis, continued the firm until his retirement in 1890. Up to that time Mr. Englis had built eighty-nine steamers. The use of wooden vessels, except for shoal-river navigation, by that time having been discontinued, thereafter the firm sublet the work of building steel hulls and confined itself mainly to the construction of vessels above the waterline. In this way were built the C. W. Morse, the Hendrik Hudson, the Trojan and the Rensselaer. Mr. Englis was one of the organizers and president of the Maine Steamship Co., and manager of the Eastern Steamship Co. He designed and had built for the Maine Steamship Co. three large steamships—the John Englis, the Horatio Hall and the North Star. He was for six years manager of the East River ferries, owned by the Brooklyn Ferry Co., and was one of the organizers and a director of the New Jersey Steamboat Co., now known as the Hudson Navigation Co. He was also a director of the Clyde, Ward and Mallory lines, the Catskill Evening lines, Chapultepec Light and Power Co. (Mexico), the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad, and was one of the original directors of the Eleventh Ward Bank, since merged with the Corn Exchange Bank. He was a trustee of the Brooklyn Trust Co., the Homeopathic Hospital, and of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which he had been a member for many years. Formerly he was a member of the old Kent Street Dutch Reformed

Church. He was a member of the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, and of the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art. Mr. Englis will be remembered as a worthy citizen, a devoted churchman, and a sane and reliable man of affairs. He was attached to the old-fashioned principles in which he had been reared, and the unwavering rectitude of his character was recognized among all his associates. He was amiable and approachable, and will always fill a high place in the history of American shipping. He was married June 21, 1854, to Jeanette A., daughter of John Carrick, one of the oldest shipbuilders of Lake Erie, and is survived by five children; Charles Mortimer, Mary, wife of Josiah Melcher; Jeanette I., wife of John H. Emanuel, Jr.; Bertha E., wife of Charles D. Sayre, and Anna Bell, wife of W. Irving Glover. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Apr. 1, 1915.

ENGLIS, Charles Mortimer, shipbuilder, was born at Ravenswood, Long Island City, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1856, son of John and Jeannette A. (Carrick) Englis. He attended school at Mt. Washington Institute, New York city, where he was graduated in 1873, and entered New York University in the class of 1877, but having in view the shipbuilding business, remained in the university but one year, entering his grandfather's shipyard (John Englis, Sr.) in 1874, at the age of seventeen. He soon became so proficient in all branches of the business that in 1882 he became a member of the firm, composed of his grandfather, father and brother, under the firm name of John Englis & Sons. The death of John Englis, Sr., in 1887, that of W. F. Englis in 1889 and the retirement of John Englis, Jr., in 1892, left him the sole remaining member of the firm, and the business of shipbuilding was conducted by him under the old firm name of John Englis & Sons until 1907, when it was changed to Charles M. Englis. Among the vessels constructed after the reorganization of the firm in 1882 were: the C. H. Northam, Tremont and Adirondack. The steamer Adirondack was constructed by Charles M. Englis in 1896, with all her fittings, decorations and outfit complete. This was the last great wooden hull vessel built for the Hudson river traffic. Among other steamers built by Mr. Englis were: the Thomas Patten in 1901; the Sagamore, the C. W. Morse and the Vermont in 1903; the new Hendrik Hudson in 1906; the Yale and Harvard in 1906; the Princeton in 1909; the Claremont in 1910; the Miles Standish in 1911, and the Berkshire in 1913. During 1906–13 he built five ferryboats for the West Shore Railroad Co., the Rochester, Utica, Niagara, Weehawken and Catskill, and in 1915 he completed a new ferryboat, the Fort Lee, for the Fort Lee Ferry Co. In 1905 Mr. Englis built the steamer Governor Cobb, the first turbine steamer built in the United States, which in the summer runs between Boston and St. Johns, N. B., and in the winter between Havana and Key West. Mr. Englis is regarded as an expert in marine construction, especially as regards steamships designed for river or inland water navigation. He is an authority not alone on the actual construction of steamships but in all matters relating to the allied industries, and in 1913 was appointed receiver of the T. H. Marvel Shipbuilding Co. of Newburgh, N. Y., whose affairs he so judiciously administered that in 1915 it was enabled to resume active operations on a paying basis. Mr. Englis takes a personal pride as well as interest in the conduct of the business founded by his grandfather more than eighty years ago, which has since been conducted continuously by members of the family and has built one hundred and fifteen boats of all descriptions that went out of port to every sea. In the grandson of the original founder of the business the establishment conserves the reputation attained early in the career of the late John Englis, Sr., who built many of the great steamboats of his time which made America first and foremost in the production of magnificent inland craft. Included in the extensive list of notable vessels which have been launched from the Englis yards are many ocean steamers, and it has long been acknowledged that in whatever branch of ship construction the firm engaged, it has well sustained the reputation early established by the founder, who put in his production honest and conscientious work, and a thorough knowledge of scientific modeling and designing. Englis-built ships have always borne reputations for seaworthiness and beauty of model and construction—in hull, joiner work and fittings—characteristics which have been continued in every ship produced up to the present time. In addition to his shipbuilding interest Mr. Englis has been identified with numerous financial institutions and enterprises. He is president of the Catskill and New York Steamship Co. and of the Hudson Steamboat Co.; a trustee of the People's Trust Co., and a director of the Sultipeck Power Co. and of the Union Ferry Co. He served twelve years in the 7th regiment, N. G. N. Y.; is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the New York Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, the St. Nicholas Society of Brooklyn, the Whitehall Club, the Banker's Club of America, the New York Yacht Club, the Larchmont Yacht Club, the Thousand Islands Yacht Club, of which he has been commodore since 1912; the Chippewa Yacht Club, commodore since 1905; the Oswogotiches Yacht Club of Ogdensburg, N. Y., the Knollwood Golf Club, the Crescent and Riding and Driving clubs of Brooklyn, the Troy Club of Troy, N. Y., and the Century Club of Ogdensburg, N. Y., and he is president of the Oak Island Fishing and Gunning Club of St. Lawrence river. Mr. Englis was married, Feb. 14, 1895, to Maude Louise, daughter of Horace Pratt, of Minneapolis, Minn., who at the time of his death was president of the Minneapolis Mills. They have two children: John, 2d, and Ruth Englis.

FLETCHER, Calvin Ingram, physician, surgeon, artist and traveler, was born in Indianapolis, Ind., July 27, 1859, son of Calvin and Emily (Beeler) Fletcher, both early settlers of Indiana; grandson of Calvin and Sarah (Hill) Fletcher; great-grandson of Jesse and Lucy (Keyes) Fletcher, and ninth in descent from Robert Fletcher, who came from Yorkshire, England in 1630 and settled at Concord, Mass. Jesse was a soldier in the revolution, and Calvin, his grandfather, a native of Ludlow, Vt., was the first lawyer to settle in Indianapolis in 1821; served as state's attorney; was for seven years a member of the Indiana senate; while to his untiring efforts in the cause of common school education the state to-day owes the excellence of its school system. Dr. Calvin I. Fletcher's father was a broadminded man whose tastes were essentially agricultural; but he was endowed with unusual versatility of talent and became identified with many important public enterprises. He was one of the first in Indiana to recognize the economic value of improved breeds of live stock. Dr. Fletcher began his education in the public schools of Indianapolis. At the age of fourteen he accompanied his parents to Europe, where his interest in art led him to study first in Naples, then in Switzerland, and subsequently in Germany. His

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John Englis

Calvin I. Fletcher

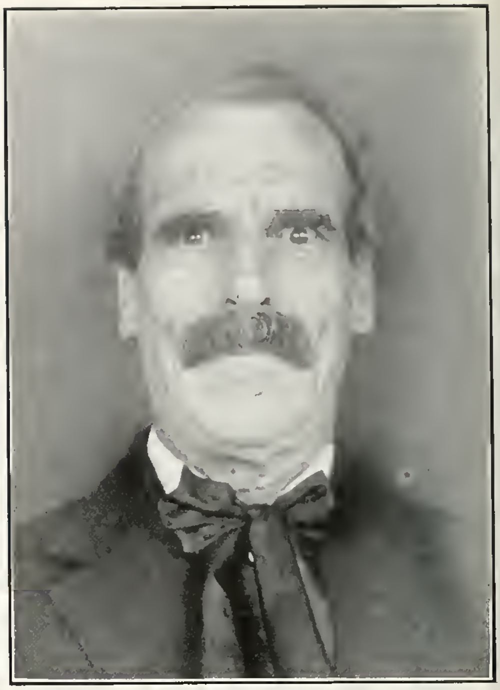
work took some prizes at the art schools and was highly praised by critics, but his ambition to become an artist was diverted by the opinion expressed by one of his instructors in reviewing some of his studies in anatomy, that his greatest talent lay in the direction of medicine and surgery. Encouraged in this idea by his uncle, Dr. William B. Fletcher, the alienist, he entered the Indiana Medical College, now the School of Medicine of the University of Indiana, where he was graduated M.D. in 1880. Later he did post-graduate work at the best clinics in London, Paris and Berlin, after which he began the practice of his profession in Indianapolis. From the beginning his splendid training and scientific skill, together with his faculty for gaining friends, made him highly successful. Possessing a rare intuition and knowledge of human nature, he was an astute and accurate diagnostician and his uniform courtesy and sympathy lent unusual weight and effectiveness to his ever practical, sincere and disinterested advice. He never discriminated between rich and poor, and his breadth of view enabled him to adjust himself to all conditions. His fearless independence, his abundant humor and enthusiasm, his unselfishness and absolute integrity exacted respect, admiration and affection and were instrumental in making him one of the most influential figures in his profession. While in India, his faculty of inspiring persons with respect and affectionate confidence led a foreign merchant to make him a gift of a celebrated amulet that had been worn by ancient Thibetans. This amulet was made of the ashes of a sacred Llama and to it is ascribed potency to ward off certain evil passions from those who wear it. It is one of two to be found in the United States. Dr. Fletcher was a student and lover of nature and an extensive traveler. Combining amateur photography with travel, he visited the most remote parts of the world, and his thousands of original photographs proved far more interesting than those of many professionals. His achievements in the line of photography were extraordinary and it is doubtful whether any other American amateur equalled his degree of success. He made colored slides from thousands of negatives taken all over the world, many of which cannot be duplicated anywhere. His services as a lecturer were much in demand and the narration of his travels illustrated by his wonderful collection of stereopticon slides gave pleasure and profit to thousands of persons. He was a life-long student, a gifted linguist, a man of exalted ideals and high intellectual attainments, whose acquaintance was an education and his friendship an inspiration. He was married in 1887 to Laura, daughter of Henry Severin of Indianapolis. She died in 1896, and in 1908 he was married to Nellie W., daughter of Col. Thomas Webb of Marion county, Ind., who survived him. Dr. Calvin Fletcher was killed by an avalanche on Blackfeet Glacier, in Glacier Park, Mont., Aug. 19, 1913.

BURNELL, George Edwin, author, lecturer, philosopher and capitalist, was born at Hartford, Conn., July 9, 1863, son of Edwin and Mary (Molloy) Burnell. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Burnell, a descendant of Robert Burnell, one time regent of England, who came to this country among the early New England colonists and settled in Maine. His father was for five years an officer on a whaling ship in the Indian ocean and later was a gunsmith, mechanic and farmer. The parents of George E. Burnell removed to Minneapolis when he was two and one-half years old, and he received his preliminary education in the public and high schools of that city. Subsequently he became a student at the University of Minnesota, where he graduated with honors in 1887. Later he entered Morgan Park (Ill.) Theological School and afterward studied at Union Theological College, Chicago. Utilizing the libraries of the various institutions, he improved every opportunity to further his growing interest in the study of philosophy, reading the lives and works of the most eminent mystics and philosophers. He became especially absorbed in the translations of the great oriental classics, making a deep analytical and comparative study of their doctrines. Later he took up the study of the Sanscrit language, thereby gaining a more profound understanding and greatly assisting the research into the sacred literature of the Aryan race. In his interpretation of the Hebrew Scriptures, he was greatly assisted by the personal interest of Dr. Wm. H. Harper, the great Hebrew scholar, afterward president of the University of Chicago. His first occupation in life was of a thoroughly practical nature. For a brief period he was in the service of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway in a clerical capacity. Later he embarked in the development of the town of Auburn, Ill. In association with several partners he carried this project to a successful issue and was soon launched on a business career of great promise. With the advancing years his material success expanded in a way which has permitted him to prosecute industriously the studies which are his chief interest in life. In 1901 he removed to Los Angeles and he is now identified with several large enterprises in that city and throughout the state, particularly in the development of farm lands and irrigation projects, which have reclaimed vast stretches of otherwise valueless land. He is president and director of the California Irrigated Farms Co. and the San Joaquin Farms Co., and vice-president and director of the Orion Mining and Milling Co. He takes a deep interest in everything pertaining to the civic and municipal welfare of his adopted city. It is as a scholar, however, that he has won recognition in philosophic and academic circles throughout the world. While in the high school at Minneapolis he delivered an address on the assassination of President Garfield, exhibiting such eloquence and logic that he was early marked for unusual mental attributes. Later, in the theological schools, he developed such genius for profound questions that the faculty were obliged on one occasion to postpone their session with the class. He has since come to be known as one of the leading scholars and thinkers of the time. Beyond the acquirement of a general knowledge, he has delved deep into ancient and sacred lore and has successfully undertaken to expound the creeds of many of the ancients, being considered an authority on sacred literature. He is likewise known as a lecturer and author. Among his earliest writings, "The Book of Health and Science of Truth" has been adopted as a text-book for such as may wish to advance in learning by the certain paths of reason. Mr. Burnell states that there is a constitutional mind which functions in relation to an accurate conclusion as true as a ship's compass to the pole; that if the thinking mind is reduced to conformity with its own constitutional nature only one result is possible, namely, universal agreement with every mind of every race following the same law of reduction. This agreement is the axiomatic mind, the practice of which, he states, is the solution to the problem of human ills. Mr. Burnell has been reluctant to commit himself to the general public on the vital deductions of his investigations, preferring to retire as much as possible from the curious or those temporarily infatuated by psuedo new cults. Concerning the experimental evidence collected during his career he maintains reticence. He has been classed by literary critics with Nietzsche, Maeterlinck, Walt Whitman and Emerson. Concerning his lectures Mr. Burnell says: "They are delivered with an intention of rendering notice concerning the seizure of that perception whereby experience is a favorable companion, and matter and mind a reconciliation of delight." Of those who acquire the perception, he adds in his "Ens Rationis": "Transubstantiation of substance through its career among the elements is clear to one of rational mind who looks upon death as a trick of instruction, birth as a plaything of history, the sea a picture book, the hills and mountains as altars of the sunlight, all as the companions of an exalted mind, and he no longer walks insignificant, but a triumph of personality." Mr. Burnell has a very strong personality, combining in rare fashion great personal dominance and gentle meekness. Keen in insight, masterful in perception and use of language, but tender as a woman in relation to human sympathies. From his earliest days he was distinguished by remarkable consideration for the weak, exercising a protective influence over any one, even animals, in distress, and by a consistent chivalry toward the high ideals of woman, influenced, no doubt, partly by being fortunate enough in his young manhood to be instructed in philosophy by a very clever and spiritual woman. Loyal in friendships, true to high standards of life, keen in penetration, accurate in conclusions, having superior business acumen, his advice is sought in all matters. His stenographically reported lectures have been arranged in several series, dealing with biblical, philosophic and metaphysical problems. His interpretation of such themes is distinctive from almost any other teacher in the more profound phases of life here and to come. Departing from beaten paths, he has erected a standard of thought, a process of reasoning which has found wide support and unlimited admiration among the world's thinkers. For a quarter of a century he has labored to pierce the veil which screens the beginning of time and thought. His writings cover a field so broad that it is impossible within a given space to attempt a summary of the problems dealt with. His work represents a careful analysis of almost the entire realm of philosophy and kindred studies. His many lecture subjects include: "Volitional Empire"; "Intuitional Areas"; "Prophets, Their Biological Value"; "Intellect"; "Flambeaux"; "Ens Rationis"; "Super-Jurisprudence," etc. A member of the Congregational church, he is a qualified minister under the laws of the state of Minnesota. He is a follower of golf and finds recreation in other out-of-door sports. He is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic, Los Angeles Country, Jonathan and California clubs, Los Angeles; the Olympic and San Francisco Golf and Country clubs, San Francisco, and the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. He was married in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 11, 1891, to Mary Irene, daughter of Peter G. Lamoreaux (q. v.), of Chicago. They have one child: Genevieve Mary Lamoreaux Burnell.

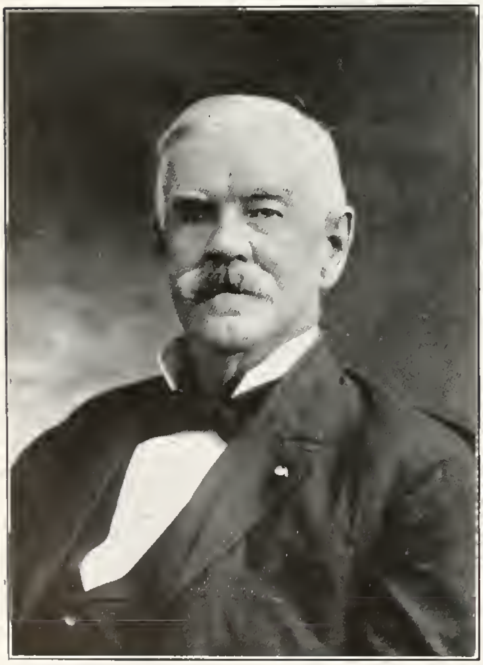
BARNUM, Leslie Pease, artist and critic, was born at Potsdam, N. Y., July 2, 1846, son of Royal and Mary (Pease) Barnum, grandson of David and Betsy (Jones) Barnum and a descendant of Thomas Barnum, who came from England in 1640 and settled at Danbury, Conn. His father removed to Adrian, Mich., in 1859, where he organized the Michigan State Insurance Co. and was president of the school board. Leslie P. Barnum was prepared by private tutors for Yale University, but decided to attend the University of Michigan, which he entered in 1865. The death of his father, however, and the impaired state of his own health necessitated his abondoning his college course in 1866, and the next year he went to Düsseldorf, Germany, where he took up the study of art, which already had gained a strong hold upon his taste. He remained in Europe twenty years, during which time he had a varied and interesting experience in the field of art and criticism, in Munich, Dresden and Berlin. Joined by his mother and sister in Munich, their home was the centre of the artistic life of the Bavarian capital. Later he spent much time in Italy, where for some time he was vice-consul at Venice, and then at Paris, with frequent visits to England. As a painter he gave early promise of distinction, and his work attracted high praise at the Paris salon and other exhibitions, but he relinquished the brush to become a critic of art and companion of artists. He contributed freely to the columns of English and German publications; acted as juror in art exhibitions, and was highly regarded as a connoisseur and critic. Mr. Barnum possessed a delightful circle of acquaintances. His skill in languages made him at home in all surroundings, while hospitable and generous, he was noted for his courtesy and kindliness, especially to his countrymen who happened to be in straitened circumstances. In 1890 he took up orange culture at Riverside, Cal., carrying on the business with success for nine years. In 1899 he returned to Adrian, and while not engaged in business of any kind, he possessed a fine sense of civic duty and became active in affairs. He took an energetic and successful part in a contest over a post-office site and was interested in the work of the Y. M. C. A. as well as in political matters. In his later years he was an enthusiast in the cultivation of flowers and shrubs, which, with extensive reading, occupied much of his time. In every relation which brought him into association with his fellow men he exhibited those rare qualities of intellectual poise, depth and tranquility, coupled with a knowledge of affairs, which rendered his counsel valuable and his companionship delightful. He was unmarried and died at Adrian, Mich., Mar. 8, 1915. Portrait opposite page 351.

BELL, William Temple, lawyer and florist, was born at Eals, Northumberland, England, Feb. 19, 1843, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Todd) Bell, and came with his parents to America in 1849, settling at Franklin, Venango co., Pa. His father was much interested in botany and horticulture, and was a dominant factor in the civic and municipal life of Franklin. From youth the son was interested in the wild and cultivated plants, the study of which still remains his favorite pastime. In 1862 he began the study of law in the office of Samuel Plumer, and upon being admitted to the bar in 1865, formed a partnership with his preceptor under the name of Plumer & Bell, making a specialty of real estate and title law. But his inherited taste for floriculture was strong, and in 1868 he embarked in the florist business, being the first person to engage in that pursuit in his section. He conducted the business successfully for more than forty years, when he transferred it to his three sons, and it still flourishes as the Bell Floral Co. of Franklin,

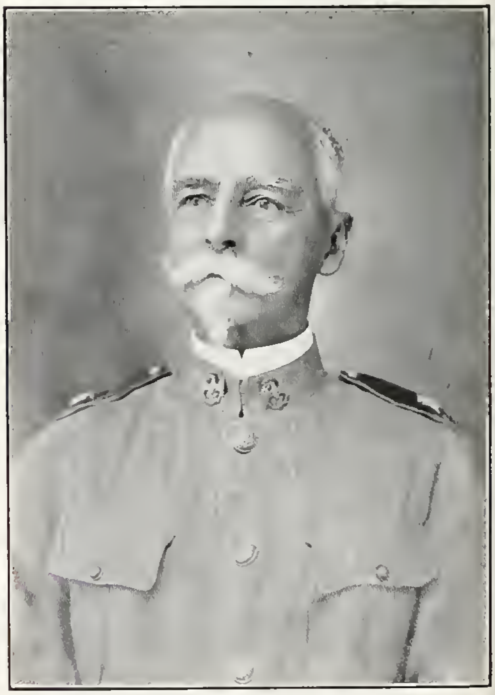
LESLIE P. BARNUM
ARTIST



WILLIAM T. BELL
FLORIST



CHARLES R. BRAYTON
SOLDIER AND POLITICIAN



ROBERT H. HALL
SOLDIER

with extensive plant-houses at Niles, Pa., and a flower store in Franklin. He has contributed many articles relating to floriculture and other subjects to various publications; was judge at several extensive flower shows, and was judge of the rose section at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo. He read a paper on the carnation and its culture at the 1910 convention of the American Carnation Society. He was also a judge of the American Poultry Society; was a delegate to the Rivers and Harbors Congress, Washington, and has twice been invited to the meetings of the American Conservation Society. For years he has been superintendent of Park Cemetery, and president of the board of managers of Franklin Cemetery. He served six years as a member of the Franklin school board, and as chairman of the historical committee of the Franklin Centennial Celebration he directed the construction and erection of monuments marking the sites of Forts Machault, Venango, and Franklin. Mr. Bell has traveled extensively both at home and abroad, and he has delivered a number of lectures on various scientific subjects. From boyhood he has been a rhymester of merit, and as early as 1866 published two small collections of verse, "Writings on the Sand" and "Lanercost Abbey." He is the author of "Various Verses" (1909), and "An Aftermath of Rhyme." In 1900 he went to Nebraska to examine a wondrous fossil known as Daemonelix, and at that time wrote "The Fossil Hunters." He was married Dec. 1, 1869, to Rachel, daughter of David Likins, of Waynesville, O., and has four children: Anna, John, Philip and Edward Bell.

BRAYTON, Charles Ray, soldier and politician, was born at Apponaug, Warwick, R. I., Aug. 16, 1840, son of William Daniel and Anna Ward (Clarke) Brayton, and a descendant of Francis Brayton, who came from England in 1643 and settled at Portsmouth, R. I. Daniel Brayton, great-grandfather of Charles R., was a conspicuous figure in pre-revolutionary times. His grandfather, Charles, was a member of the Pawtuxet rangers and fought in the revolution, was chief justice of the court of common pleas in 1813, and served on the supreme court bench, 1814-17, and from 1827 to his death in 1834. George A. Brayton, uncle of our subject, was an associate justice and later chief justice of the supreme court of Rhode Island (1843-74), while his father, William D. Brayton, was a member of the 35th and 36th congresses and afterward collector of internal revenue for the second district of Rhode Island. Charles R. Brayton was educated at the Apponaug district school, the Providence Conference Seminary, the Classical Seminary at Kingston Hill, a boarding school at Brookfield, Mass.; the Fruit Hill Classical Institute and Brown University, but left college before graduation because of the opening of the civil war and organized a company in Warwick for the 3d Rhode Island volunteers, in which he served as first lieutenant. He participated in the capture of Fort Pulaski, Ga.; the battle of Secessionville, S. C.; the battle of Pocotaligo, S. C.; the bombardment of Brunswick and Darien, and the operations against Forts Wayne and Sumter and the city of Charleston; was chief of artillery, Northern district, in January, 1864, and of the department of the South in May, 1864, and was mustered out in October of that year. He was promoted captain and lieutenant-colonel in November, 1862; colonel in April, 1864, and brevet brigadier-general in March, 1865. He became successively deputy collector of internal revenue in Rhode Island, postmaster of Port Royal, S. C.; captain in the 17th U. S. infantry, but resigned after two months; U. S. pension agent for Rhode Island, deputy town clerk and trial justice of Warwick, postmaster of Providence, chairman of the Republican state central committee, chief of state police and a member of the Republican national committee. He was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in 1891, lost his eyesight in 1903 and resigned from the Republican state central committee, of which he had been a member for over thirty years, in 1907. Gen. Brayton was said to be the most powerful personality in the Republican party in Rhode Island. He possessed a wonderful genius for organization, was a brilliant conversationalist, of great intellectual attainments, foresight as well as insight, tender-hearted and generous, with a very large circle of personal friends. He was married at Fruit Hill, North Providence, R. I., Mar. 13, 1865, to Antoinette Percival, daughter of Stanton Belden, and had two children: Antoinette Percival (deceased, married Henry R. Deming of Providence) and William Stanton Brayton. Gen. Brayton died at Providence, R. I., Sept. 23, 1910.

HALL, Robert Henry, soldier, was born in Detroit, Mich., Nov. 15, 1837, son of Benjamin Franklin and Catherine Fish (Mullett) Hall. His first paternal American ancestor was William Hall, who came from England in 1635 and settled on the Isle of Aquidneck, R. I.; he married Mary, sister-in-law of William Shakespeare, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son William and his wife, Ellis Tripp; their son John and his wife, Alice Vaughn; their son Preserved and his wife, Elizabeth Vaughn; their son George and his wife, Sarah Dill; their son George and his wife, Mercy Green; their son Ezekiel and his wife, Elizabeth Peckham, who were the grandparents of Robert Henry Hall. The last-named received his preliminary education at Aurora, Ill., and in schools in Detroit and New York. In 1855 he was appointed a cadet to the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, where he was graduated in 1860. Subsequently he was appointed brevet second lieutenant, 5th infantry, being subsequently promoted second lieutenant, 10th infantry, serving in New Mexico on the staff of Gen. Canby, and being further promoted first lieutenant. While on Gen. Canby's staff he was recommended for a medal of honor. For a period he was in charge of the subsistence depot at Peralta, N. M. His command then joined the army of the Potomac in the civil war. In March, 1863, he was on special service in the war department, and in September of that year he was appointed aide to Maj.-Gen. Hooker, having meanwhile been promoted to captain. He was engaged in the Chattanooga campaign and was with the 20th corps on the march to Atlanta. In July, 1864, he was transferred to the army of the Potomac to command his regiment; was wounded near Petersburg, and upon recovery resumed command of his regiment in Buffalo, New York harbor and Washington until the close of the war. He participated in twenty-eight battles and engagements; was brevetted major for gallant and meritorious service in action at Lookout Mountain, and lieutenant-colonel for service in the battle on the Weldon railroad. Until 1871 he was on frontier duty in Minnesota, Dakota and Texas, and until 1878 was at West Point as instructor in military tactics and as adjutant. After various duties he was promoted major, 22d infantry, in 1883, and during 1885-90 was inspector general, department of the Platte, having meanwhile been promoted lieutenant-colonel, 6th infantry. During 1890-92 he was president of the board of officers appointed to recommend a suitable magazine rifle, resulting in what is popularly known as the Krag-Jorgenson, and was subsequently on duty in connection with the revision of army regulations. In 1893 he was promoted colonel of the 4th infantry. He was in the field in the Coxey labor disturbances and Northern Pacific railroad strikes, in 1894, and was in command of Ft. Sheridan, Chicago, during 1896-98. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, and in 1899 accompanied his regiment to the Philippines, where he commanded the line and points of defence about Manila, and a brigade in the 8th corps. He participated in various important engagements until the disbandment of that corps in April, 1900, after which he was placed in command of military districts in Luzon. Later he conducted expeditions in Infanta Province. He was appointed brigadier-general in February, 1901, and was retired from active service by operation of law, Nov. 15, 1901. Prominent in Masonry, he held the 33d degree, and was a Knight Templar, a member of the Royal Order of Scotland, the Mystic Shrine, and was honorary vice-president of the Masonic Veteran Association of the Pacific Coast. Gen. Hall was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Grand Army of the Republic, and societies of the army of the Potomac and army of the Cumberland. He was a corresponding member of the Wisconsin State Historical Society. He compiled and published registers of the U. S. army, 1789-98; a sketch of the history of Ft. Dearborn, Chicago; a sketch of the history of the U. S. flag; a history of U. S. infantry tactics, and was the author of several published reviews of works on U. S. history. He was married Feb. 7, 1866, to Georgianna Knox, daughter of John Foote, of Batavia, N. Y. She survives him, with two children: Harris Foester and Robert Foote Hall. Gen. Hall died at Chicago Heights, Ill., Dec. 29, 1914.

BENNETT, John Griffith, capitalist, was born at Cambridge Springs, Pa., May 1, 1846, son of Benjamin and Rebecca (Matson) Bennett. He received his education in the schools of Brookville and Pittsburgh, Pa., and began his business career in the latter city with William Flemming, later becoming a manufacturer of hats. When his factory was destroyed by fire he entered the retail hat business, forming a partnership with James Boggs, under the firm name of Bennett & Boggs, which ten years later became J. G. Bennett & Co., dealers in men's hats, umbrellas, neckwear, etc., as well as women's furs and suits. He was also treasurer of the Central Railway Signal Co., Pittsburgh Water Heater Co., and director in the Colonial Trust Co. and Columbia National Bank. He was a devoted lover of horses and outdoor life. He was the first president of the Country Club of Pittsburgh and for years was president of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Driving Association. He was also a member of the Duquesne, Union and Pittsburgh Hunt clubs and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. His religious affiliation was with the First Presbyterian Church. His dominating personal characteristic was his gift of helping others to help themselves. His influence upon the commercial and industrial life of Pittsburgh was widely felt. He was married in Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 28, 1871, to Sallie, daughter of John Steen, of Pittsburgh, and is survived by three children: Sarah Montgomery, Elizabeth Bennett, wife of John Joy Edson Jr., and Jane C. Bennett. He died in Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 4, 1912.

LOWNDES, Stanley Howard, merchant, was born at City Island, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1857, son of John Howard and Hannah Scudder (Bunce) Lowndes and grandson of Edward William and Elizabeth (Stowe) Lowndes. The family of Lowndes is of ancient English lineage, and is found in America chiefly in Virginia and Maryland. It is an unusual and a very distinguished name in this country. For several generations the family was a pioneer in the exploitation of oysters in the waters of Long Island sound. About a century ago, when the natural oyster-beds of Massachusetts had been all but depleted, and the tendency toward exhaustion in Connecticut and New York waters attracted attention and caused much apprehension, Edward William Lowndes observed that any hard and smooth body cast into the water near the oyster-beds adjacent to City Island in the early summer became incrusted with young oysters. Despite the general prejudice against oyster-gathering as a business, and the prevailing conviction that the culture of oysters could not artificially be induced or promoted, he associated with him five of his neighbors and clearly demonstrated to his community the possibilities of oyster-culture as contrasted with mere oyster-gathering. With the establishment of these facts, there arose the obvious necessity of the private control and ownership of bottoms, rather than the free and unrestricted right of dredging that might well be adapted to the older system and conditions but not to the newer. Mr. Lowndes' father and his uncles, including Theodore S. Lowndes, were instrumental in shaping the policy of Connecticut with regard to the tenure of its land under water adaptable to the production and growth of oysters. Courageously and persistently they espoused the cause of the culturists against the formidable opposition of the mass of so-called ''natural bar'' men who engaged in the severe denunciation (and occasionally in actual terrorism) of the former, whom they denominated dangerous monopolists who sought to deprive the many of one of their natural heritages. Amid this clash of interests, out of Connecticut's narrow and confusing policy, in which several towns were enabled to pass diverse and conflicting local laws directed at the conduct of this industry, and out of a painful policy of enactment, repeal and re-enactment, there was eventually evolved, about 1881, the present wise and liberal attitude of that state. It was shortly before this that Mr. Lowndes embarked in the business. New York soon profited by Connecticut's exemplary solution of the problem and enacted similar legislation, save that it succumbed to the policy of New Jersey and the old local laws of Connecticut, which debarred non-residents from the private control of lands under water for this purpose. Mr. Lowndes here found another opportunity to champion the cause of the culturists, and undertook to test the constitutionality and legality of this statute. The legislation was approved in a dictum by Justice Bradley in the highest court of New York, and about the same time Justice Brewer, of the supreme court of the United States, in legislation initiated by other members of Mr. Lowndes' family, justified the position taken by New York against the non-residents. The outcome of this legislation induced Mr. Lowndes to locate in New York. He established himself at Northport, Long Island, where he resided during the rest of his career. He increased his holdings of oyster-bottoms in both states gradually, but steadily, until

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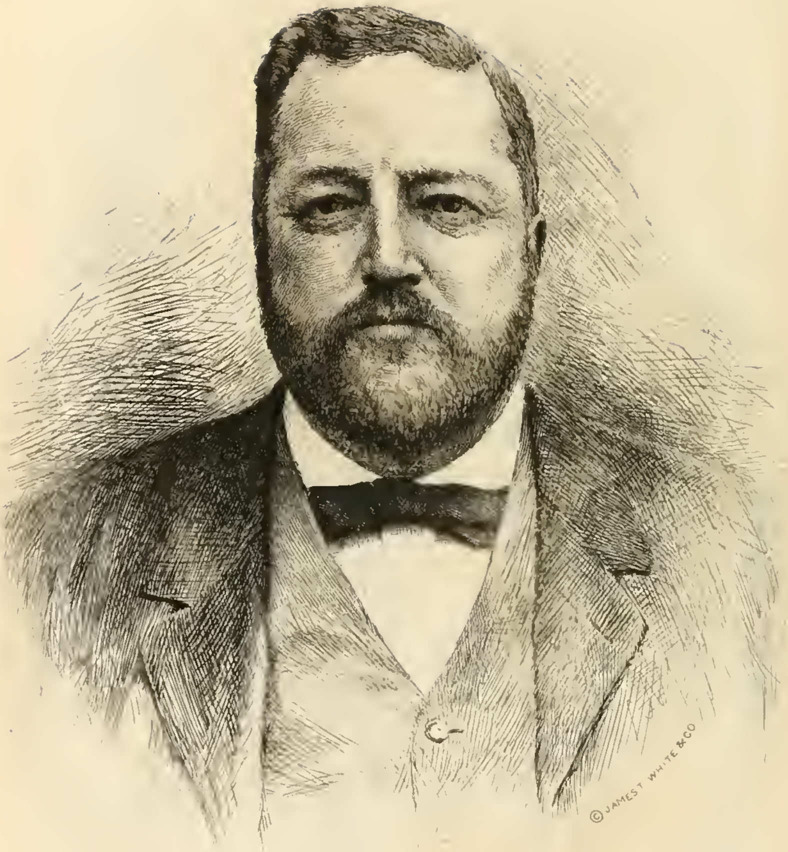
J. G. Bennett



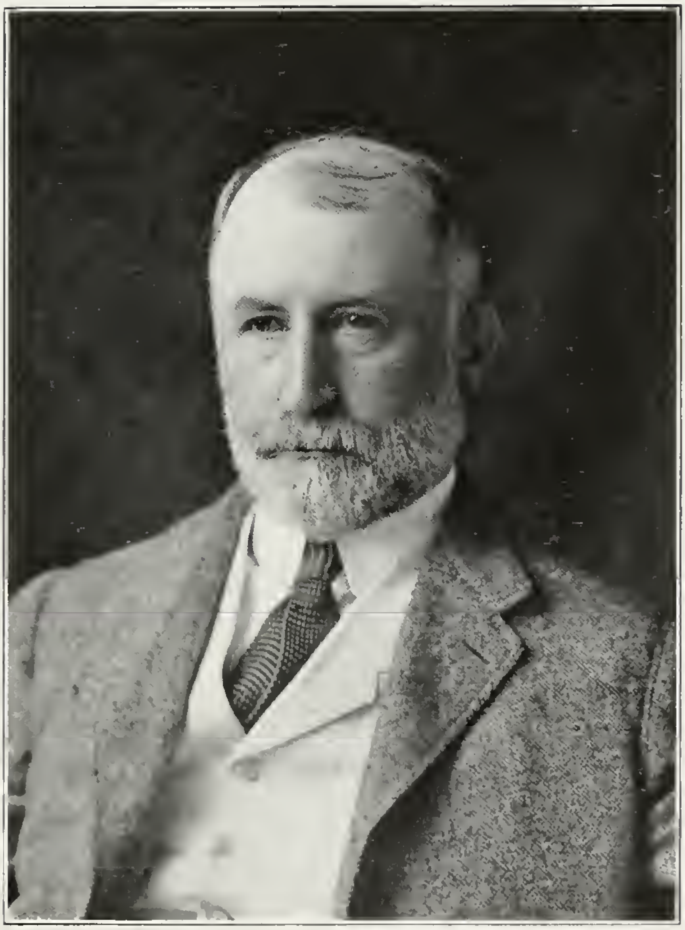
Stanley H. Lowndes.

the year 1910, when he disposed of his lands in the vicinity of Huntington, Northport and South Norwalk. He retained his interest in lands further east in the sound and in the Peconic bay neighborhood. These activities, and the continual opposition that had to be met, permitted him little leisure, but in his earlier years he was a devotee of yacht-racing and the designing of water-craft for local regattas. Later this interest yielded to the study and collection of antiques, both he and Mrs. Lowndes developing into connoisseurs of colonial furniture and art and of historical china. Their collection at Northport, L. I., contains some rare and notable specimens. Merely to regard Stanley H. Lowndes as an individual whose enterprises were crowned with extraordinary material success is to overlook facts of far deeper significance and to misplace the emphasis on other facts. His career stands for far more than that; it was a demonstration to his colleagues in his chosen field that certain conceptions and ideas, which he constantly expounded for their benefit as much as his own, were entirely feasible and practicable. Most spheres of human endeavor are fortunately endowed with a few individuals who possess imagination combined with intelligent control—men who can think courageously, and who can, in the face of fixed and accepted ideas and the prejudices of generations, conceive of the possibilities of adding to the dominion and control of humanity over natural forces and processes, and who have the capacity of translating these possibilities by intelligent experimentation into actual and practical results. In the limits of a brief biographical sketch, it is hardly possible to particularize in regard to the several important and far-reaching ideas and possibilities in the field of oyster cultivation and production, of which Mr. Lowndes was the able exponent. In becoming the foremost individual oyster-grower in America, and probably in the world, he not only developed and vindicated certain theories of his predecessors, but he thoroughly tested his own original contributions to this branch of industry. His great plant was not only notable for its unprecedented extent, but also for the perfection of detail and the application of modern scientific methods and for the organization and co-ordination there displayed. In thus contributing to the stock of knowledge of the oyster-culturists and growers, it is interesting to reflect that Mr. Lowndes was following the best traditions of his family. The achievements of a man lend themselves more or less readily to description, but it is difficult to portray the personal side. It may be briefly recorded, however, that in his business relations with a multitude of men, extending over a period of three decades and more, Stanley H. Lowndes built up an incomparable reputation for integrity and the most fair and liberal dealing. His forceful and attractive personality and his extreme generosity, as well as many other qualities of heart and mind, gained him a host of friends. His many impulses to serve others did not find so satisfactory an outlet in the more or less organized institutions of philanthropy as in situations which aroused his spontaneous personal interest and assistance. What appealed to him most was the opportunity to aid young men beginning their careers without influence and capital. Mr. Lowndes was married at Buffalo, N. Y., June 3, 1885, to Adeline Lewis, daughter of John McKay, of Huntington, L. I., N. Y., and is survived by two children; Lola, wife of C. Anthony Wolfe, and Helen, wife of Philip C. Smith, Jr. He died at Greenport, L. I., Mar. 12, 1914.

GAYNOR, William Jay, mayor of New York, was born at Whitestown, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1851, son of Keiron K. and Elizabeth (Handwright) Gaynor. His grandfather, Martin Gaynor, was a native of Ireland, while on his mother's side he was descended from revolutionary stock. His education was begun in the district school and continued at the Assumption Academy, Utica, N. Y., and the Whitestown (N. Y.) Seminary. After teaching for a time in Boston, he engaged in the study of law at Utica, N. Y. He settled in Brooklyn in 1873, and while continuing his law studies worked as reporter on the "Argus." At almost the beginning of his practice he took a prominent place at the New York bar, and soon became one of the recognized leaders of the profession. He was still in his twenties when he started the fight on boss rule in Brooklyn that later made him such a political power. In the case of Supervisor O'Brien against Thomas McCann for alleged libel growing out of charges of corruption brought against the board of supervisors, his defense attracted wide attention. He was afterward instrumental in having five of the supervisors indicted, but the district-attorney never prosecuted. When in December, 1889, Mayor Chapin and the comptroller and auditor of Brooklyn entered into an agreement to purchase the plant and assets of the Long Island Water Supply Co. for $1,250,000, Mr. Gaynor remonstrated on behalf of William Ziegler, as a taxpayer, on the ground that the price was excessive. Mayor Chapin took no notice of the objection, whereupon Mr. Gaynor brought an action for an injunction. His initial argument of the statutory and constitutional questions involved before the supreme court was conceded to be one of the ablest ever heard in the courts. Discovering that the Brooklyn elevated railroads were not on the tax list, and that the city officials refused to sell their property for non-payment, he brought a taxpayer's suit at his own expense, and recovered back taxes amounting to about $1,000,000. Another instance of his tireless activity was his exposure of the so-called Columbian frauds, when certain officials presented excessive and fictitious bills for the alleged erection of grandstands for the Columbian exposition celebration in 1893. His fight against the political ring of Brooklyn had attracted such attention that he was asked to run for mayor, but declined. Soon afterward he was nominated for justice of the supreme court and was elected on the ticket with Mayor Schieren. The election was a tremendous victory for reform; the standing ring majority of 20,000 votes was wiped out, and the power of "Boss" McLaughlin was destroyed. He next secured the conviction of John Y. McKane for fraudulent registration and election corruption at Gravesend and Coney Island. In his election campaign he had publicly declared that if McKane attempted again to debauch the ballot box he would send him and his associates to state's prison. McKane defied him with the famous retort "injunctions don't go here," only to discover that they did. Mr. Gaynor kept his word, and McKane and sixteen of his henchmen went to jail. His decisions against the abuses of the police power when he became judge were especially notable. Assuming the attitude of the British judiciary, he boldly arraigned the police officials for their arbitrary and illegal assumption of authority, particularly denouncing the practice of forcing entrances to private houses without warrants. In the fall of 1894 he was offered the Democratic nomination for governor, but declined when the party leaders refused to accept his proposed platform.

The convention then nominated him for judge of the court of appeals of the state of New York, but he refused to be a candidate. On the occasion of the great strike of the street car employees in Brooklyn in 1895, an application was made to the supreme court by a citizen for a mandamus to compel the companies to run their cars, which had been tied up for several days. The decision of Judge Gaynor was such a lucid exposition of the law on the duties of railroad companies to the public that it was published in full throughout the country. He treated the case from the standpoint of the people, and held that the duty of a railroad company was to the public first, and to its stockholders second; and that if it wanted to supersede its employees by others who would work cheaper, it nevertheless could not stand idle. In 1907 he was re-elected justice of the supreme court, to serve until 1921, but resigned in 1909, when he was elected mayor of New York on a combined Democratic and Independent ticket, in spite of the opposition of almost the entire press. In accepting the nomination he publicly asserted that it would be with the understanding that he would be under no obligation to Tammany Hall, and if elected he would assume the office unhampered by promises. From the beginning of his administration he made economy and efficiency the watchwords in every city department. He had little patience with shirkers, hypocrites or professional reformers, and he gave scant attention to those who wanted to waste his time. He attempted no violent or sudden reforms, and his favorite reply to all who wished to "build Rome in a day" was "this is a government of laws, not of men." He found that the city payrolls were padded, and his investigations resulted in a thorough cleaning out of several departments. He reorganized the bureau of weights and measures, the municipal printing department, and in the police department he was merciless in hunting down cases of graft and extortion. He also put an end to the purchase of promotions. He introduced the "outward decency and order rule" in regard to saloons. By requiring all appointments to the public service to be made in strict numerical order from the civil service eligible lists he closed the door to personal and political favoritism, and, going even farther than the law, dealt a tremendous blow to spoils politics. Perhaps the biggest thing he did while mayor was the stand he took on the subway question. For two years he withstood single-handed not only the opposition of almost every city official in his efforts to give New York efficient transportation, but he also stood his ground against the most violent attacks of the entire press and a misguided public opinion as well. He bitterly opposed every attempt to rush matters, and finally by pure reason and his knowledge of the law won a complete victory, and compelled his opponents to acknowledge that his position had been the right one, thus giving New York its present system of subways. One of the most efficient, independent and capable mayors that New York city ever had, he was also a deep student and a profound thinker. He carried on an extensive correspondence with citizens of all classes, and the simple but forceful style of his letters, coupled with the purity of his English and the clarity with which he expressed his views, attracted wide attention. His letters have been compared to those of Benjamin Franklin, and Thomas Nelson Page called him one of the foremost letter writers of the age. On Aug. 9, 1909, he was shot and seriously wounded by an assassin, as he was about to sail for a trip abroad. The bullet was never extracted, and although the mayor recovered from its immediate effects, the wound caused a decline of health that was contributory to his death. Shortly after the attempt on his life he wrote to his sister: "I was not a bit afraid to die if that was God's will of me. I said to myself, just as well now as a few years from now. No one who contemplates the immensity of Almighty God and of His universe and His works, and realizes what an atom he is in it all, can fear to die in this flesh, yea, even though it were true that he is to lose his identity and be dissolved forever into the infinity of matter and mind from which he came." While Mayor Gaynor was recovering from his wound the leaders of the Democratic state convention assembling in Rochester sent word to him that he was to be nominated for governor of New York by acclamation. It was generally recognized that the Democratic nominee would be certain of election, and it was the plan of the leaders thus to make Mayor Gaynor an irresistible candidate for president. To the surprise of the politicians, the mayor sent a message from his sick bed to the convention refusing to be bound to serve out his term as mayor. It is widely believed that this surprising decision cost Mayor Gaynor the presidential nomination and election which fell to Woodrow Wilson. The day before he sailed on his last voyage, and after Tammany had refused to renominate him, he was nominated to run again for mayor by a mass-meeting of independent voters in City Hall park. He accepted the nomination, but died on his way to Europe. His death created a profound sensation on both sides of the Atlantic. Upon the arrival of his body at Liverpool it was met by representatives of Sir Harmwood-Banner, the lord mayor, and conducted to the town hall, where it lay in state, the casket resting upon the catafalque on which the remains of King Edward had rested in Westminster Abbey. At the public funeral that followed in New York, fully 1,000,000 people thronged the line of march, a tribute that had not been witnessed at a public funeral since that of President Grant. Mayor Gaynor was married Jan. 27, 1887, to Augusta Cole, daughter of Augustus Mayer of New York, and had two sons, Rufus William and Norman Joseph Gaynor (who married Elizabeth Page), and five daughters, Gertrude Emily, wife of William Seward Webb, Jr.; Edith Augusta, wife of Henry K. Vingut of New York; Helen Deborah, wife of E. T. Bedford, 2nd; Marion, wife of Ralph Heyward Isham, and Ruth Merritt Gaynor. The date of his death was Sept. 10, 1913.

RUTHERFOORD, Thomas Meldrum, manufacturer, was born at Richmond, Va., June 5, 1848, son of Samuel and Frances (Watson) Rutherfoord, and grandson of William Rutherfoord, a native of Glasgow, Scotland. At the early age of fourteen, while a cadet at the Virginia Military Institute, he took part in the memorable battle of New Market, conducting himself with great credit. Later he enlisted with company G, 3d regiment, rendering faithful service in all engagements. Afterward he was attached as a courier to the staff of Gen. Gordon, and was with him at the surrender at Appomattox. Subsequently he completed his education at the University of Virginia. For many years he was a member of the R. A. Patterson Tobacco Company, one of the leading business houses of that section, and he was also for thirty-one years a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank, his services in that capacity being of great value. Two years prior to his death he retired from active business.



W. J. Gaynor.

THOMAS M. RUTHERFOORD

He was the first president of the Hermitage Golf Club, was once president of the Westmoreland Club, and was a member of the Country Club of Virginia. He was an active member of St. Paul's Church from early youth, acting in the capacity of vestryman for a number of years. With the assistance of several other young people he established a mission Sunday-school, which later developed into St. Andrew's Church, of which he was one of the founders. Mr. Rutherfoord was public-spirited to the highest degree and was ever forward in encouraging enterprises that had for their object the advancement of the interests of the city of Richmond. To a natural dignity of manner he added a geniality that won him hosts of friends and made him welcome everywhere. He was married Apr. 16, 1871, to Laura, daughter of James Thomas, Jr., of Richmond, Va., and had three children: James, Laura, wife of George D. Mayo, and Gwendolyne Rutherfoord. He died in Richmond, Va., Apr. 2, 1914.

PATCH, Maurice Byron, mining engineer, metallurgist, manufacturer and banker, was born at Otisfield, Me., June 8, 1852, son of Benjamin and Harriet Elizabeth Frances (Knight) Patch, and a descendant of Benjamin Patch, a native of England, who emigrated in the seventeenth century and settled at Concord, Mass., subsequently becoming one of the first settlers of Otisfield, Me. From him and his wife Lydia ——— the line descended through their son Benjamin and his wife Sarah Paine; their son Tarbell and his wife Eliza Shed; their son Benjamin and his wife Elizabeth Jordan, who were the grandparents of Maurice Byron Patch. Many of his ancestors served in the French and Indian wars and also in the war of the revolution. His father was a farmer, school teacher and paymaster of large cotton mills in Lowell, Mass. The son was graduated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1872 with the degree of B.S., completing his course prior to his twentieth birthday. He began his professional career as mining engineer and surveyor at Georgetown, Colo., and after two years in this field became connected with the Detroit and Lake Superior Copper Smelting Co., at Houghton, Mich., serving as assayer, chemist and assistant superintendent. There he laid the foundation of his far-reaching and accurate knowledge relating to the metallurgy and smelting of copper, and found opportunity also for research work, some of the results of which he was able to put to immediate practical use. In 1886 he went to Lake Linden, Mich., to design and superintend the erection of the smelter plant of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Co., remaining there as superintendent. His service was so satisfactory that in 1891 he went to Buffalo to construct the smelter which has since become an important part of the works of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Co. While still engaged in this work he assisted in establishing the Lumen Bearing Co., extensive brass founders, of Buffalo, which company, with Mr. Patch as president and adviser, and under the direct management of his son-in-law, has developed into one of the most important brass foundries in America. His business activities were not limited to these industries. While in Michigan he assisted in the organization of the Superior Savings Bank at Hancock, and of the First National Bank of Lake Linden, becoming a director in each, and subsequently of the Niagara Bank of Buffalo. In 1907 he was appointed a member of the grade crossing commission of Buffalo, and early in 1912 became its chairman, and ex-officio member of the Buffalo terminal commission. In this work he impressed his associates with his fine business ability and large common sense, to which was added a devotion to the public welfare. He was a member of the executive committee of the Technology Club of Buffalo, and a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers; Engineers' Society of Western New York; the Buffalo and Park clubs, Buffalo, and the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce. Besides being president of the Lumen Bearing Co., he was a director of the George A. Ray Manufacturing Co., and of the Buffalo Copper and Brass Rolling Mill Co. He was married at Lowell, Mass., July 6, 1875, to Emily Isabella, daughter of Rollin White, inventor, who survives him with five children: Nathaniel K. B., Maurice B., Jr.; Howard R., Emily, wife of William H. Barr, and Ethel, wife of Dr. Walter G. Phippen. Mr. Patch died at Derby, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1913. Portrait opposite page 356.

MEEHAN, William Edward, commissioner of fisheries of Pennsylvania, was born at Holmesburg, Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 31, 1853, son of Thomas and Catharine Emma (Colflesh) Meehan. His father (q. v.) was an eminent vegetable biologist and botanist; a prominent nurseryman of Philadelphia, Pa., and editor of several scientific, agricultural and horticultural magazines. The subject of this sketch received his education in private preparatory schools in Philadelphia, and after leaving school was engaged in the florist business for a few years. In 1887 he took up newspaper work, and for fifteen years was on the staff of the Philadelphia "Public Ledger." He joined the Peary relief expedition of 1892 to North Greenland as scientific collector. Having been a student of pisciculture for a number of years, he was chosen secretary of the Pennsylvania fish commission in 1895, and was appointed fish commissioner by Gov. Stone in 1902. When in the following year the fish commission was abolished and the department of fisheries created, he was appointed commissioner of fisheries by Gov. Pennypacker, and was reappointed by Gov. Stuart in 1907. Under his direction the work of the department was developed until it became one of the best known in the country. The annual output of fish was increased from 70,000,000 annually to over 1,000,000,000. In conjunction with the U. S. bureau of fisheries, his department was chiefly instrumental in restoring the fish industry of Lake Erie, and a decided improvement was made in the fisheries of the interior waters of the state. In 1905 Mr. Meehan designed a jar for hatching fish eggs, which he gave to the state of Pennsylvania. He is the author of: "In Arctic Seas, Part 2" (1892); "Mountain Lakes of Pennsylvania" (1896); "History of Fish, Fishing and Fisheries of Pennsylvania" (1894), and "Fish Culture" (1914), and he was joint author of "Saturday Jaunts" (1898), an outdoor nature book, and editor of all the annual reports of the state fish commission and the department of fisheries during 1895-1911. In 1893 he wrote a pamphlet, published by the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, on "The Flora of North Greenland," in which he demonstrated the accuracy of a theory advanced by his father, that advancing glaciers sometimes buried vegetation and held it dormant for an indefinite period and when the glacier receded the vegetation would revive. He was a delegate to the International Fisheries congresses in 1898-1908, and to the National Drainage Congress in 1908. In 1911 he resigned the office of fish commissioner and became director of the new public aquarium in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. He is a life member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, a member of the North American Fish and Game Association, of which he was president in 1910; the American Fisheries Society, of which he was president in 1911; the United Sportsmen of Pennsylvania, of which he was corresponding secretary for four years, and an honorary or active member of nearly every sportsmen organization in Pennsylvania. He is also honorary president and one of the founders of the City History Club and a member of the Site and Relic Society, both of Philadelphia. He has long been an advocate of the purification of inland waters, and in 1909 he secured the passage by the Pennsylvania legislature of a law, drafted by himself, prohibiting the pollution of water by manufacturing industries. Mr. Meehan was married June 3, 1873, to Linda Augusta, daughter of Edward J. Graham, of Philadelphia, and has two daughters: Catharine Louise, wife of A. Harris Insinger, and Ada Graham, wife of Warren G. Chandler.

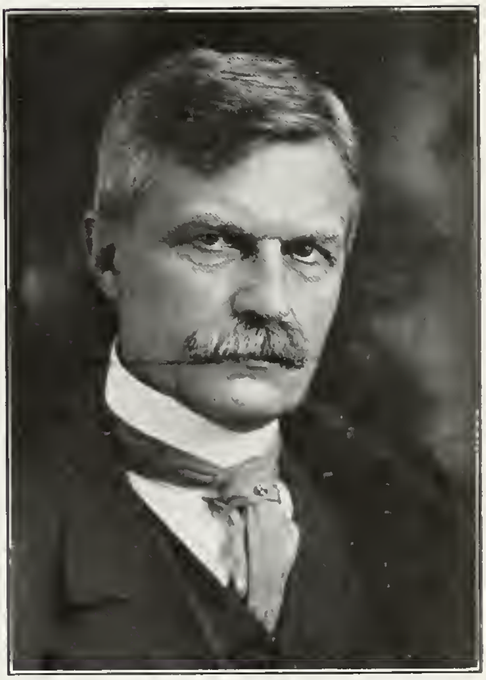
ALLISON, Henry Willard, was born at Catlettsburg, Ky., July 8, 1846, son of James Willetts and Mary McClelland (Boal) Allison, and great-grandson of James Allison, a native of Scotland, who emigrated in 1717 and settled in Chester county, Pa. From him and his wife, Margaret Willets, the line descends through their son Isaac and the latter's wife, Margaret Millard, who were the grandparents of Henry Willard Allison. His father was a merchant, and an officer in the Federal army during the civil war. His parents removed to Ironton, O., where the son was educated in the public schools, and began his business career in 1862 as an employee of Sinton & Means, iron manufacturers, later becoming associated with the Norton Iron Works at Ashland, Ky. In 1868 the firm of Pardee Brothers & Co. of Hazleton, Pa., appointed him superintendent of their coal mining operations at Lattimer, Pa. In 1875 he was transferred to Allentown, Pa., and there placed in charge of the Allentown Rolling Mills, a Pardee interest; he was made the secretary, treasurer and general manager of the company, a joint position retained by him until his death. In politics he was a Republican, and although possessed of a fine sense of the duties of citizenship, and active in party councils, he never sought office. In 1888, however, he was prevailed upon to become a candidate for the mayoralty and was elected for a term of four years. He held the office but two years, a new municipal bill having been passed in the meantime which shortened the term. His common-sense, businesslike administration showed a grasp of affairs which surprised even his intimates, and in 1893 he was again elected and served for three years. His service as mayor is still regarded as a model of economic, scientific government; his keen and sympathetic insight into the needs and desires of a progressive people enabling him to promote the best interests of the city through the medium of a firm and stable government. He became president of the Allentown Board of Trade upon its reorganization in 1881, and held that position for many years. He was a director of the Second National Bank, the Allentown Rapid Transit railway from the time of its organization until its absorption by the Lehigh Valley Traction Co., and the Fairview Cemetery Association; trustee of St. Luke's Hospital, South Bethlehem, Pa., and of the Allentown Hospital, and a member of the Lehigh County Agricultural Society. His business qualifications were recognized in other ways and several times he was the receiver appointed to bring about solvency in the affairs of tangled business. He was the first president of the Livingston Club (1890-91) and was active in its organization. Prominent in Masonry, he was a member of Barger lodge, Allen chapter and Allen commandery; was a member of the Knights of Honor, Knights of the Golden Eagle, Sons of Veterans Association, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and assisted with enthusiasm in the organization of the Young Men's Temperance Society. Aside from business integrity, his dominant characteristic was his love of home, of nature, of horses, of plants and the culture of flowers. In frequent demand as a public speaker, he could always be depended upon to bring an instructive and an inspiring message. During his long and busy life, which was governed by the highest principles of integrity, he won and retained an honored place in the community which he loved and served He was married May 15, 1879, to Clara Augusta, daughter of Leopold Paul Unger, a noted portrait painter of Allentown, Pa. She survives him, with three children; Mary Pardee, Jean and Marjorie Allison. Mr. Allison died at Allentown, Pa., Oct. 12, 1913.

NAGEL, Charles, jurist and cabinet officer, was born on a farm in Colorado county, Tex., Aug. 9, 1849, son of Hermann F. and Friedericke (Litzmann) Nagel, of German descent. His father, a graduate of the University of Berlin, was born at Pritzwalk, Prussia, and settled in Colorado county, Tex., in 1847. Being strongly opposed to secession, Dr. Nagel left Texas two years after the outbreak of the war, and, after various adventures, reached St. Louis via Mexico and New York. There Charles Nagel was placed in a boys' boarding school and later went to high school. After a year of private instruction he entered the law department of Washington University, and at the same time the law offices of Glover & Shepley. He was graduated in 1872, and then pursued a year's postgraduate course in civil law, medical jurisprudence and political economy at the University of Berlin, Germany. Returning to St. Louis in 1873, he began the practice of his profession in that city. Later he became a member of Finkelnburg, Nagel & Kirby, one of the best-known firms in the Southwest, the senior partner of which occupied a distinguished position at the bar, enjoyed a large general practice, and was afterward appointed to the bench of the U. S. district court. Mr. Nagel was elected to the Missouri state legislature in 1881, and was active and effective in preventing the enactment of what he believed to be unwholesome measures. In 1891 he was a candidate of the Independent municipal party for councilman of St. Louis, and while failing of election, ran ahead of his ticket and in the following year received the Republican nomination for judge of the supreme court, but was again defeated. In 1893 he was a Republican nominee for president of the St. Louis city council, and was elected by a large majority. In this office, during his four-year term, he performed many valuable services for the city. He checked raids upon the treasury, and led a successful movement against granting franchises for public utilities without exacting compensation to the city. While acting mayor he vetoed all items of extravagance, and gave special attention to the welfare of the charitable, penal and reformatory institutions, and to the operations of the Board of Health, of which he was an ex-officio member. In 1900, when the strike inaugurated by

MAURICE B. PATCH
METALLURGIST

WILLIAM E. MEEHAN
SCIENTIST

HENRY W. ALLISON
MANUFACTURER



CHARLES NAGEL
JURIST

Robt. J. Grant.

the St. Louis street railway employees became a mob which the regular authorities could not control, and after many grave violences had been perpetrated by the lawless element, he, as a volunteer deputy sheriff, organized a special squad of seventy-five college graduates, clerks, etc., and performed important and effective service for a three-weeks' period of extreme turbulence. He was a member of the board of arbitration to decide upon demands of locomotive engineers and firemen against railroads in western territory. Just before the award was made the engineers and firemen protested against him, but the protest was not sustained. For twenty-four years (1886-1910) Mr. Nagel was a lecturer in the St. Louis Law School, and for some time a lecturer in the College of Medicine. In 1909, immediately upon the accession of the new administration, he was appointed by Pres. Taft head of the department of commerce and labor. From 1908-12 he served as the Missouri member of the Republican national committee. He is a director of the Northwestern Mutual Insurance Co. of Wisconsin and the St. Louis Union Trust Co., and is a trustee of the estate of Adolphus Busch, deceased. He is also a trustee of Washington University, and was a member of the St. Louis Art School and the Public Library board. At the present time (1918) he is chairman of the Boy Scouts of St. Louis, Mo., and trustee of the Bartlett Agricultural and Industrial School (colored). Mr. Nagel is a member of the following clubs: University (president), Commercial (president) and St. Louis, of St. Louis, Mo., and the Metropolitan and Cosmos, of Washington, D. C. His favorite pursuits are books and art. Mr. Nagel was married (1) Aug. 4, 1876, to Fannie Brandeis, of Louisville, Ky.; (2) May 5, 1895, to Anne, daughter of John R. Shepley, of St. Louis, Mo. There are five children: Hildegard, Mary Shepley, Edith, Charles Jr. and Anne Dorothea Nagel.

GRANT, Robert Dyer, capitalist, was born at Sunbury, Pa., May 28, 1862, son of William Thomas and Rachel Ann (Yoxtheimer) Grant. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Alexander Grant, who came from Scotland about 1747 and purchased a farm at the confluence of the north and west branches of the Susquehanna river in Pennsylvania, and was about the earliest settler at Sunbury in that state. His wife was Anne Stuart and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Thomas and his wife, Deborah Martin, to their son Robert Smith and his wife, Elizabeth Dyer, who were the grandparents of Robert Dyer Grant. The Scottish ancestral seat of the family was near Aberdeen. Thomas (second) was assistant quartermaster-general in the war of the revolution, and his brother George was a captain in the Pennsylvania line, and was killed at the battle of Stoney Point. His maternal grandfather was Henry Yoxtheimer, a merchant of Sunbury. He was educated in the public schools of Sunbury and at a local academy, and in his youth became a telegrapher in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., subsequently working in New Mexico and Wyoming for the Santa Fé and Union Pacific, and at Butte, Mont., where he also opened a small stationery store and later became a post-office clerk. In 1889 he entered the service of the Parrot Silver and Copper Co., as a clerk, and through successive promotions became general manager in 1897. In 1899 he was selected to carry on negotiations for the sale of the company to the Standard Oil interests, and it became the property of the Amalgamated Copper Co. He then removed to Salt Lake City and bought an interest in the Sioux Consolidated group of mines in the Tintic district, developing these properties until 1906, when he sold them. In 1905 he formed the American Mines and Exploration Co., Los Angeles, which purchased the Ray Consolidated Copper Co., of New Mexico. He sold his interest in the latter company for more than half a million dollars. He was a vestryman of the Episcopal Church, both at Salt Lake City and Los Angeles. Energetic, progressive and possessed of remarkable executive ability, his dominating personal characteristic was his domesticity and love of home and family. He was married (first) at Butte, Mont., in 1888, to Ruth, daughter of Jerry E. Gaylord, of that city; (second) in Chicago, Ill., March 19, 1908, to Millie, daughter of Franklin Bersinger, of Williamsport, Pa., formerly of Sunbury, Pa. There were two children by the first union: Evert and Ruth Grant. Robert D. Grant died in Los Angeles, Cal., June 4, 1914.

REAM, Norman Bruce, financier, was born on a farm in Somerset county, Pa., Nov. 5, 1844, son of Levi and Highly (King) Ream. The first of the paternal family in America was Andrew Ream, who came to Pennsylvania in the early part of the eighteenth century, the line being traced through his son John, who was one of the patriots in the revolutionary war; his son Samuel, who married Mary Rheims, and their son Levi, who was Mr. Ream's father. He was brought up on his father's farm, attended the district schools until the age of fourteen and then taught school for three years. In September, 1861, he enlisted in the 85th Pennsylvania volunteers, anticipating by a year the legal age of enrollment. He served in the various campaigns of the army of the Potomac under Gen. McClellan, in the department of North Carolina under Gen. Foster, in the department of the South under Gen. Gillmore, in the department of Virginia under Gen. Butler, and finally under Gen. Grant at Petersburg. In an engagement near Savannah, Ga., Feb. 22, 1864, he received wounds that incapacitated him for further service, was honorably discharged and was promoted to be first lieutenant "for distinguished gallantry in the field." After taking a commercial course at Pittsburgh he followed mercantile pursuits in Pennsylvania and in 1866 removed to Princeton, Ill., where he became interested in a general dry goods store. From there he went to Osceola, Ia., and engaged in the grain, live stock and farm implement business. He was at first markedly successful, but later, like many of the others in that section of the country, his business was ruined by a plague of grasshoppers that devastated the region. This financial reverse is one of the most honorable incidents of Mr. Ream's career, for no creditors of his suffered by it, every one receiving not only his principal but ten per cent. interest thereon. Subsequently he went to Chicago, Ill., where he engaged in the grain and produce commission business. There he soon attained a position of prominence and power. Aggressive, daring and keen, he was the leader of the combination known as the "Big Four" of the Chicago Board of Trade which buoyed up the market when the great McGeoch lard crash came in 1883 and the grain markets were falling to pieces in sympathy. For about a year the Chicago "Big Four" virtually controlled the grain and provision markets. During this period Mr. Ream invested largely in Chicago real estate and ranch property in the West. In 1886 he organized the syndicate which erected the famous Rookery office building in Chicago, and he withdrew from the commission business to devote himself to his extensive real estate and other interests. As organizer, stockholder and director Mr. Ream was connected with numerous enterprises that have developed the business of the country. He was influential in the reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Colorado Southern railroads. He was one of the organizers and a director of the National Biscuit Co. and the United States Steel corporation, and his name also appeared on the directorate of many more of the most powerful corporations in the country, among them the Equitable Life Assurance Co., the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co., the Erie Railroad Co., the New York Security and Trust Co., the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co., the Metropolitan Trust Co., the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Co., the Reliance Co., the Securities Co., the First National Bank of Chicago, the First Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago; the National Safe Deposit Co., the Central Safe Deposit Co., the Fidelity Phœnix Insurance Co., the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad, the Pere Marquette Railroad Co., the Seaboard Air Line railroad, the Carolina, Clinchfield and Ohio Railroad Co., the Cumberland corporation, the Franco-American Financial Association, the Mount Hope Cemetery Association and the Sussex Realty Co. "Norman B. Ream," said the Chicago "Post," editorially, "though one of the few men of greatest financial power in the United States, maintained to the end of his long life the simple humanity of his early days. He was, it almost seemed, more really proud of his civil war record than of his great financial power. It was an honorable record, too . . . Mr. Ream was of Chicago, even though he passed the later years of his life in New York. He made himself here. He came to the young city, like so many of the industrial pioneers who have died within the last ten years, as a young man with nothing to build upon except brains, courage and character. It is commonplace to say that this is the best endowment that any young man can have even now. But in these days we have come to count education, money or an 'opening' as essentials for success. By the inevitable law of compensations they often work now as they always used to work, as detriments instead of as aids to a real career. Mr. Ream saw this. It was, perhaps, one reason for his retention to the last of his inclination to give so widely and so patiently of his advice and counsel to those who asked it. The personal grief at his death will probably be wider than is the case with many men of large fortune. He will be remembered by those whom he helped. In its large material aspect the death of Norman B. Ream brings out more intensely the rapidity with which the controlling minds in American finance have given way to the younger generation within the last few years. Mr. Ream's death removes from the old circle one of the most keenly analytical brains that it contained. He retained the ability to see things 'in the large' that comes to the farmer's boy who has not had his mind confused by the superactivity and refinement of a city life. With the big fundamentals instinctively before him, he could follow an analysis through so quickly and surely as to astound even men who had passed their lives in handling large affairs. It is time that the United States began once more to place proper emphasis upon the real qualities that made the material success which it used to over-emphasize. The ability to see and the courage to act are qualities of the first rank. Norman B. Ream had them. The fact should be an encouragement to any young man of to-day who faces the world with those qualities alone." Mr. Ream was a member of the Automobile Club of America, and the Union, South Side Sportsmen's, Garden City Golf, City Midday, National Arts, New York Yacht, Sleepy Hollow Country, Metropolitan (New York) and Chicago clubs. He was married at Madison, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1876, to Caroline T., daughter of Dr. John Putnam, of Madison, N. Y., and had six children: Marion B., wife of Redmond D. Stephens; Frances M., wife of John L. Kemmerer; Norman P., Robert C., Edward K. and Louis M. Ream. He died in New York city, Feb. 9, 1915.

CHUTE, Richard, real estate dealer, was born in Cincinnati, O., Sept. 23, 1820, son of James and Martha (Clapp) Chute. He was educated by his father, and began his business career as a clerk at twelve years of age. In 1844 he built a trading post near Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and undertook business transactions with the white man and the Indian on his own account. He was successful in his ventures, and in 1854 acquired an interest in the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Co., and became a resident of Minneapolis. The affairs of the water power concern were managed by him for many years. He was one of those who clearly discerned the advantages which this water power would bring to Minneapolis, and his courage in investing in real estate there and in St. Paul was rewarded with a fortune. Most of Mr. Chute's life was spent in the West, and he witnessed, and helped to effect, the wonderful transformation in which an unoccupied and desolate wilderness became the abode of civilization and culture. He was a man of wide interests and intelligence, of great public spirit, and commanded the respect of all who knew him. In the winter of 1857 Henry M. Rice, the Minnesota territorial delegate, requested Mr. Chute and Henry T. Welles to go to Washington to assist him in securing the passage of a bill granting lands to Minnesota to aid in the construction of railroads. Mr. Welles became ill and was obliged to leave. In his "Autobiography and Reminiscences" (volume II) he thus wrote: "I left all with Mr. Chute. He was as energetic and tireless, and as full of resources, as any man I ever knew. He comprehended the situation at a glance. He was on the move day and night." On another page, after giving an account of the preservation of St. Anthony Falls, Mr. Welles says: "I cannot omit an honorable mention of the late Hon. Richard Chute. To him, more than to any other man, is due the credit of obtaining from the government appropriations to aid in the preservation of the falls. He visited Washington year by year for that purpose. * * * He was an intellectual man, well endowed by nature, and well educated. He could talk with any man, and present his case and meet objections with consummate skill. His mind was ever active. Every morning he had a new idea. He was well known to be of spotless character on every side. I was an intimate friend and knew him as thoroughly as if he had been a brother, and loved him as well. He has gone to his long home. Let him rest in peace, and let him be ever remembered. His character was unblemished." He was a charter member in several of the railroad companies of the state, and was especially identified with the promotion of the road now known as the Great Northern. A stanch friend and ally of the Indians, he was ever interested in their welfare, and intimately associated with them in a number of their treaties with the government. Mr. Chute was married Feb.

28, 1850, to Mary Eliza, daughter of James Young, of Fort Wayne, Ind., and had five children: Charles Richard, Minnie Olive, Mary Welcome, William Young and Grace Fairchild Chute. He died at Chicago, Ill., Aug. 1, 1893.

JOHNSON, Francis Marion, physician, was born near Georgetown, Ky., Aug. 27, 1828, son of Garland and Theresa Johnson. Being the eldest of a large family, he attended school only during the winter, working on his father's farm in the summer months. He improved every opportunity to acquire an education. Beginning the study of medicine under the family physician, he entered Transylvania University and obtained his medical degree there. He settled in Farley, Mo., subsequently removing to Kansas City. During the civil war he served as surgeon under Gen. Sterling Price. Dr. Johnson read a paper before the Kansas City District Medical Society maintaining a theory that pneumonia was infectious. He devoted special attention to obstetrics, and was professor of obstetrics in the Kansas City Medical College from 1880 until his death. He devised an improved form of obstetrical forceps. He was married in 1855 to Mary Jane Limberlake, by whom he had three daughters and one son. After his wife's death he married in 1870 Julia M. Tillery. He died in Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 25, 1893.

CHILDE, John, civil engineer, was born in West Boylston, Mass., Aug. 30, 1802, son of Zachariah and ——— (Bigelow) Childe. After one year in Georgetown college, he entered the U. S. Military Academy at West Point and was graduated in 1827 second in his class. He was commissioned second lieutenant, 3rd U. S. Artillery, and was on ordnance duty for five years. Resigning his commission, Dec. 31, 1835, he became assistant engineer on the York & Wrightsville Railroad, and a year later held the same position on the Western Railroad of Massachusetts under William McNeill, surveying and locating the road from Wilbraham to the New York line. He was resident engineer on the Albany and West Stockbridge Railroad, 1840–45, having full charge of the surveys and location of this line. He was chief engineer of the Troy & Albany Railroad in 1844–47. He was consulting engineer on many important public works, such as the alterations made at Hadley's Falls, Mass., by the Connecticut River Railroad; surveys of the Cattawissa & Somerville Railroad; the terminal improvements in Cincinnati, O., for the Cincinnati & Hamilton Railroad; the proposed extension of the Buffalo & Niagara Falls Railroad to Lewiston; and the terminals, tunnels, and depots for the Hartford & New Haven Railroad. In 1848 he made surveys for the Albany & Cohoes Railroad and in June of the same year in company with Benjamin H. Latrobe and Jonathan Knight was engaged in the difficult work of locating the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad over the mountains beyond Cumberland. His most important work was the location and building of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, from Mobile, Ala., to the mouth of the Ohio river, a distance of 500 miles through swamps and an almost uninhabited region, at that time the most extensive engineering undertaking in the south. Mr. Childe as chief engineer began the prosecution of the surveys with his characteristic energy and ability. He secured the passage of a bill by Congress allowing the road nearly 1,000,000 acres of land, it being the first of a series of land grants made by the government to encourage the building of railroads. He worked incessantly not only in supervising the surveys but in securing the aid of capitalists, both at home and in England. By 1852 the entire line was surveyed and trains were running to Citronella. He was chief engineer of the Tennessee & Alabama railroad which connected Nashville with the Mobile & Ohio railroad in Mississippi, the Nashville & Cincinnati railroad between Nashville and Danville, Ky., the New Orleans & Ohio railroad, an extension of the Mobile & Ohio road and the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati railroad (the Three C's). In 1855 he was consulting engineer on the surveys of the Edgefield & Kentucky railroad and the railroad bridge over the Cumberland river at Nashville, Tenn. Later in company with William G. McNeill and C. S. Gzowski he examined and made an extensive report on the improvements of the navigation of the St. Lawrence river and the deepening of Lake St. Peter. While chief of corps of engineers to make a report on building an extensive harbor at Montreal for the Canadian government he broke down from overwork and died soon after. He was one of the ablest engineers of his day. Among his important inventions are the hoisting machinery used in the depot at Greenbush opposite Albany for the transfer of freight; the variable cut-off for locomotives and an extended fire-box for locomotives. He was twice married, (1) in 1832 to Laura, daughter of James S. Dwight of Springfield. She with their oldest daughter perished in the ill-fated "Arctic" in 1854 while returning home from England. He was married (2) in 1856 to Ellen W., daughter of Mark Healy of Boston. He died in Springfield, Mass., Feb. 2, 1858.

VANDER VEER, Albert, surgeon, was born at Root, Montgomery co., N. Y., July 10, 1841, son of Abraham Harris and Sarah (Martin) Vander Veer. His first paternal American ancestor was Cornelius Janse Vander Veer, who came from near Alkmaar, Holland, in 1659, and settled in Flatbush L. I.; from him and his wife, Tryntje Gillis de Mandeville, the line is traced through their son Dominicus and his wife, Maria Margaretta Van Orteck; their son Tunis and his wife, Alchie Schenck; their son Jacob and his wife, Alchie Wyckoff; and their son Garret and his wife, Rachel Van Couvenhoven, who were the grandparents of Albert Vander Veer. Tunis Vander Veer was an aide-de-camp of Gen. Washington. Jacob Vander Veer (4) moved to the Mohawk Valley and was one of those who accompanied Washington in 1780 to subdue Indian depredations. Abraham H. Vander Veer, father of the subject of this sketch, was the founder of Leatherville (now Rural Grove), N. Y., and erected there the first building used for tannery purposes in 1828. Albert Vander Veer was prepared for the Canajoharie Academy at the Union Free School of Palatine, and in 1861 attended a course of lectures at the Albany Medical College. In June, 1862, he entered the U. S. army, being one of the original 100 commissioned as U. S. medical cadets, and was assigned to duty at the Columbian College Hospital, Washington, D. C. While there he attended a course of lectures at the medical department of the Columbian University, and in December, 1862, received from this institution the degree of M.D. In January, 1863, he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 66th regiment of New York volunteers, and in the following year was advanced to the grade of surgeon with the rank of major. He was mustered out of the service in 1865. After attending a full course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, in 1866, he entered upon the practice of his profession in Albany, N. Y. In 1869 he assumed the chair of general and special anatomy in the Albany Medical College, and was also attending surgeon at the Albany Hospital, serving in that capacity until 1904, when appointed surgeon-in-chief. In 1874 he was appointed attending surgeon in St. Peter's Hospital. That same year he went abroad for purposes of study, and in 1876, on the reorganization of the Albany Medical College, he accepted the chair of the principles and practice of surgery, later serving as professor of didactic, abdominal and clinical surgery, Albany Medical College. During 1882-1914 he was professor of surgery in the same institution, serving also as dean during 1896-1904. In 1914 he became emeritus professor of surgery, resigning this position in June, 1915. He has been an earnest writer on surgical subjects, and has recently devoted his attention largely to abdominal surgery, upon which he is regarded as an authority. He is the author of "Cleft Palate and Hare Lip," in "Wood's Reference Hand Book of Medical Sciences," revised (1914); "History of General Surgery," in "Encyclopedia Americana"; "Injuries and Diseases of Abdomen," in "International Encyclopedia of Surgery," and various other articles in leading medical journals at home and abroad. He is believed to have performed the first operation for removal of the thyroid gland, in 1866; he applied the first plaster of paris jacket in Albany for curvature of the spine; performed the first Bigelow operation for litholapaxy; the first Kernochan's operation for removal of the infra-orbital nerve, and Meckel's ganglion. Dr. Vander Veer has always been alert in the introduction and use of new methods and operations if they possessed value. He has been president of the Medical Society of the State of New York, and the Medical Society of the County of Albany; first vice-president of the American Medical Association (1915); fellow of the British Gynecological Society and the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association; member of the British Medical Association, the American Surgical Association, the New York Medico-Legal Society, the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and the American College of Surgeons. He was a member of the International Medical Congress at Copenhagen, 1884, and Lisbon, 1896. He has been a regent of the University of the State of New York since 1895, and was elected vice-chancellor July, 1915. He is a member and elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Albany; a member of the board of governors and executive committee of the Albany Hospital; member and vice-president of the Albany Institute and Historical and Art Society; member, trustee and treasurer of the Bender Hygienic Laboratory Corporation, 1895-1915; life member of the National Historical Society, the New York State Historical Society; charter member, vice-president and ex-president of the Holland Society, New York; and a member of the committee of the New York Merchants' Association on Pollution of Water Supply. From 1898 to the present time he has served as consulting surgeon of the South End Dispensary; consulting surgeon to the New York State Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled Children, West Haverstraw, N. Y.; Benedictine Hospital, Kingston, N. Y.; and Champlain Valley Hospital, Plattsburg, N. Y. He has been a trustee of the National Savings Bank; a member of the board of trustees of the Albany Cemetery Association; for ten years member of the Albany Board of Health; and a member and president of the Special Water Commission for the City of Albany. The order and decoration of Orange-Nassau was conferred upon him by the queen of Holland. He is a charter member of the Fort Orange and University clubs of Albany, and is also a member of the Loyal Legion, G. A. R., the Army of the Potomac and the Sons of the Revolution. In 1869 he received from the Albany Medical College, the honorary degree of M.D.; in 1882 the degree of A.M. from Williams College, and in 1883 that of Ph.D. from Hamilton and Union colleges, and LL.D from George Washington University in 1884. Dr. Vander Veer was married June 5, 1867, to Margaret E., daughter of Simeon Snow, M.D., of Currytown, N. Y., and has three children: Edgar Albert, James Newell and Albert Vander Veer, Jr., all of whom are graduates in medicine.

McNAMEE, John, engineer and contractor, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 8, 1842, son of John and Catherine (Maginness) McNamee. His early education was received in Coleman's Private School and in the Christian Brothers' College. At the age of nineteen he secured employment in the department of public works of Brooklyn, with which he was connected for a period of fifteen years. In 1876 he was made assistant chief engineer of the department, but soon after resigned to form a partnership with Edward Freel in the engineering and contracting business. This partnership was dissolved in 1885. Mr. McNamee was an engineer of rare equipment and was identified with the building of elevated railroad foundations in Brooklyn as well as with the building of waterworks extensions and sewer extensions. Some of the more important of his other contracts were the Portsmouth and Suffolk waterworks of Virginia and the waterworks of Montclair, N. J. In 1903 he became associated with Messrs. Frederick L. and Walter S. Cranford, under the firm name of Cranford & McNamee. This new firm succeeded in securing the contract for the Interborough subway from the East river to the Long Island railroad station at Flatbush avenue, and they also constructed the Center street loop of the New York subway. In all of this work he was able to give the assistance of a practical man. He was president of the Eagle Warehouse and Storage Co. of Brooklyn, a trustee of the Kings County Trust Co., a member of the advisory committee of the Bedford branch of the Brooklyn Trust Co., the Brevoort Savings Bank, and the National Water Meter Co. In these banking institutions and other corporations his wise counsel was in demand and his keenness of mind and good judgment were recognized by all with whom he came in contact. He had the prime impulse necessary to success in any great business—an intense interest in his work. As a member of the board of education for twenty-one years, Mr. McNamee was a factor in improving the city's educational system. He was a pioneer in all sane reforms. He was a real force in the committee controlling the construction of school buildings. Teachers and children owe much more to the personal service of John McNamee than can ever be estimated. This was wholly unpaid service and was willingly given as a public-spirited citizen. He also served three years on the state prison commission. In politics he was an independent Democrat and at different times was mentioned for mayor of Brooklyn, for president of the borough of Brooklyn, and as a member of the public service commission. He was a man more of action than of words, but when he spoke his words commanded attention and respect. He was charitable not only in words but in his actions, and his philanthropies were of the true Christian character. He was never known to fail

A. Vanderveer

when a deserving case of charity was brought to his attention. He was keenly interested in the work of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, in the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, in the Roman Catholic Orphan Society, and in other charities of his own church. Mr. McNamee also found many individual ways of helping his fellow-men. He had an insatiable thirst for books and learning and was a man of many intellectual attainments. His literary taste was marked and he possessed a well-selected library. He had a retentive memory, was an extensive traveler and had a fund of information on a large variety of subjects. His rare powers as a conversationalist made him the center of attraction to younger men eager to benefit by his ready sympathy and wise counsel. He was of an artistic temperament and a man of fine taste. An enthusiastic lover of music, he was a subscriber for many years to grand opera in New York city and later in Brooklyn. This fondness for music helped to relieve many weary hours in his last illness. He was also a discriminating collector of works of art. Mr. McNamee was a deeply religious man and was as consistent in his religious life as in his business and public work. He retired from active business in 1909, but retained his interest in civic affairs. He spent much of his leisure time at his beautiful country home at Bayshore, L. I. John McNamee was one of Brooklyn's foremost citizens—plain, loyal, strong—a man who did business all his life with the city and never a stain on his record. In his face his honest heart could be read. His unselfishness, his loyalty to the highest principles, his devotion to his family, to his city and to God give him a place among the best of good men. Mr. McNamee was married Jan. 8, 1885, to Mary, daughter of William Burnett, one of the original members of the New York Produce Exchange. They had three children, twin daughters, Esther and Marie, and one son, John B. McNamee. One of the twin daughters, Esther, died at the age of ten years, and the other is now the wife of Dr. Raymond P. Sullivan. Mr. McNamee died at his Brooklyn home, April 7, 1914.

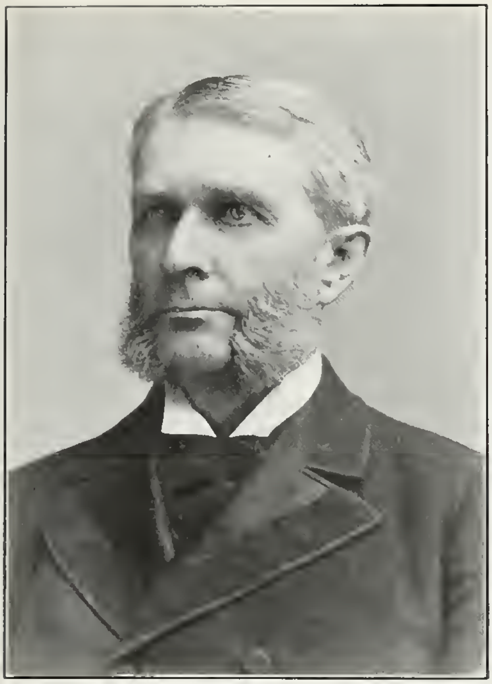
WASHBURN, William Drew, manufacturer and U. S. senator, was born at Livermore, Me., Jan. 14, 1831, son of Israel and Martha (Benjamin) Washburn, and a descendant of John Washburn, who was secretary of the Plymouth colony in England and came over on the Mayflower. His paternal and maternal grandfathers were soldiers in the revolutionary war, the latter serving the greater part of the time under Washington, with whom he was at Yorktown. He was reared on his father's farm, attending school during the winter months, and later attended the Gorham and Farmington academies. He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1854. Subsequently he read law with his brother Israel, then a member of congress and later war governor of Maine, and with Hon. John A. Peters, afterward chief justice of the state. In 1857 he was admitted to the bar, and in May of the same year he removed to Minneapolis, Minn., where he was appointed agent of the Minneapolis Mill Co., with which he remained connected for ten years, becoming a stockholder and a director. In 1861 Mr. Washburn was commissioned surveyor-general of Minnesota by Pres. Lincoln and removed to St. Paul. Four years later he returned to Minneapolis and built at St. Anthony's falls the Lincoln saw mill, which he operated for many years. In 1872 he erected at Anoka, Minn., the largest lumber mill in the state. He was the principal projector of the Minneapolis and St. Louis railroad in 1870, and upon the organization of the company became vice-president; in 1875 he was chosen president, and to his efforts was largely due its success. Mr. Washburn was interested in other railroad enterprises; he was at one time a director of the Sioux City railroad, and was mainly instrumental in the construction of the Sault Ste. Marie railroad, which was finished in 1888. He also built the Minneapolis and Pacific railroad, which was afterward united with the Sault Ste. Marie line as the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie railroad. He was part owner of the Minneapolis Harvester Works, and was largely interested in planing mills. He also became concerned in the manufacture of flour at St. Anthony's Falls, and was one of the principal owners of the Washburn-Crosby Flouring Mills, and a stockholder and director in the Pillsbury-Washburn Mills, which have a capacity of 30,000 barrels daily. In politics Mr. Washburn was always a Republican. When Minnesota was admitted to the Union in 1858, he became a member of its first legislature, and was again elected in 1871, at which time he actively aided the movement to bring the railroads under the control of the state. In 1873 he was named as a candidate for the office of governor of the state, but did not receive the nomination. His services in promoting the welfare of Minneapolis were recognized by his election to congress in 1878, 1880 and 1882, and to the U. S. senate in 1889. In the senate he was a member of the committees on commerce, post offices and post roads and agriculture. His political influence was always for high ideals and progressive policies. A man of great wealth, the creator of important industrial enterprises and the builder of three railways, his life emphasized the truth that enterprise and wealth are not inconsistent with the highest standards of character and conduct, nor with a determined and active animosity to all forms of dishonesty in business. He took a prominent part in restricting Chinese immigration, and initiated legislation for the construction of reservoirs at the headwaters of the Mississippi river, for the purpose of doubling its flow during the summer months. Thus he was one of the first to conceive the idea of storing and utilizing the waters in the mountains, out of which have developed the gigantic irrigation enterprises of the present day. He will be chiefly remembered in political history by the bill which he introduced against options and futures, to put an end to gambling in agricultural and food products, in which the farmers especially had been discriminated against. Sen. Washburn possessed all the qualities of a leader, was of spotless character, and his sympathy with toiling humanity and his practical philanthropy toward the suffering won for him the highest esteem. In social life he was an agreeable companion, while his frank and generous manner drew around him many devoted friends. He was a member of the Minneapolis and Commercial clubs of Minneapolis, and the Union League Club of New York city. He also served as president of the Universalist National Convention. Mr. Washburn was married, April 19, 1859, to Elizabeth M., daughter of Hon. Franklin Muzzy, of Bangor, Me. Six children were born of this union: William D., Jr., Cadwallader, Mary C., Edwin S., Elizabeth and Stanley Washburn. He died at Minneapolis, Minn., July 29, 1912. Portrait opposite page 362.

BURNS, George Washington, educator, was born in Ashland, O., Feb. 24, 1848, son of Hugh and Atha (Rutan) Burns, and a descendant of Andrew Burns, a native of Donegal county, Ireland, but originally of the same family as

Robert Burns, of Scotland, who came to America in 1780 and settled at Little York, Pa. He was educated in the public schools of Ashland and was graduated at the Savannah Academy, near Ashland. He tutored his way through the academy and also Bethany College, Bethany, W. Va., at which he was graduated in 1876. He began his professional career as professor of science and mathematics at Farmers' College, College Hill, O., in 1878, retaining that position for nearly two years, during which time he was given his M.A. degree. In 1879 he was appointed principal of the Eighteenth District School, which later became the Washington School, in Camp Washington, Cincinnati, which position he held until his death. It was through his efforts that the Washington Evening High School was inaugurated in 1911, and in addition to his other duties he became the principal of this school. While a student in Ashland he united with the Christian Church and was ever afterward active in church and Sunday-school work. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Kilwinning chapter, eminent commander of Cincinnati commandery and a member of the Shrine. He was a member of the Principals' Association and School Masters' Club, Cincinnati; Ohio State Teachers' Association and the National Educational Association. His dominant personal characteristics were his great geniality, his kindliness, his considerateness and his whole-souled love for his fellow-man. As an educator he had few equals. He had a genuine love of learning for its own sake and for its elevating influence on character. The impression he left upon students and teachers in the classroom was always that of a master mind, devoutly seeking after truth and ready to follow where it might lead. Himself a teacher of great power, he was always interested in whatever served to enhance the teacher's vocation. With a poet's love of all earthly beauty, an ear keen for the rhythm and turn of speech, a high range of thought and fancy, quickened by a moral fiber of unflinching probity and courage, he associated reverent religious faith, philosophic intuition, virile stability of purpose and unselfish devotion to the service of God in the promotion of the welfare of mankind. He was married, June 30, 1909, to Caroline, daughter of Jesse Little, of Cincinnati, O. She survives him, with one son, born after his death. He died in Cincinnati, O., June 15, 1913.

MARSHALL, Caleb Howard, capitalist, was born at Cochesett, Plymouth co., Mass., July 16, 1840, son of Benjamin and Polly (Howard) Marshall, of Scotch descent. Through his mother he was a descendant in the seventh generation from John Alden. His father was a leading farmer of Cochesett, a prominent member of the Methodist Church, and was noted for his honesty and thorough integrity of character. Caleb H. Marshall was educated in the village schools, and at the age of fifteen obtained employment in a boot and shoe manufactory of Cochesett. After spending three years in his brother's store in Cochesett he took a course at Spear & Sawyer's Commercial College, Boston, prior to engaging in business on his own account. He conducted a mercantile business at South Milford, Mass., for two years, also serving as postmaster, and in 1863 removed to Chicago, Ill., which became his permanent residence. There he obtained a situation in the salesroom of the Oriental Flouring Mills, and continued in that connection for three years. He then visited his old home in Massachusetts, but Chicago and the great West claimed his interest, and returning thither he became the representative on 'Change of the Star and Crescent Flouring Mills, which had a capacity of 600 barrels of flour a day. In 1870 he became traveling salesman for Blake, Herdman & Co., and five years later purchased an interest in the business, which he disposed of in 1880. Organizing the F. A. Kennedy Co., he served as manager and treasurer of that firm, which conducted a profitable business until the plant was destroyed by fire in 1884, when Mr. Marshall sold his interests. He again entered into partnership with Blake, Shaw & Co., proprietors of the Dake Bakery, acquiring a much larger interest than he had previously held, and remained a member of the firm until it was merged with the National Biscuit Co., when he retired from business life. In a large and true sense, Mr. Marshall was the architect of his own fortunes. He knew when "to take occasion by the hand" and make it serve his own indefeasible purpose. He did not blench before obstacles, however formidable; they but steeled his determination to succeed. His goal was a lofty one, and his usefulness in this world was limited only by the opportunities which came to him. He was vigorous, energetic, thoughtful and astute, with liberal ideas, clear conceptions of duty and untarnished character; a man of few words, but many friends, who was tenderly devoted to his home and family. He was a member of the South Shore Country and Union League clubs, and of the Kenwood Evangelical Church. He was married in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 17, 1869, to Celia F. Le Bailley, of Memphis, Tenn. Miss Le Bailley was a native of New York city, but she was educated in Memphis and resided there until her marriage. To this union were born two children: a daughter, Celia H., deceased, and a son, Benjamin Howard Marshall, a prominent architect of Chicago, of the firm of Marshall & Fox. Mr. Marshall died in Chicago, Ill., Apr. 19, 1910.

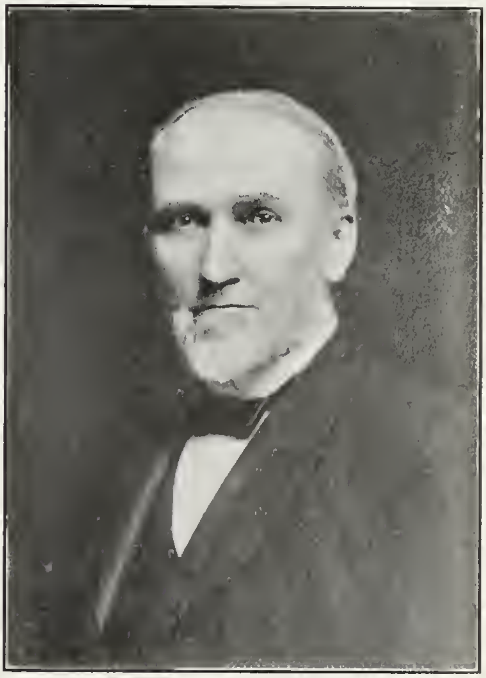
MILLER, William Henry Harrison, soldier, was born at Erie, Pa., May 11, 1840, son of Archie and Esther Hetty (Martin) Miller, and grandson of Abijah Miller, a civil engineer and musician. He was descended from the Millers of Ayrshire, Scotland, the present head of this family in Scotland being Sir William Frederick Miller, Baronet of Glenlee. His father was the first homeopathic physician in Indiana, being known far and wide as "The Little Pill Doctor." The son received his preliminary education in the public schools of South Bend, Ind., and was graduated at Eastman's Commercial College, Chicago, in 1866. Until the outbreak of the civil war he studied law at South Bend under Gen. John F. Miller, afterward a U. S. senator. When war was declared he enlisted in company I, 9th Ind. vols., and after his three months' term of service he reenlisted as a sergeant in company E, 48th Ind. vols., becoming lieutenant and then captain. He was wounded at Corinth, Holly Springs and again at Savannah. In the Pedee river expedition he was mentioned by the inspector-general as having "one of the finest commands in Gen. Sherman's army." At the close of the war he was mustered out with rank of major through field service promotion. In 1867 he became a second lieutenant in the 27th U. S. infantry, and saw notable service on the Big Horn river and in various battles with the Indians. He led the party which rescued Capt. Thompson's command of the 12th infantry, which was corraled on Trout creek, and escorted them to Fort Phil Kearney; was with Gen. Bradley's column to the relief of Gen.



WILLIAM D. WASHBURN
U. S. SENATOR

GEORGE W. BURNS
EDUCATOR

CALEB H. MARSHALL
MERCHANT



WILLIAM H. H. MILLER
SOLDIER

F. M. Pottenger

(Sandy) Forsythe; saw service at Cheyenne, Omaha, Forts Sedgwick and D. A. Russell, and was on duty at the mouth of Red Willow creek. He was retired in 1878 and during 1883-86 he was clerk of the house of the Michigan legislature. He was professor of military science and tactics at St. John's School, Salina, Kan., in 1888-90, and during 1890-1903 he was in charge of the military department of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Springfield, Mass., and in 1904 he was appointed captain of infantry, retired. In 1907 he was detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Kentucky Military Institute, Lyndon, Ky. Congress awarded him bronze medals in recognition of his services in the civil war and the Indian wars. He was vice-president of the Pennsylvania Society of St. Louis, a member of Cleveland lodge, A. F. and A. M.; Lafayette lodge, A. O. U. W., Chicago; Rob Morris Chapter, O. E. S., St. Louis; the military order of the Loyal Legion, Old Company A Association, Ransom post, G. A. R., St. Louis; the Association of the Army of the Tenneesee, and of the Sharpshooters' and Missouri Athletic clubs, St. Louis. His favorite pursuit was chess, of which he was a brilliant player and a winner of many prizes. He was married in Chicago, Ill., June 16, 1866, to Jane, daughter of George Allin, of Castlethorpe, Buckinghamshire, England. She survives him, with three children: Grace Sedgwick, wife of Lee C. Williams, of Quincy, Ill.; Archie, a captain in the U. S. army, and Amy Rosemary Miller, an author. He died in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 1, 1913.

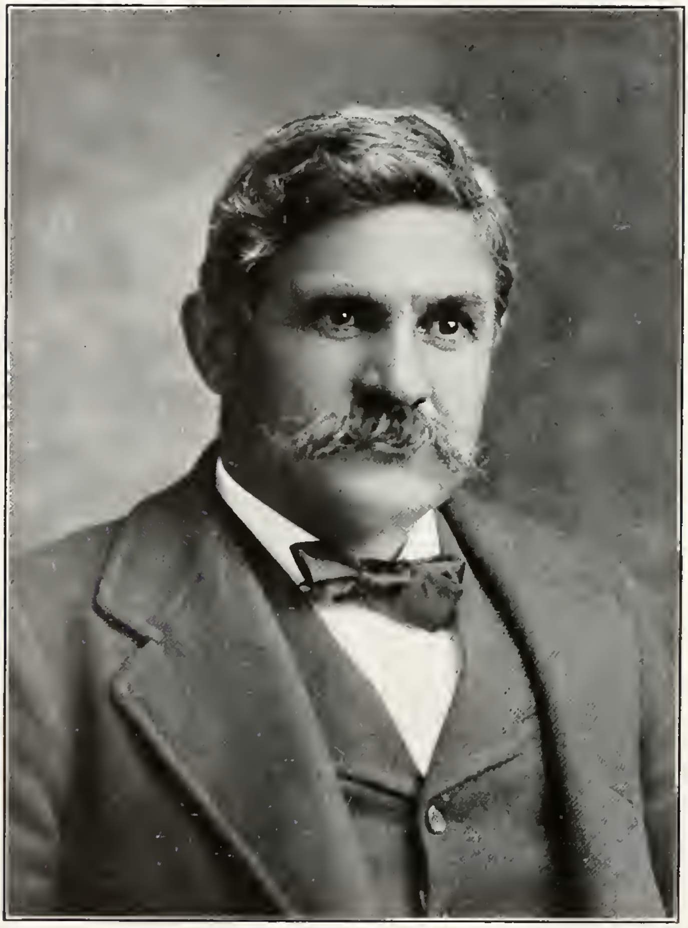
POTTENGER, Francis Marion, physician, was born at Sater, O., Sept. 27, 1869, son of Thomas and Hanna Ellen (Sater) Pottenger. According to Burke and other genealogical authorities the family claims descent from Egbert, King of England, and many of its members sat in the early British parliament. The first of the family in America was John Pottenger, who came from Berkshire, England, in 1665, and settled in Calvert county, Md.; from him and his wife, Elizabeth Magruder, Francis Marion Pottenger is descended through their son Samuel and his wife, Elizabeth Tyler; their son Samuel and his wife, Eleanor Willett; their son Samuel S. and his wife, Susan Winthrow; their son Thomas and his wife, Margaret Radcliffe, who were the grandparents of Francis M. Pottenger. The subject of this sketch received his early education at the Sater public schools and the preparatory department of Otterbein University, Westerville, O., and was graduated at the collegiate department of the latter institution in 1892. Subsequently he studied for a year at the Ohio Medical College and then entered the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, where he was graduated in 1894. During his senior year he held a position as assistant at the Cincinnati Free Hospital for Women. After his graduation he went abroad and did post-graduate work in the hospitals of Vienna, Berlin, Munich and London. Upon his return he entered upon a general practice at Norwood, O., and for a time acted as assistant at Dr. C. A. L. Reed's private hospital in Cincinnati. Soon afterward he was chosen assistant to the chair of surgery in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, but was compelled to leave this position and go to California on account of the ill health of his wife. He practiced at Monrovia, Cal., for eighteen months and then returned to Germantown, O., where for two years he devoted himself to caring for his wife and studying the subject of tuberculosis. Upon the death of his wife in 1898 he returned to Monrovia, where he has since been engaged in practice and in the study of tuberculosis. In 1900 he pursued special studies in this disease in New York and at the Wynyah Sanatorium, Ashville, N. Y., under Dr. von Ruck. In the following year he opened an office in Los Angeles for the treatment of diseases of the chest and throat, and two years later he established the Pottenger Sanatorium at Monrovia, of which he is medical director. He was the first physician on the Pacific Coast to limit his work exclusively to the treatment of tuberculosis, and his sanatorium was the first successful institution of its kind to be established in California. In 1903 he was instrumental in founding the Southern California Anti-Tuberculosis League, and he was its president until 1906. His position is now that of an internationally recognized authority on tuberculosis. He has added many original observations to the clinical side of tuberculosis and has brought out new methods of diagnosis that have gained wide recognition. He was a lecturer on tuberculosis and climatology in the medical department of the University of Southern California in 1904–05, a professor of clinical medicine there in 1905–09, and in 1914 was made professor of diseases of the chest in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Los Angeles. During 1902–12 he was assistant editor of the "Southern California Practitioner." His published books include "Pulmonary Tuberculosis" (1908); "Muskelspasmus und Degeneration, Ihre Bedeutung für die Diagnose intrathorazischer Entzündung und als Kausalfaktor bei der Produktion von Veränderungen des knöchernen Thorax, und Leichte Tastpaltation," published in Brauer's "Beiträge zur Klinik Tuberkulose," vol. 22, part 1; "Muscle Spasm and Degeneration and Light Touch Palpitation" (1912); "Tuberculin in Diagnosis and Treatment" (1913). He was chairman of the tuberculosis committee of the Medical Society of the State of California in 1903–06; president of the Los Angeles County Medical Society in 1906, of the Southern California Medical Society in 1913 and of the American Therapeutic Society in 1915; member of the Los Angeles Medical Association, the Los Angeles Clinical and Pathological Society, the Southern California Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the American Academy of Medicine, the American Climatological Association, the American Public Health Association, the American Association of Immunologists, the Mississippi Valley Medicine Association, the Seventh Pan-American Medical Congress, the Medical Society of the State of California, the Los Angeles Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, the National and International Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis and the American Sanatorium Association. Dr. Pottenger is president of the Pottenger Sanatorium Co., and a director of the American National Bank and the Granite Savings Bank of Monrovia. He is a first lieutenant of the medical reserve corps of the United States army, and is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Archæological Institute of America, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution and the California, University and Gamut clubs. He was married (1) at Germantown, O., in 1894, to Carrie, daughter of Abraham K. Burtner, of that town; (2) at Sacramento, Cal., in 1900, to Adelaide G., daughter of Emily Babbitt, of Southern Pasadena. There are three children: Francis Marion, Jr., Robert Thomas and Adelaide Marie Pottenger.

McCORD, Eugene Woodworth, physician and surgeon, was born at Warrenham, Pa., Jan. 16, 1854, son of James Peter and Julia Ann (Woodworth) McCord. His earliest paternal American ancestor was James McCord, who came to this country in 1732 and settled at Scarborough, Westchester county, N. Y.; his wife was Sarah McCord, a cousin, and from them the line descends through their son Samuel; his son William, who married Rachel Terpenning; their son John I., who married Maria Voorhees, and was the grandfather of Eugene Woodworth McCord. His father was a teacher, poet and writer of numerous articles for Presbyterian periodicals. Eugene Woodworth McCord was educated in the public schools of Waverly, and was graduated (M.D.) at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1880. He began the practice of his profession, however, at Albert Lea, Minn., in 1878, having returned the following year to the Philadelphia college to complete his medical studies. While residing at Albert Lea he carried on a drug business in association with Dr. Barck. Subsequently he practiced at various places in Iowa, Nebraska, Dakota and Minnesota, and in 1883 removed to St. Paul, Minn., where he remained until the close of his life. He soon came to be recognized as one of the most capable and brilliant general practitioners in St. Paul, and was for years and at the time of his death a member of the staff of the City and County Hospital. To lofty ideals of rectitude and professional ethics he added the qualities of a great physician—skill, patience, kindliness and generosity. Popular among his colleagues, he was equally the loving, unassuming friend of all who came within his influence. His devotion to his profession all his life burned steadily and purely like a flame. Never a seeker for wealth or fame, his labors were largely among the poor, by whom he was greatly beloved. He was affiliated with numerous lodges and societies. Besides being a 33d degree Mason, he was past master of the Capital City lodge; past commander of Paladin commandery, and for fifteen years preceptor of De Molai council, Knights of the Kadosh. He was also a member of the Mystic Shrine and of the Order of Constantine; was grand senior warden of the grand commandery of Knights Templar, and a member of the Eastern Star, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the United Order of Foresters. His favorite pursuit was Masonic work. He was thrice married: first, at Waverly, Ia., in April, 1878, to Sarah, daughter of William Trevarrow, of Leadville, Col.; second, to Celeste Diller of Waverly, Ia., and third, at St. Paul, May 27, 1896, to Bertha Ellen, daughter of G. W. Haight of Portage, Wis., who survives him with four children—Guy Eugene, by the second union, and Everton Wayne, James Earl, and Ethel Elizabeth McCord, by the third union. Dr. McCord died in St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 21, 1913.

GREENWOOD, William Henry, civil engineer, was born in Dublin, N. H., Mar. 27, 1832, son of Asa and Lucy (Mason) Greenwood, and a direct descendant in the sixth generation of Thomas Greenwood, one of the early residents of Newton, Cambridge, Mass. He was educated in the schools of Marlboro, N. H., and at Norwich University, where he was graduated with high rank in 1852. He began his engineering career as assistant engineer on the Central Military Tract railroad from Mendota to Galesburg, Ill. He was assistant and resident engineer on the American Central railroad, Illinois, from 1854 until the civil war, when he offered his services to the state of Illinois, and on Dec. 28, 1861, was commissioned first lieutenant, 51st Illinois volunteers. He was promoted captain Mar. 15, 1863. Because of his knowledge of engineering he was assigned to the staff of Gen. Stanley, chief of cavalry of the Army of the Cumberland, and rendered valuable service in the construction of field fortifications. He participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Horner's Gap, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, the three months' Atlanta campaign, including Peach Tree Creek and the assault of Kenesaw. He distinguished himself specially at Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville, being brevetted colonel of volunteers for "gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tenn." He was assistant inspector-general from August, 1864, to August, 1865. Gen. Stanley's corps being ordered to Texas in July, 1865, Col. Greenwood was placed in charge of the rebuilding of the Gulf and San Antonio railroad, which had been destroyed by Gen. Magruder, and although mustered out of service Sept. 17, 1865, he was retained by Gen. Sheridan to complete the road. After the war he went West as assistant resident engineer on the Kansas Pacific railroad, and in the following May was appointed chief engineer, a position he held until the road was built to Denver in 1870. He built 150 miles of this road in 100 working days and on the last day laid ten and one-fourth miles in ten hours, an engineering feat said never to have been equaled. During 1867–70 he made surveys on the thirty-second and thirty-fifth parallels to the Pacific coast. He was consulting engineer for the Denver Pacific railroad in 1866–70 and was general manager of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad in 1870–74, supervising the construction of the road to Pueblo and Cañon City. He was retained by the International & Inter-oceanic Co. to obtain a concession to build a railway in Mexico but was not successful. He resided in Philadelphia in 1876 and in New York city during 1877–78 as a consulting engineer. In May, 1878, he was appointed chief engineer of the Pueblo & Arkansas Valley railroad (now the Denver & Rio Grande) and built this road to Leadville for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé railroad. It was an exceedingly difficult piece of engineering work, and he overcame many seemingly insurmountable obstacles, notably the bridging of the Arkansas river through the Royal Gorge, where he built the famous "hanging bridge," which is pointed out today to all tourists over the line. On the completion of this work he became chief engineer of the Marion & McPherson railroad in Kansas in 1879, and chief engineer of the Mexican National railroad in 1880. He had located forty-four miles of this railway from the City of Mexico to Taluca when he was shot by a Mexican bandit. Col. Greenwood attained high rank as an engineer. He built fully 4,000 miles of road and many, many thousand miles of preliminary surveys through the wilds of our western country, sometimes under the most trying circumstances. His parties, in many cases, were organized as military companies to better defend themselves against the attacks of hostile Indians. He was also interested in many business enterprises and amassed an ample fortune. He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He was married May 19, 1857, to Evaline Duncan Knight, of Dummerston, Vt. The date of his death was Aug. 29, 1880.

MORGAN, Octavius, architect, was born at Bliau, county of Kent, near Canterbury, England,

E.W.M Cord



Octavius Morgan

Oct. 20, 1850, son of Giles Chapman and Caroline (Adams) Morgan. He was educated at Kent House Academy, the Thomas Cross Classic School and Sydney Cooper Art School, Canterbury, and then spent five years in the office of F. A. Gilham, an architect of repute in the same county, whose work was largely the restoration of old mansions and churches. Coming to the United States in 1870, he spent three years in Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Arizona and California. During this three years he was in every mining camp of the region, gathering an experience of lifetime value. He arrived in San Bernardino with pack animals in April, 1874, and though the district was then only a cattle and sheep range, he determined to settle in Los Angeles and grow up with the country. Since then he has taken active part in every improvement of that city, in politics, street railways, real estate and building improvements. In 1875 he associated with E. F. Kysor in the practice of architecture until 1888, when Kysor retired. Now the firm is Morgan, Walls & Morgan, his son joining the firm in 1910. Mr. Morgan is the pioneer architect of the state of California, and known as the dean of the profession. He has filled all the higher offices in his profession—president of the southern California chapter of the American Institute of Architects, president of the Engineers' and Architects' Association of Southern California, president of the California State Board of Architects, fellow of the American Institute of Architects, and a director of the American Institute of Architects. His buildings have grown in importance with the growth of the community. His practice has been varied, covering the larger class of buildings—hospitals, hotels, theaters, office buildings, and general commercial practice. He designed the Nadeau Hotel in 1881—the first four-story building south of San Francisco—and the Sisters' Hospital; was consulting architect for the modern group of county hospital buildings, the Van Nuys Hotel, the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank, the Grand Opera House, the Pantages Theater, the Garland Theater, the W. P. Kerkshoff office building, the W. P. Story office building, the First National Bank building, the Haas office building and many others. He organized the first cable railway in Los Angeles, being its vice-president and managing director for years, until merged with the Los Angeles Electric railway system. He has traveled extensively, making numerous trips to Europe, and has written much and well. He has been, and is, an active, busy man, devoted in his spare time to the comfort of a good library. He holds membership in the California, Los Angeles Country and Jonathan clubs. In politics he has always been a consistent Republican. He is a communicant of the Episcopal church and takes a quiet part in the social life of the community. Mr. Morgan was married, Oct. 16, 1885, to Mrs. Margaret Weller, widow of Judge Offenbacher, of Colorado, and has two children: O. W. and Jessie C., wife of Walter S. McGilvray.

WEST, Oswald, thirteenth governor of Oregon (1911-14), was born in Guelph, Ontario, Canada, May 20, 1873, son of John Gulliver and Sarah (McGregor) West. When he was four years old his parents removed to Oregon, and resided in Portland, Roseburg, and in Salem, where his father was engaged in butchering and buying and selling live stock. He received his education in the public schools of Portland and in Salem, herding cattle and driving a butcher's delivery wagon between school hours. In 1889 he left school to become a messenger in the banking house of Ladd & Bush, Salem. Three years later he was made paying teller, a position he held until 1899, when, as a result of the gold fever, he went to Alaska. He returned six months later and resumed his old position with Ladd & Bush. In 1900 he resigned to become associated with the First National Bank of Astoria, Ore., and three years later Gov. Chamberlain, of Oregon, appointed him state land agent, in which position he soon made his presence felt as a quiet, powerful and steady influence for reform. In the four years he served as state land agent he broke down many barriers which had previously existed, banished agents and go-betweens, and enabled citizens to do business directly with the office. He abolished illegal fees, detected a big land steal which resulted in the prosecution and conviction of a number of federal, state and city officials, including Sen. John H. Mitchell; defeated schemes by which land crooks attempted to secure title to thousands of acres, exposed forgeries and other bogus transactions affecting the purchase of hundreds of thousands of acres, brought about the cancellation of fraudulent certificates and recovered thousands of acres for the state, prepared for the office suitable records, and secured the passage of the best land law to be found in any state in the Union. In 1907 he resigned to accept an appointment for a term of four years on the Oregon railroad commission. That commission had been established in 1907 to supervise the railroad service, equipment, roadbed, provision against accident, passenger and freight rates and express rates, improve stock shipping conditions, relieve shippers and passengers from oppression, and inquire into the physical valuation of railroads with a view of establishing a more equitable system of taxation and rate regulation. Disguised as a cow-puncher, and doing the regular work of a cowman to avoid detection, he once made a first-hand investigation of shipping affairs, and when one line was reported unsafe he personally inspected the tracks to learn for himself their true condition. In 1911 he became governor of Oregon. He immediately wrought important reforms, notably in the state prisons, in which he introduced practical labor for pay and the honor system. It is said that the Oregon penitentiary used to be considered a veritable house of horrors. Convicts were flogged to death and were driven mad by torture. Gov. West went into office agreeing with Emerson that distrust is expensive, and that "we may make by distrust the thief, the burglar, the incendiary, and, by the court and the jail, we keep him so." He sought for a solution of the combined moral and financial problems, and the "honor system" was the result. This honor system means that the convict gives his word of honor that while at work he will not attempt to escape, and that he will do all in his power to live straight and do right. The following instance will show how the system works: A man killed another over the price of a drink. He had no money for defence, and his wife's aged parents mortgaged their little plot of ground—their all—that they might hire a lawyer. The man was convicted and sent to the penitentiary for life. Some months later Gov. West heard that the old folks were about to lose their little farm by foreclosure of mortgage. He sent for the convict, and said: "If you were a free man, how long would it take you to pay off that mortgage?" "Six months," was the reply.

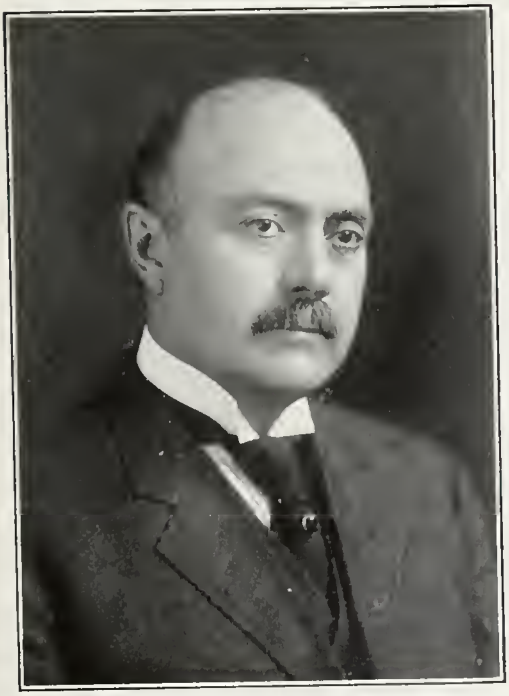
“Very well,” said the governor, “go out and get a job, and stay with it till you have paid off that mortgage; then go back and report to the warden of the penitentiary.” Two weeks later the convict wrote to Gov. West that he had a good job and was saving money. Some months thereafter he reappeared at the penitentiary and announced to the warden, “That mortgage is paid off.” The high cost of living and the rapidly increasing expenses of the state were the reasons which the governor announced to the public for putting prison reform into effect. He began by taking six-o'clock breakfast with the convicts, and was struck by their yearning for kindness and sympathy. They responded to his advances, and he soon came to know that many had gone wrong from waywardness, not because they were criminals at heart. He also learned that the prison regulations in force at the time were debasing. One day the governor called twenty or more men about him in the penitentiary ward room, from whom he selected two for a test—one a murderer, and the other an expert safe-cracker. “Boys,” he began, “you are costing the state too much—thirteen dollars a month. You are rotting morally, physically and mentally. Now, I want you to go to work. I am going to ask each of you to give me his word of honor not to escape, and in return I am going to give you good outside jobs where you can earn a little money for yourselves and a little money for the state. You will not be guarded, and you will not have to wear stripes.” Hardly a month later there were more than 150 convicts at large guarded only by their word of honor. Some were earning one dollar a day, twenty-five cents of which went into their personal bank account. Many were working on farms, others were scattered over the state on road-building work. They had their own camps and “honor men” bosses. Not one wore stripes, not one was guarded. In the case of one prisoner who broke his parole, it is related that Gov. West started after the man in person, accompanied by one or two deputy sheriffs. The convict was trailed to the mountains some distance away and captured. Shortly before the prison term of the convict expires, Gov. West learns from him what he is best able to do and the kind of work he most prefers. When the man is freed a job most to his liking is usually waiting for him. Under Gov. West's honor system the state prison, which was costing the taxpayers $40,000 a year in 1911, is now paying its own expenses, and $2,000 into the state prison fund besides. Every convict in Oregon may, if he desires, earn money for himself. The net results in dollars and cents are shown—the benefits to society and to the convict himself cannot be shown. “Repeaters,” long looked upon by penologists as the most dangerous convicts, have made the best “honor men,” and have assisted in the capture of escaped convicts. Gov. West is opposed to capital punishment. He fills the Jeffersonian test, and is capable, fearless and honest. He proceeds on the theory that a thing cannot be done without trying, and he makes the effort. By force of a strong personality, intelligence and integrity of purpose he has won his way to the highest place in the important commonwealth which he represents. Gov. West is a member of the following fraternal organizations: Masons, Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen, and Artisans. He was married Sept. 22, 1897, to Mabel, daughter of Owen D. Hutton of Cannon Beach, Ore., and has one daughter, Helen West.

YULL, William Head, merchant, was born at Kenosha, Wis., Dec. 28, 1883, son of George A. and Harriet (Head) Yule, and a grandson of George and Abby (Mitchell) Yule, who came to this country from Aberdeen, Scotland. He received his education at the Chicago Latin School and was graduated at Harvard College with the degree of B.A. in 1906. His first business experience was in the employ of the Badger Brass Manufacturing Co., of New York city, for which he worked in a minor capacity. He was quick to comprehend the details of the business and was very shortly promoted to positions of responsibility. In 1908 he was made director and vice-president. In that year also he became associated with the B. F. Goodrich Co., of Akron, O., first as manager of their golf ball manufacturing department and afterwards as manager of the motor cycle tire department. He is now general manager of the B. F. Goodrich Co. of New York and a director. He is also a stockholder of the Gotham National Bank and a stockholder in various other financial corporations. He is an adept at golf, and he held the amateur golf championship of the state of Wisconsin in 1905. He is also interested in motoring and all outdoor sports. Mr. Yule is a member of the University Club of Chicago, the Harvard Club of New York, the Automobile Club of America and the Motor Racing Association. He is unmarried.

LONG, Theodore Kepner, lawyer, was born at Millerstown, Perry co., Pa., Apr. 26, 1857, son of Abraham, Jr. (1826-1904) and Catharine (Kepner) Long. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Isaac Long, who came from Germany about 1752 and settled in Lancaster county, Pa. From him the line of descent is traced through his son David, to his son Abraham and his wife, Mary Kauffman, who were the grandparents of Theodore Kepner Long. David Long, a clergyman, founded a number of churches in the Juniata valley of Pennsylvania. He received his preliminary education at Millerstown high school, Pennsylvania State Normal School, Millersville, Pa., and at New Bloomfield (Pa.) Classical Academy. Subsequently he became a student at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale and was graduated at the Law School of Yale University in 1878 with the degree of LL.B. In 1880 he began the practice of his profession in the law offices of Hall & Jordan, Harrisburg, Pa. In 1882 he removed to Dakota; became editor of the Mandan (N.D.) “Daily Pioneer”; compiled “Long's Legislative Hand Book for Dakota” (1883), and in 1884 became district-attorney for the western district of Dakota, and subsequently local attorney for the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., with headquarters at Bismarck, N. D. In 1894 he removed to Chicago and became general counsel for the Illinois Life Insurance Co. He retired from active practice in 1907. He is a director of the Pullman Trust and Savings Bank, Pullman, Chicago, and president of the Carson Long Institute, New Bloomfield, Pa. He has been chairman of the Lake Shore Reclamation Commission, Chicago, since 1910, and is the author of “Report of Lake Shore Reclamation Commission” (1912); “Report on Harbor Development” (1911); “Report on Bathing Beaches for Lake Michigan” (1910), and of various articles in periodicals. He is a member of the Western Economic Society, past president of the Hamilton Club and member of the Union League, University and South Shore Country clubs. He was married Nov. 25, 1885, to Kate, daughter of William Carson, of Eau Claire, Wis.

OSWALD WEST
GOVERNOR

WILLIAM H. YULE
MERCHANT



THEODORE K. LONG
LAWYER

GEORGE W. CONABLE
ARCHITECT

WILLIAM J. DENVER

CONABLE, George Willard, architect, was born in Cortland, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1866, son of Frederick and Fidelia (Dond) Conable, and a descendant of John Cunnabell, a native of England, who settled in Boston, Mass., in 1673. From the latter and his wife, Sarah Clayes, the line descends through their son Samuel and his wife, Mary (Wilson) Diamond; their son Samuel and his wife, Mary English; their son John and his wife, Sarah Dewey, and their son David and his wife, Celesta Robinson, who were the grandparents of George W. Conable. John Cunnabell, the settler, served under Capt. Turner in King Phillip's war at the battle of Turner's Falls in 1676. Samuel and John Cunnabell both served in the revolutionary war, the latter entering as ensign and afterward was chosen chairman of safety and correspondence. George W. Conable was graduated at the Cortland State Normal School in 1886, and at Cornell University with the degree of B.S.A. in 1890. After various professional connections in New York city, in 1905 he went with Ernest Flagg, architect, to take charge of the preparation of the plans and working drawings of the Singer Building. This was an exacting problem, owing to the fact that it was necessary to incorporate the new tower portion with the older building, which was at the same time raised three stories without disturbing the tenants. He began independent practice in 1907, and in 1908 formed a partnership with H. B. Upjohn and continued in this relation until 1914, when he resumed independent practice. For several years including the period of the above partnership he has also been associated with William E. Austin as consulting architect in design. While his practice has been general in its scope, he has specialized in churches, hospitals and residences. His work is characterized by a strong spirit of individuality and refinement, while at the same time it adheres very closely to the spirit of the best historical work that has stood the test of time. That on which he has been personally retained includes several Lutheran Churches and parish houses, such as those at 164 West One Hundredth street, New York city, at Stapleton, S. I., and at Boulevard and Seventh street, Philadelphia, as well as similar work for Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist denominations; also residences, schools, office buildings, etc., many of which are located in other cities of this and neighboring states. The work carried out by Upjohn & Conable is of much the same nature. The bathing pavilions and other buildings at Oakland Beach, Rye Park, Rye, N. Y., designed by Mr. Conable, are among the most highly commended of his conceptions outside of his church and hospital work. Mr. Conable has designed, in association with Mr. Austin, the Hallenbeck-Hungerford Building, New York city, costing $1,500,000; several buildings for the Willard-Parker Hospital; general group plan and design for the Kingston Avenue Contagious Diseases Hospital, Brooklyn, of which a number of buildings have been erected; also group plan and design of buildings for Riverside Hospital on North Brother Island, and the first buildings of the Queensboro contagious diseases hospital group at Jamaica, L. I., and the Bronxboro hospital for the New York city department of health. He has also been called as expert on hospital sites and plans. In 1891 he published a limited edition of a folio of fifty views of Cortland, N. Y. Mr. Conable is characterized by perseverance, optimism, a marked sense of humor, an open, unbiased mind and a judicial temperament. He is a member of the Brooklyn Cornell Association, University Club, the Brooklyn chapter of the American Institute of Architects, the Brooklyn Institute Camera Club and the Jamaica Club of Jamaica, N. Y. His favorite diversions are sketching, amateur photography and tennis. He was married Sept. 25, 1895, to Grace Augusta, daughter of Abram M. Ford, of Dryden, N. Y., and their children are: Walter Ford and Mildred Fidelia Conable. Portrait opposite page 366.

DENVER, William J., telephone pioneer, was born in Springfield, Mass., Aug. 18, 1841, son of William and Elizabeth A. (O'Neil) Denver. His parents, who were natives of Ireland, both came to the United States in the same year, his father being fourteen years old at the time. He was educated in the public schools of Springfield, and at the age of fifteen learned the Bain system of telegraphy. In 1857 he became both a Bain and Morse operator at Bellows Falls, Vt., and later worked successively in Northampton, New Haven and Springfield. He became manager of the Western Union Telegraph Co. in Springfield in 1864 and held that office for a number of years. In 1877 Alexander Graham Bell went to Springfield to give an exhibition of his newly-invented telephone and secured the assistance of Mr. Denver in his demonstrations. Two wires were extended from the local office of the telegraph company to Prof. Bell's instruments, one reaching to Pittsfield and the other to Westfield. During the exhibition music and voices from both these cities were reproduced on the stage in Springfield. Soon afterward Mr. Denver was offered and accepted the Bell right for the counties of Hampden and Hampshire, Mass., but finding the telephone interests conflicting with those of the Western Union he soon relinquished them. However, he was so firmly convinced of the future of the telephone that in 1878 he persuaded the Western Union to establish a telephone system in Springfield. "There were many troubles with the new system," said the Springfield "Republican," "and many patrons complained. Doctors had their telephones taken out because their patrons would wake them in the night for trivial illnesses. Grocers ordered theirs out because their customers found it too easy to ask to have goods delivered. A few men asserted that Springfield was not large enough to support a telephone system. Through it all, however, William J. Denver boosted the telephone with all his might, and it succeeded. At the same time Mr. Denver was manager of the fire alarm system which was in vogue in the city at the time. He had taken the old system in 1860, one year after it had been installed under Fire Chief A. P. Leshure. As chief electrician, he straightened the weaknesses and put the system on its feet." Exchanges of the Western Union telephone system were eventually opened in Boston, Providence and Worcester, and the system was a decided success. The work of William J. Denver in establishing and developing the telephone service of the Western Union attracted wide attention, and in 1882 he became manager of the Southern New England Telephone Co. at Hartford. Soon afterward he returned to Springfield, and after the Western Union sold its telephone interests to the Bell Telephone Co. he confined his activities for a time exclusively to the telegraph field. On Aug. 1, 1885, he became assistant general manager of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Co., with headquarters in Boston, and he held that office until Aug. 1, 1912. During his long residence in Boston he was identified with a number of important business and social organizations. He was chairman of the committee of arrangements for the entertainment of the Pioneers attending the Boston convention in 1911. He was at one time president of the Telephone Employees' Association and a director in the American Bell, New England and numerous subsidiary companies. He was a member of the Unitarian Club, the Roxbury Historical Society, the Telephone Pioneers of America, the Old Time Telegraphers' Association, the Springfield Commandery, Knights Templars, and the Hyasset Club of Springfield. He was married, May 18, 1864, to Ellen Augusta, daughter of Capt. Edward Bridgeman, of Northampton, Mass., and had one daughter, Julia Henrietta, wife of John W. Decrow, of Boston. He died at Florence, Mass., Jan. 18, 1913.

WILKIN, James Foster, jurist, was born at Holidays Cove, Va., now West Virginia, Feb. 26, 1853, son of Andrew J. and Maxima (Wilcoxen) Wilkin, and a descendant of Archibald Wilkin, who came from County Antrim, Ireland, and settled at Washington county, Pa. He was educated at Washington and Jefferson College and at Wooster (O.) University, and studied law at the University of Virginia. In 1877 he entered upon the practice of his profession at New Philadelphia, O., and enjoyed a successful practice until his elevation to the supreme bench of Ohio in 1912, having been elected for the short term of two years. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Tuscarawas county in 1880 and served two terms. He was a member of the Tuscarawas County Bar Association, Beta Theta Pi fraternity, and an elder in the Presbyterian church. He found his chief recreation in intellectual pursuits, especially the study of languages and philosophy. He could read and speak German and could read Latin and French with facility. He also loved out-of-door sports and was an excellent skater and swimmer. As a trial lawyer he was distinguished in marked degree by ability to present to court or jury fairly, fully and favorably his client's cause upon law and fact; in the reasonings of law he was persuasive; he could give to legal questions of difficulty and of first impression, protracted research, informing thought, and clear exposition. He was married June 22, 1876, to Virginia, daughter of Garratt Bradford Smith, a merchant, of Newcomerstown, O. She survived him, with eight children: Wilbur D., David R., Marcia, wife of Frederick W. Post; Garratt Bradford, Robert Nugen, Maxima, wife of Joseph M. Blake; James F., and Reid C. Wilkin. He died at New Philadelphia, O., Dec. 4, 1914.

PULS, Arthur John, physician and surgeon, was born at Mayville, Wis., Aug. 10, 1857, son of Dietrich and Johanna (Oehrl) Puls. His father, a native of the Dukedom Lippe-Detmold, Germany, came to America in 1849 and settled in Wisconsin; he was a farmer and hotelkeeper. Arthur John Puls received his preliminary education in the public schools and at the preparatory department of the Wisconsin State University, being graduated at the latter institution with the degree of B.L. in 1879, and at the medical department of the University of Heidelberg, Germany, in 1883, with the degree of M.D. In the latter year he began the practice of his profession at Mayville, and since 1886 has practised in Milwaukee, specializing in gynecology and abdominal surgery. During 1902-08 he served as a regent of the University of Wisconsin. He is a member of the American Academy of Medicine, American Medical Association, and the County and State Medical and Milwaukee Medical and Milwaukee Surgical societies. In June, 1914, he was elected a fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He finds his chief recreation in hunting and fishing in the woods and on the lakes and streams of northern Wisconsin. His political affiliation is with the Republican (Progressive) party. He was married in Milwaukee, Wis., July 17, 1886, to Marie, daughter of Henry Rahte, a wholesale merchant, of Milwaukee and Fond du Lac, Wis., and has one child, Elinor, wife of Albert Y. Adcock, of Chicago, Ill.

FORD, Seabury Cook, merchant, was born at Burton, O., in 1834, son of Seabury and Harriet E. (Cook) Ford, and grandson of John and Esther (Cook) Ford, natives of New England, of Scotch descent. His maternal grandfather was John Cook, of Burton, O., and on the maternal side he was a grandnephew of Judge Peter Hitchcock, member of the Ohio legislature, Ohio senate, national house of representatives, and for twenty-eight years judge of the supreme court of Ohio. Seabury Ford was speaker of the Ohio assembly, member of the state senate and governor of Ohio during 1848-50. The son began his business career at Burton, O., with an uncle, George R. Boughton, but in 1862 moved to Cleveland, and with Asal Adams founded the wholesale boot and shoe house of Adams & Ford. In 1904 the business was incorporated as the Adams & Ford Co., with Mr. Ford as president. Despite the death of both original partners the old name has been retained, and the house ranks as one of the most solid mercantile concerns in the city. He was also vice-president of the Everstick Patents Co. He was a member of the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce of Cleveland; a member of the Union, Country and Roadside clubs, Cleveland, and of the Masonic lodge, chapter and commandery. His character was one of unusual strength, a strength that manifested itself in almost perfect self-reliance; his capacity for labor was phenomenal. He was a man of lofty ideals, and his emotional nature, though usually concealed by his self-reliance and poise, was in truth as deep as his intellectual. His sympathy was sustaining, and the number of those who profited by his wayside ministries cannot be reckoned. The memory of his wise counsel, kindly sympathy, earnest leadership and generosity will ever be enshrined in the hearts of those who knew him. Where other men were honored for their achievements, he surpassed them because he could command love as well as honor; where others excited antagonism or suspicion by their support of an idea, he could point to his toil, his sacrifices and his character to show that he was single-minded. With a courtly grace and dignity that were habitual, his presence lent added distinction to any company. Modest, sincere and sympathetic, he was a rare type of the old-time Christian merchant and man. He was married (first) in Burton, O., to Mary Gilmore; (second) June 13, 1878, to Estelle, daughter of Lucius Barney. There are two children: Ralph Boughton and Mignon Estelle Ford. He died in Cleveland, O., May 12, 1912.

BERGSTROM, George Edwin, architect, was born at Neenah, Wis., Mar. 12, 1876, son of George O., and Alice (Smith) Bergstrom. His father, a manufacturer, came from Christiana, Norway, and settled in Wisconsin. The son was graduated at Phillips Academy, Andover, in 1893, attended the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1896–97, and was graduated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1899 with the degree of B.S. In 1900 he began his professional career in New York city with the firm of Tower

JAMES F. WILKIN
JURIST

ARTHUR J. PULS
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

SEABURY C. FORD
MERCHANT

GEORGE E. BERGSTROM
ARCHITECT

Geo Butters

& Wallace, architects. He removed to Los Angeles, Cal., in 1902, and for ten years was a member of the firm of Parkinson & Bergstrom, his partner being John Parkinson. Since 1915 he has been practicing independently. His work in Los Angeles includes the Metropolitan, Security, Washington, Central, Merchants Trust and Union Oil buildings; the Los Angeles Gas & Electric Co., Spreckles Bros. Commission Co., Edison Electric Co., Security Trust & Savings Co., Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co., and the Title Insurance & Trust Co. buildings; the Security National, Citizens Trust & Savings, Southern California, German-American Trust & Savings, Citizens National and Los Angeles Trust & Savings bank buildings; the Alexandria and Rosslyn hotels; the Southern Pacific passenger station, Alhambra City Hall, Manual Arts High School, Bullock's department store, New Broadway store, the Ford Motor Co.'s factory, the California and the Los Angeles Athletic club houses, and numerous engine houses; Hotel Utah and Kearns building, of Salt Lake City; Hotel Southland, Dallas, Tex.; Chamber of Commerce and Citizens Savings Bank buildings of Pasadena; Taft and Pennoyer building, Oakland; Edison Electric Co. building, Long Beach; First National Bank, Monrovia; First National Bank, Redlands; First National Bank, Riverside; and First National Bank, Santa Barbara, Cal.—a total of $20,000,000 worth of buildings in ten years. Since 1910 he has been president of the Los Angeles Housing Commission, and for two years has been a member of the Los Angeles Building Ordinance Commission. He is a member of the American Institute of Architects and of the Southern California Chapter of that society; the Engineers and Architects Society of Los Angeles; the Los Angeles Athletic (director), California and Los Angeles Country clubs of Los Angeles, the Yale Club of New York city, and the Theta Xi fraternity. He was married, May 26, 1903, to Nancy Evans, daughter of John Alfred Kimberly, of Redlands, Cal., and has two children: Alice Cheney and George Edwin Bergstrom, II.

BUTTERS, George, real estate, was born in South Boston, Mass., Sept. 14, 1849, son of John Arnauld Cormerais and Caroline Elizabeth (Sampson) Butters, and a descendant of William Butter, whose name appears on the tax-list of Woburn, Mass., as early as August, 1666; from him and his wife, Mary ———, the line is traced through their son William Butters and his wife, Rebecca ———; their son Samuel and his wife, Sarah Jaquith; their son Samuel and his wife, Keziah Dana; their son Samuel and his wife, Tabitha Nichols; and their son William and his second wife, Eloiza Monreau Cormerais, who were the grandparents of George Butters. William Butter (1) served in Capt. Syall's company in the early Indian wars. Samuel (4) was constable of Wilmington in 1764, and marched on the "Lexington Alarm," Apr. 19, 1775. Samuel (5) served in the revolutionary war, 1775–81, and during the war settled in Concord, N. H., where he operated a ferry across the Merrimac river, and was agent of the Boston & Concord Boating Co. William (6) was a counselor-at-law; his son, John Arnauld Cormerais, was a merchant of Lynn, Mass. George Butters was educated in the public schools of West Roxbury, Brookline and Quincy, Mass. After one year in the Quincy High School he entered the employ of S. Graves, a furniture dealer of Boston. In 1868 he accepted a position with a furniture house in Chicago, and in 1871, because of ill-health, he went to Colorado; while there he joined a surveying party, and for nearly a year followed the study and field-work of the civil engineer. He returned to Chicago the day after the great fire in 1871, and for two years was manager of the boot and shoe department in one of the leading auction houses of that city. In 1873 he purchased property in Oak Park, Ill., built a home there, and added horses, cows and poultry to his care. He was secretary of the Western Poultry Club for several years, and a life-member of the American Poultry Association, his poultry winning many honors at leading exhibitions east and west. At this time, also, he was associated with E. A. Cummings in real estate, and built and sold many houses. He was elected school director in 1875 and served six years. Three years later he was elected township assessor, being re-elected six times. In 1884 he was elected township treasurer, and in 1889 township trustee for a term of four years. He was one of the organizers of the Ridgeland Fire Association (incorporated) in the '70s, was elected its first president, and continued in that office until the affairs of the association were closed in 1914. Mr. Butters was one of the promoters of the first electric street railway in Chicago, and during its construction he was consulting engineer, president and general manager, until the control of the road passed to the West Chicago Street Railway Co. In 1901 he became interested in the organization of the Oak Park Yaryan Co., for the electric lighting and heating of houses from a central station; was in charge of the construction of the plant, and was chosen vice-president and manager, filling the position until the property changed hands in 1911, at which time he retired from active business life. He is a member of Oak Park lodge, No. 540, A. F. & A. M., having held all the offices in that lodge; charter member of Cicero chapter, No. 180, and of Siloam commandery, No. 54; Oak Park council, No. 93, Royal and Select Masters; Oriental consistory, 32d degree Masons; and a member of Medinah Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Illinois Society of Colonial Wars; Illinois Society Sons of the American Revolution; Illinois Society of Mayflower Descendants; and the New England Society of Chicago. His favorite recreation is yachting, and he is a member of the Baltimore-Corinthian Yacht Club of Baltimore, Md. He has been twice married: (1) Nov. 14, 1872, to Maria Shaw, daughter of William Bramhall, president of the Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.; she died July 14, 1912, without issue, and he was married (2) at La Grange, Ill., June 11, 1913, to Amelia Mary, daughter of the late Andrew Luesing of Levering, Mich., and has two children: Mary Priscilla and George Lessing Butters.

COCHRAN, George Ira, lawyer and capitalist, was born at Oshawa, near Toronto, Ontario, Can., July 1, 1863, son of George and Catherine (Davidson) Cochran. His father, who came from county Cavan, Ireland, in 1842, was the first Methodist missionary to Japan; later he was placed at the head of Tokyo Eiwa Gakko (college), Tokyo, subsequently becoming dean of the University of Southern California. The son received his preliminary education at Toronto Collegiate Institute, attended the University of Toronto, and was admitted as barrister-at-law, at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, in 1887. The following year he removed to Los Angeles, Cal., and there engaged in the practice of his profession, making a specialty of corporation law, in which he continued until 1906. As attorney for the Los Angeles Clearing House in the panic of 1893 he established an enviable reputation as a financial genius. In 1900 he took a leading part in the organization of the Conservative Life Insurance Co., and in 1906 he became president of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co., and of the Pacific Mutual Indemnity Co. Also in 1900 he aided in organizing the United Electric, Gas and Power Co., and the Santa Barbara Railway Co., and when these corporations were amalgamated with the Edison Co., he served as counsel. He organized the West Adams Heights Association, which added to Los Angeles city residence property about one-half mile square, and was a factor in the organization of the Rindge Navigation and Canal Co., near Stockton, which reclaimed for agricultural purposes 20,000 acres of the finest garden land in the world. He is a director of this latter company, also of the Middle River Navigation Co., the Artesian Water Co., the Maclay Rancho Water Co., the Citizen's Trust & Savings Bank, Holland Land and Water Co., the Rindge Land and Navigation Co., Los Angeles Trust and Savings Bank, Mortgage Guarantee Co., Citizens Trust and Savings Bank, Southern California Edison Co., California Delta Farms, Inc., and the Seaside Water Co., of San Pedro and Long Beach. For years he has been trustee and treasurer of the University of Southern California, and he is a trustee of the California State Normal School, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, Los Angeles Efficiency Commission, and a director of the Rosedale Cemetery Association. His political affiliation is with the Republican party, and he is a member of the executive committee of the Los Angeles County Republican Central Committee. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His clubs include the California (director), Jonathan, Los Angeles Athletic, University, Los Angeles Country, Midwick Country, Virginia Country, and Federation, of Los Angeles, and the Bohemian and Pacific Union, of San Francisco. He is also a member of the Life Insurance Presidents' Association, New York, and of the Los Angeles Bar Association. He was married (1) at Newcastle, Ont., Aug. 1, 1890, to Alice, daughter of Thomas McClung, of Newcastle; she died in 1905, and he was married (2) at Los Angeles, Cal., Apr. 3, 1907, to Isabelle M. McClung, a sister of his first wife.

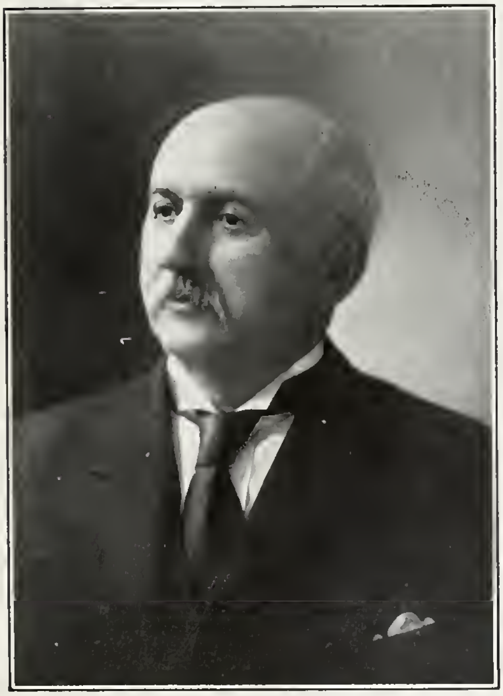
ROLAND, Oliver, physician and surgeon, was born at New Holland, Pa., Dec. 8, 1850, son of Henry Augustus and Jane Whann (Heyl) Roland. His father was a capitalist. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of New Holland and was graduated at Princeton College in 1872 with the degree of M.A. He then studied medicine under Dr. John L. Atlee, at Lancaster, Pa., and was graduated at the medical college of the University of Pennsylvania in 1875 with the degree of M.D. In that year he began the practice of his profession at Lancaster, continuing there with distinction and success for a period of thirty-five years. For thirty years he was medical director of the Home for Friendless Children; was chief of staff of St. Joseph's Hospital, consulting physician at Lancaster General Hospital, medical examiner for a number of life insurance companies and fraternal organizations and a member of the board of health. Apart from his professional duties he was a factor in the financial world of his adopted city, was keenly enthusiastic and gave generous support to innumerable good causes. He was a director of the Lancaster Trust Co., American Mechanics' Building & Loan Association, New Holland Turnpike Co., and the Lancaster Tuberculosis Society, and a trustee of Stevens Industrial School and the A. Herr Smith Library Association. For twenty years he was a member of the school board. He was a member of the American Medical Association, Pennsylvania Medical Society and Lancaster County Medical Society, a 32d degree Mason and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Most skillful in his profession, he became prominent as a consultant, and his advice upon treatment and management was always helpful in the extreme. He was courteous both to patient and attending physician, and his loss is sorely felt by his brother physicians, to whom he was a father in counsel. Friendliness, cordiality and sincerity were his dominant characteristics. He was married June 13, 1882, to Harriet, daughter of Benjamin Hunsecker, of Lancaster, Pa.; she survives him with one daughter, Helen Heyl Roland. He died at Lancaster, Pa., Nov. 20, 1910.

OLMSTED, George Henry, capitalist, was born at La Grange, Lorain co., O., Sept. 21, 1843, son of Jonathan and Harriet Abigail (Sheldon), Olmsted. His earliest paternal American ancestor was James Olmsted, who came from Felsted, county of Essex, England, in 1632, settling first at Mt. Wallaston, now Quincy, Mass., and later at Newton, Mass. His wife was Joyce Cornish, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Nicholas and his wife, Sarah Loomis; their son Samuel and his wife, Mary Lord; their son John and his wife, Susannah Brainard; their son Captain Stephen and his wife, Hannah Fuller; their son Rev. Stephen and his wife, Anne Parmele, to their son Elijah P. and his wife, Lydia Freeman, who were the grandparents of George Henry Olmsted. His maternal grandfather was Allen Sheldon, of La Grange, O. He was educated in a district school and at the Elyria (O.) high school, and was graduated at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1865. Until he became of age he remained on the paternal farm, and for three winters was engaged in teaching in Ohio and Wisconsin. In 1867 he entered the insurance business, with which he is still connected as senior member of the firm of Olmsted Brothers & Co., state agents for Ohio and Indiana of the National Life Insurance Co. of Vermont, his partners in the firm being O. N. Olmsted and E. B. Hamlin. He is also senior member of the firm of Geo. H. Olmsted & Co., transacting a large general insurance business. Mr. Olmsted is a director in three banks—the National Life Insurance Co. of Vermont, the National Land Co. and the Land Title and Abstract Co., of Cleveland. He is a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and of the Union Club. For more than forty years he has served as deacon in the Willson Avenue Baptist Church and has come to be known and honored as one of the foremost living members of that church, which he frequently represents in its wider fellowships. His dominant personal characteristic is his dependability. He was married at Saybrook, O., Oct. 24, 1872, to Ella L., daughter of David Kelley, a farmer of Saybrook, O. They have one surviving child, Howard, who is associated in the insurance business with his father.

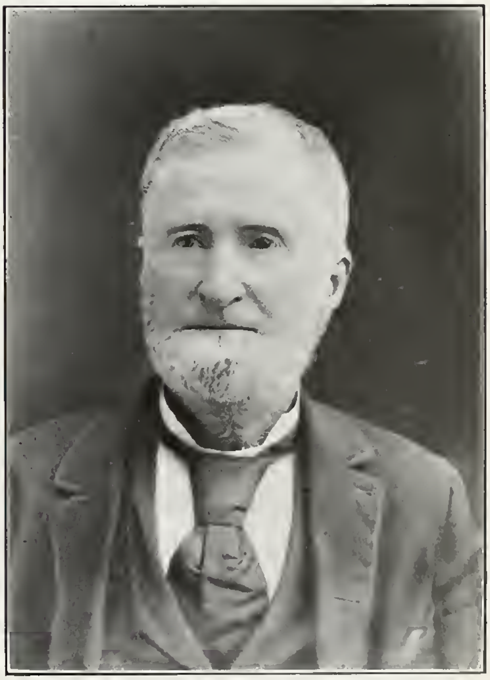
GURLEY, Edwards Jeremiah, soldier and lawyer, was born in Franklin county, Ala., June 7, 1824, son of Davis and Patience Bland (Smith) Gurley, grandson of Edwards and Mary (Davis) Gurley, and great-grandson of John Gurley, who came from England in 1760, settling in Northampton county, Va. Davis Gurley served in the Creek war under Gen. Coffee, as a subaltern in a regi-

GEORGE I. COCHRAN
LAWYER AND CAPITALIST

OLIVER ROLAND
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON



GEORGE H. OLMSTED
INSURANCE



EDWARDS J. GURLEY
LAWYER

Edward E. Robbins

ment of Tennessee militia, of which his brother Jeremiah was lieutenant-colonel. Edwards J. Gurley received his early education at private schools in Franklin county, Ala., and was graduated at La Grange College in 1846, receiving the degree of M.A. from that institution two years later. After his graduation he read law with E. D. Townes at Tuscumbia, Ala., and subsequently practiced there until 1852, when he removed to Waco, Tex. In Waco he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, R. J. Blocker, which continued until the death of the latter in 1861. He was markedly successful in his profession and was especially conversant with Spanish law and titles in Texas, on which his opinion was frequently sought by other lawyers. On the outbreak of the civil war he was commissioned by Pres. Davis of the Confederacy to raise and organize a regiment of cavalry in Texas. He executed this commission successfully and was elected colonel of the regiment, which was mustered in as the 30th Texas cavalry and assigned to the Trans-Mississippi department. The regiment served in Indian Territory, Kansas and Texas. For nearly a year Col. Gurley was out of active service on account of his arrest and trial before a court-martial for his refusal to take orders from an inferior officer. Finally he was acquitted of the charge of insubordination and served successively on the court-martial and as colonel commanding Gen. Gano's brigade until the close of the war. Col. Gurley was a member of the reconstruction convention which met at Austin, Tex., in 1866, and in the same year was sent to the Texas legislation from McLennan county. He did not resume general practice after the war, but he continued his legal activities on behalf of special clients. He succeeded in clearing up titles to large land grants in McLennan, Falls and Williamson counties and was personally the owner of immense holdings. Financial misfortune and failures brought him to the verge of ruin in his later years, but at an age when most men have long retired from active life he set himself to retrieve his fortunes with an uncomplaining cheerfulness that was astounding. Strength to a remarkable degree was the dominant note of his character, and with it were combined courage, optimism, untiring energy, and a peculiarly gentle, kindly tolerance that was extraordinarily appealing in a man of such force and determination. His capacity for logical, telling and forceful argument had no superior at the bar of Texas. Throughout his career he kept fully abreast of all progress in scientific thought and discovery, both psychic and physical. He spent much time experimenting in the principle of inertia and solved the problems of the gyroscope satisfactorily to himself. He thought much on the immortality of the soul and was always seeking in the opinions of others a proof of it that was logical and conclusive, but he was never satisfied until he had wrought out the proof himself. He studied the Bible and believed in its teachings, but not until a short while before his death did he accept Christ. He was married (1) near Leighton, Ala., Oct. 24, 1848, to Anne Eliza, daughter of Abner Blocker, by whom he had six children: Anne Blocker, Jennie Cooper, Lizzie, wife of (1) Wallace Woodland, (2) W. B. Rhea; Jere Edwards, Mary Agnes, wife of R. J. Brooks, and Sarah Frances, wife of W. B. Taft; (2) June 1, 1868, to Virginia Evelyn, daughter of Dr. John T. Alexander, of Austin, Tex., by whom he had one son: John Gurley. Col. Gurley died at Waco, Tex., July 4, 1914.

ROBBINS, Edward Everett, lawyer, was born at Robbins Station, Westmoreland co., Pa., Sept. 27, 1860, son of Joseph and Rachel (Gordon) Robbins. His first paternal American ancestor was John Robbins, who came to this country from England in 1638 and settled at Wethersfield, Conn. Nearly all the male members of the family participated in the King Philip's war, and Lieut. Brintnold Robbins, great-grandfather of Edward E., served as officer under Washington during the revolution. Later Brintnold Robbins built the boats that conveyed Perry across the Niagara and into Canada in the war of 1812. Edward E. Robbins received his preliminary education in the common schools and the Indiana State Normal School and was graduated at Washington and Jefferson College in 1881. Subsequently he registered as a law student in Greensburg and in the following year entered Columbia Law School, New York city, where he was graduated in 1883. After his graduation he engaged in the practice of law at Greensburg, taking at the same time an active interest in politics, and in 1885 he was made chairman of the Republican county committee of Westmoreland county. In 1886 he was nominee for district-attorney, and in 1888 he was elected to the state senate. While in the senate he was active in behalf of school legislation and foremost in the fight for free text-books and compulsory education, both of which measures have since become law. He was elected on the Republican ticket to the 55th congress from the 21st congressional district of Pennsylvania in 1898. An enthusiastic member of the national guard, Mr. Robbins was appointed brigade quartermaster, 2d brigade, N. G. P., with the rank of major, in 1895. During the Spanish-American war he was major and chief quartermaster, 1st division, 1st corps, 3d brigade, under Gen. John A. Wiley, and served in Cuba and Porto Rico under Gen. Miles. Since the close of the war he has practiced law at Greensburg and is recognized as one of the ablest and most prominent lawyers in that section of Pennsylvania. He is attorney for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co., the Ligonier Valley Railroad Co. and other corporations. He is also actively identified with a number of important financial and industrial enterprises, and is vice-president of the Safe Deposit and Trust Co., of Greensburg, and the Atlantic Coal Co., and a director of the Wilmerding National Bank. He is a trustee of Washington and Jefferson College.

HUTCHINS, Harry Burns, university president, was born at Lisbon, N. H., April 8, 1847, son of Carlton B. and Nancy Walker (Merrill) Hutchins. He was prepared for college at the Vermont Conference Seminary at Newbury, Vt., and at the age of nineteen entered Wesleyan University, but was not able to complete the year because of failing health. For some months thereafter he studied anatomy, physiology and surgery at the University of Vermont and at Dartmouth College under the direction of the late Dr. Alpheus B. Crosby. About that time his family removed to Michigan, and in the autumn of 1867 he entered the state university, where he was graduated (Ph.B.) in 1871. As an undergraduate he was a leader in his class, was editor of "The Chronicle" in his senior year, class orator, and finally commencement speaker, the highest honor conferred by the faculty. For a year after graduation he was in charge of the public schools of Owosso, Mich. In 1872 he returned to Ann Arbor as instructor in history and rhetoric, and the following year he was advanced to the rank of assistant professor. Three years later he resigned his position at the university and, having studied law, entered into partnership with his father-in-law, Thomas M. Crocker, under the name of Crocker & Hutchins, of Mount Clemens and Detroit. For eight years this relation continued, the firm conducting a large business in the highest courts of the state. In 1883 Dr. Hutchins was nominated by the Republican party for regent of the University of Michigan, but failed of election. In the following year he was recalled to the university as Jay professor of law. His success was so pronounced that in 1887, when the trustees of Cornell University were seeking a man to organize a law department for that institution, the choice fell upon him, and he went to Ithaca to take up that work. Within eight years the department had become one of the leading law schools of the country. In 1895 he was recalled to the University of Michigan as dean of the department of law, the largest institution of its kind in the Union. During the absence of Pres. Angell in Turkey in 1897-98, Dr. Hutchins discharged the duties of acting president of the university to the entire satisfaction of regents and faculties. In 1909 he was again appointed acting president, and in June of the following year he became president of the institution, a position he still occupies. In addition to his professional duties he has delivered numerous addresses before educational and other learned bodies. Under appointment of the supreme court of Michigan he revised and annotated several volumes of the supreme court reports. He has published an American edition of "Williams on Real Property," revised, annotated and adapted to American jurisdictions (1894); Hutchins' "Equity Cases" (1900), and a biography of the late Thomas M. Cooley in "Great American Lawyers." He is a frequent contributor to legal and other periodicals. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Wisconsin in 1897, and by Wesleyan University in 1916. He is a member of the New York, Michigan and American bar associations. Dr. Hutchins was married Dec. 26, 1872, to Mary Louise, daughter of Thomas M. Crocker, of Mount Clemens, Mich., and has one son, Harry Crocker Hutchins, of New York city.

MILLER, George Peckham, lawyer, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 12, 1858, son of Benjamin K. and Isabella (Peckham) Miller. Andrew Galbraith Miller, grandfather of the subject, and a native of Carlisle, Pa., served as territorial judge of Wisconsin from 1838 until the admission of Wisconsin as a state, when he was made judge of the Federal district, then comprising the entire state. Benjamin K. Miller, father of the subject, was a lawyer. The son attended the public schools of Milwaukee, was graduated at Pennsylvania (now Gettysburg) College in 1877, and subsequently studied law and the philosophy of law at the universities of Göttigen and Breslau, until 1880, receiving the degree J.U.D. (Juris Utrinsque Doctor) from the former. Returning to America he was admitted to the bar of Milwaukee county in 1881, and the following year began the practice of his profession in Milwaukee in partnership with his father, Henry H. Finch, Asahel Finch, and William Pitt Lynde, under the firm name of Finches, Lynde & Miller. Messrs. Finch and Lynde died in the years between 1883-85, and thenceforth the firm was conducted by Benjamin K. Miller and his sons, Benjamin K. Jr., and the subject, under the same style. The elder Miller devoted himself exclusively to the office work of the firm, while his sons had charge of the active prosecution of litigation. Later George P. Miller became engaged as counsel for many large corporations, and formed the present firm of Miller, Mack & Fairchild, now recognized as one of the foremost in Wisconsin, his partners being Edwin S. Mack, Arthur W. Fairchild and James B. Blake. His political affiliation is with the democratic party. He was married Sept. 28, 1887, to Laura A., daughter of Timothy A. Chapman, of Milwaukee, and has two children: Laura Isabelle and Alice Chapman Miller.

CARSKADDON, Benjamin W., real estate operator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 1, 1858, son of John and M. Anna (Whitecar) Carskaddon. His first paternal American ancestor was John Carskaddon, who came from the north of Scotland and settled in Pennsylvania. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Philadelphia, after which he took up conveyancing and attended the real estate law classes of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1879 he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. as a conveyancer in the office of the general solicitor. He resigned in 1882 and engaged in the real estate business in Pittsburgh, but three years later re-entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. as agent in Pittsburgh for the newly organized real estate department. He had charge of the purchase of property and rights of way and of matters incident to the care and maintenance of the real estate of the company west of Altoona. In 1893 he was transferred to the office of the real estate agent at general headquarters in Philadelphia, where, directly and in a supervisory capacity, he managed the branch of the department relating to the taxation of real estate. In 1900 he was appointed assistant real estate agent of the Pennsylvania system east of Pittsburgh, an office created for him, and in 1902 he became chief real estate agent for the same region. Subsequent to 1900 he resided at Lansdowne, where for four years he was chief burgess, and where his kindly, genial and indulgent disposition made him a general favorite. He took a keen interest in local civic and municipal matters, was a member of the Lansdowne Borough Association, People's Rights Association and the Republican Club. Conservative and conscientious in all things, his judgment was of distinct value both to his company and to the borough of Lansdowne. He left to those who loved him the memory of a stainless character, and to all who knew him the example of an upright and worthy life. He was married June 2, 1881, to Lillie, daughter of Henry Volkmar, of Philadelphia. She survives him with four children: Malcolm, Kenneth, Marie and Rebecca, wife of Walter Wenzig. He died in Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 9, 1913.

EASTMAN, Albert N., lawyer, was born at Kingsville, Ashtabula co., O., Oct. 17, 1864, son of Henry A. and Sarah F. (Parrish) Eastman. His first paternal American ancestor was Roger Eastman, a native of Wales, who came to this country in 1638 and settled at Salisbury, Mass. His wife was Sarah Smith, and the line of descent is traced through their son Joseph and his wife, Mary Tilton; their son Peter and his wife, Mehitabel Root; their son Joseph and his wife, Phoebe Hendricks; their son Hezekiah and his wife, Hannah Porter; their son Harvey and his wife, Anne Rundell, and their son Joseph Porter and his wife, Phoebe C. Addington, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. His father removed to Chicago in 1872 and with his two cousins founded a branch of Eastman's Business College. The son

HARRY B. HUTCHINS
PRESIDENT UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

GEORGE P. MILLER
LAWYER

BENJAMIN W. CARSKADDON
REAL ESTATE

ALBERT N. EASTMAN
LAWYER

Horatio D. Wood.

was educated in the public schools and academy of his native town, in the high school of Ashtabula, O., and under private instruction. He studied law in Chicago in 1885, was admitted to the bar in 1887 and entered the office of Weighley, Bulkley & Gray, becoming a partner of the firm in 1894. During 1895–96 the firm was Weighley & Eastman, and thereafter he practiced alone for a number of years. Later he was joined by his brother, the firm becoming Albert N. & Edward P. Eastman, to which Frank White was subsequently admitted, and still later, Harold F. White, a brother of Frank, was admitted to the partnership. After the death of both Edward P. Eastman and Frank White, the firm was changed to Eastman & White in 1910, and Ralph E. Hawxhurst (several years in its employ) was admitted to the firm in 1916. The firm is now Eastman, White & Hawxhurst. His practice has consisted largely of corporation and commercial law. He has organized many corporations, in some of which he acts both as director and general counsel. In 1907 he was president of the Commercial Law League of America, an organization composed of over 5,000 lawyers of the United States and Canada. He is a member of the American Bar Association, International Law Association, Illinois State Bar Association and Chicago Bar Association and is a thirty-second degree Mason. His clubs are: Chicago Automobile (vice-president), Chicago Athletic Association (life member), Chicago Press Club (life member), Hamilton Club (life member), and Edgewater Country Club (ex-president). He is a Republican and an active worker in the Edgewater Presbyterian Church, of which for many years he has been a member and trustee. He was married July 17, 1889, to Myrta E., daughter of William L. Hopkins, and their children are: Walker P. and Frances E. Eastman.

WOOD, Horatio Dan, soldier, lawyer and jurist, was born in Columbus, O., Oct. 8, 1841, son of Horatio and Cornelia (Ferriss) Wood. His first paternal American ancestor was Jonas Wood, who came from Halifax, England, in 1630, and settled at Stamford, Conn., removing a few years later to Hempstead, on Long Island, N. Y. From him the line descends through his son Samuel, the latter's son Joseph, his son Joseph, his son David, who married Sarah Ingersoll; their son David, who married Sarah W. Knapp, and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Jonas Wood acted as a commissioner in forming a compact with the colonies of Connecticut providing that the Long Island settlement should be taken under their protection. Our subject's father was a prominent lawyer of St. Louis. Horatio D. Wood was graduated at the St. Louis high school in 1860, entered the Federal army in 1861, and was in continuous service until 1865, when he was mustered out and brevetted major of volunteers for meritorious service in the field. He then entered the Law School of Harvard University, was graduated in 1866, and that year was admitted to the St. Louis bar. His fitness for public duties was early recognized in his appointment by the circuit court of the United States as chief supervisor of elections for the eastern district of Missouri. He continued the practice of his profession until 1896, when he was elected judge of the St. Louis circuit court for the short term of two years, and in 1898 was re-elected for the full term of six years. Judge Wood was regarded as an authority on special tax cases and his decisions were widely quoted. Upon his retirement from the bench in 1904, he became a member of the law firm of McKeighan, Wood & Watts, and entered at once upon an extensive practice. His service at the bar was long, varied and distinguished. In trials of cases he was both morally and intellectually honest, patient, firm and courteous, and above all things courageous. His decisions were luminous and scholarly. He was particularly skilled in equity jurisprudence, this branch of the law seeming to fit peculiarly the natural construction of his mind. He was impatient of technicalities and felt strongly that the administration of the law ought to be sufficiently flexible to satisfy all the demands of substantial justice. Politically he was a Republican. Judge Wood was president of the Hannibal, Mo., Gas and Water Works, and identified with large business interests in Carthage and Joplin, Mo. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Society of the Sons of the Revolution, Veterans of the Blue and Gray, Military Order of the Loyal Legion (past commander), and the Mercantile Club of St. Louis. He was married in St. Louis, June 20, 1872, to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Hubbard Sumner, of Boston, Mass., and a cousin of Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts. She survives him with three children: Elizabeth S., wife of Walter G. Horton; Caroline S., wife of George G. McClure, and Adelaide S., wife of William Read, 2d. Judge Wood died in St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 15, 1905.

JACKMAN, Alonzo, mathematician and soldier, was born at Thetford, Vt., Mar. 20, 1809, son of Joseph and Sarah (Warner) Jackman. Thrown on his own resources at the age of twelve, he was at different times a farm-hand, a stone-cutter and a sailor. He spent every available moment in study and after working his way through Thetford Academy and the Franklin Seminary in Norwich, Vt., was graduated at Norwich University with high rank in 1836, one year after entering. In 1840 Norwich conferred upon him the degree of A.M. and in 1862, LL.D. He was tutor in mathematics at the University in 1835–37; professor of mathematics during 1837–40, 1844–49 and 1852–79; and instructor in military science during 1837–38, 1848–49, 1852–66, holding also the chair of natural philosophy for many years. During 1841–44 he and Josiah Sweet, a fellow cadet, conducted the New England Seminary in Windsor, Vt. In 1849 he went to California, was engaged in mining for two years and then located in Pacific county, Ore., where he practiced engineering, was superintendent of schools and judge of probate. In 1838 he was appointed lieutenant and drill master in the Vermont militia. He spent some time in the northern part of the state drilling troops called out in anticipation of trouble incident to the Canadian rebellion, and in 1847 he became brigade drill master in the New Hampshire militia, with rank of major. He was an able military tactician, and much of the success of the cadets in the Mexican and civil wars was due to his thorough instruction. He was commissioned colonel in Vermont militia in 1859 and the next year was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general and given command of the state troops. On the breaking out of the civil war he volunteered for active service, but at the urgent request of Gov. Fairbanks, he remained at the military college to qualify young men for duty as officers and drill state troops. He conducted a special school for the training of officers for the service, which was attended by men from various parts of the country. The remarkable record of the Vermont troops in the war was largely due to the patriotic and efficient labors of this old commander and his efficient cadet drill masters. Gen. Jackman was one of the ablest mathematicians and scientists of the country. He wrote many articles on mathematical, scientific and military subjects, published a treatise on the series in 1843 and issued in pamphlet form in 1873 (revised in 1874) a masterly demonstration of "squaring the circle." He announced a plan of an ocean telegraph and demonstrated its practicability as early as 1842. He further described it in a lecture delivered at Windsor, Vt., in 1843, and Amos Kendall wrote an article in 1846 calling on scientists to investigate his idea. The "Vermont Mercury," of Woodstock, Vt., published his plan Aug. 14, 1846, describing his method of insulating the wire and laying the cable. It was widely circulated and no doubt reached the eyes of those who put it into successful practice in 1857. He was married June 1, 1856, to Charlotte Sawyer, of Royalton, Vt., and had two children: Alonzo and Helen Jackman. He died in Northfield, Vt., Feb. 24, 1879.

PUTNAM, Charles Pickering, physician, surgeon and social worker, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 15, 1844, son of Gideon and Elizabeth Cabot (Jackson) Putnam, and a descendant of John Putnam, of Aston Abbotts, Bucks co., England, who came to this country with his wife Priscilla, the first record of him in America being in 1640, when he received a grant of 100 acres of land in Salem village, now called Danvers; from him and his wife the line of descent is traced through their son Nathaniel and his wife Elizabeth Hutchinson; their son Benjamin; his son Tarrant and the latter's wife Elizabeth Bacon; their son Gideon and his wife Hannah Browne; and their son Judge Samuel and his wife Sarah Gool, who were the grandparents of Charles Pickering Putnam. His maternal grandfather, Dr. James Jackson, of Boston, was associated with Dr. John Warren (q.v.) in founding the Massachusetts General Hospital. Dr. Putnam received his preliminary education at the Boston Latin School and at the private school of Mr. Eps Dixwell, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1865, and at the Medical School of Harvard University in 1869. He continued his medical studies in Germany during 1869–71, making a special study of diseases of children, and in the latter part of 1871 began the practice of his profession in Boston. Although he carried on a general practice, he paid special attention to pediatrics and did some excellent pioneer work in orthopedics. He was a lecturer at the Harvard Medical School on diseases of children during 1873-75, and a clinical instructor on that subject during 1875–79. In 1878 he was elected president of the American Pediatric Society, and served the Boston Dispensary as a district physician in 1871–73. He was one of the founders, in 1873, of the Boston Society for the Relief of Destitute Mothers and Infants, and was president of the society from 1904 until his death. In 1875 he became physician to the Massachusetts Infant Asylum, serving as president of the board of trustees in 1898–1910. In 1879 he participated in the movement for establishing the Associated Charities, the second charity organization society in this country, and served as its president from 1907 until the close of his life. During 1892–97 he took a leading part in the movement for the reorganization of the Boston institutions for the care of prisoners, the destitute, and poor, neglected, and delinquent children, being a member of the special committee appointed by the mayor in 1892, chairman of the board of visitors 1893–94, chairman of the standing committee on pauper institutions of the advisory board appointed by the mayor in 1896, and a steady fighter for the reorganization bill of 1897. During 1902–11 he was chairman of the board of children's institutions. He was an original member of the Boston Medical Library in 1875, an incorporator in 1877, and served on many important committees. He aided in organizing and carrying on the Directory of Nurses, was active in the campaign against tuberculosis, and a director of the Mental Hygiene Association. Among the earliest to take up broad social questions from the legislative end, he was the first experienced charity worker to enlist in the Massachusetts Civic League, and helped to secure the establishment of the State Board of Insanity, the taking over of the Boston Insane Hospital by the state, medical inspection in the public schools of Massachusetts, playgrounds, better probation service, the juvenile court, better laws dealing with tramps, drunkards, and many others. He was married at Middleboro, Mass., June 26, 1888, to Lucy, daughter of William R. P. Washburn, and had three children: Charles W., Martha, and Tracy J. Putnam. He died in Boston, Mass., Apr. 22, 1914.

CLARK, William, jurist, was a native of England. He was among the friends and followers of William Penn, who came to West (New) Jersey in 1677, and after buying much land on both sides of the Delaware river, settled at Lewis, near Cape Henlopen, on Delaware Bay. In 1679 he became customs officer and a judge of the county court there, and later clerk and finally president judge. When Mr. Penn arrived in December, 1682, he confirmed Judge Clark as clerk, and he was one of the "Lower Counties" representatives in Penn's first assembly of both provinces at Chester on Dec. 4. He served on the committees on elections, on the preparation of bills and to wait on Gov. Penn to receive the charters. He was made president judge at Lewis on May 1, 1683, and from repeated commissions seems to have held the office the rest of his life. He was one of Gov. Penn's council in 1683 and had much to do with securing the adoption of the constitution or charter of that year. After Penn's departure he was one of two acting executives in the absence of Thomas Lloyd. As a leading Delawarian he was probably the most influential one in all conflicts with Pennsylvania. Upon the organization of the supreme court of the united provinces in 1684, Judge William Welch died, and Judge Clark was named as his successor on Sept. 10 of that year. The trouble over Chief Justice Nicholas Moore led Judge Clark and other Delawarians to seek a voice in naming their officers in the united government, a movement which went so far as to cause separate governments in 1692, and no doubt greatly contributed to the taking over of both by the crown in 1693. He seems to have made Philadelphia his home after the new constitution of 1701 was adopted, and he erected at Third and Chestnut streets the handsomest residence in town, which afterward became the executive mansion and still later the treasury department under Alexander Hamilton. In 1703 he was made chief justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania and served until his death about Feb. 5, 1705.

FENN, Augustus Hall, jurist, was born in Plymouth, Litchfield Co., Conn., Jan. 18, 1844, son of Lucius Augustus and Esther Maria (Hall) Fenn. His descent is traced from Edward Fenn, a native of England, though his son Thomas and his wife, Christine Barker; their son Jason, and his

C. P. Putnam

John D OBrien

wife, Martha Potter; and their son Elam and his wife, Lydia Atwater, who were the grandparents of Augustus Hall Fenn. While studying law in the office of Hon. Ammi Giddings of Plymouth, Conn., in 1862, he enlisted in the Federal army as lieut.-colonel of the 2nd regiment of heavy artillery, participating in the Wilderness campaign and battles of Cedar Creek, Petersburg, Little Sailor's Creek, Fisher's Hill and Opequan. After the civil war he resumed the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1867. A year later he was graduated at the Harvard Law School, with the degree of LL.B. He practiced his profession in Waterbury, Plymouth and Winsted, Conn., becoming successively town clerk, judge of probate and city clerk of Waterbury, judge of the superior court in 1887, and judge of the supreme court in 1893. In 1915 he was appointed by Gov. Harrison a member of the commission to revise the general statutes of the state, and also served as chairman of the committee appointed by the judges to examine applicants for admission to the bar. He was a lecturer in the Yale Law School, contributed many articles to the press, and delivered a large number of lectures and addresses. He delivered addresses at the dedication of numerous monuments, and became noted for his stirring and beautiful tributes to the dead. In 1884 he was elected a member of the general assembly, and in that year was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention which nominated Cleveland for president, and took an active part in the ensuing presidential campaign. He was one of the trustees of the Beardsley Library, the Gilbert Home and the Gilbert School of Winsted; was president of the Army and Navy Club; member of the G. A. R., and delegate-at-large to the national encampment in 1889, and a Connecticut member of the National Council of Administration in 1890. He lost his right arm at Cedar Creek, but declined to be mustered out on account of disability, and in seven weeks after being wounded he was again at the front. A brave and enthusiastic soldier, he was characterized by firmness, honesty and a personal magnetism of rare quality. In nature he was somewhat retiring, but was as faithful in civil affairs as he had been in the military service of his country. He was twice married: (1) Nov. 26, 1868, to Mary Frances, daughter of John E. Smith, of Waterbury, Conn., by whom he had two children: Emory Washburn and Augusta Frances, wife of Dr. Frederick Barber Meek of Oklahoma. Mrs. Fenn died in 1878, and he was married (2), June 30, 1879, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Franklin Lincoln; the children of this marriage being Edward Lincoln and Lucia Esther Fenn. Judge Fenn died at Winsted, Conn., Sept. 12, 1897.

O'BRIEN, John D., lawyer, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Apr. 24, 1853, son of Dillon and Elizabeth (Kelly) O'Brien. His parents came to America in 1856, and settled at St. Anthony, now Southeast Minneapolis, later removing to St. Paul, Minn. He received his education in the parochial schools of St. Paul, and began the study of law under the preceptorship of Henry J. Horn, being admitted to the Minnesota bar at the age of twenty-one. He at once formed a partnership with Homer C. Eller, under the firm name of O'Brien & Eller, and later with Hiram F. Stevens, under the firm name of Stevens & O'Brien. Still later, Haydn S. Cole, now president of the Northwestern Trust Co., and Armand Albrecht were admitted to partnership and the firm name changed to Stevens, O'Brien, Cole & Albrecht. When, through deaths and business changes, this firm was dissolved, he formed a partnership, in 1908, with his son, Dillon J., under the firm name of John D. O'Brien & Dillon J. O'Brien. He was a director of the State Savings Bank, a member of the board of education and the St. Paul Library Board. He was a trustee of the St. Paul Seminary. He held membership in the Ramsey County Bar Association and the Knights of Columbus. He found his chief recreation in healthy, out-of-door sport, was commodore of the St. Paul Motorboat Club, and at Madeline Island, his summer home, was noted for his enthusiastic interest in all water sports. Archbishop Ireland, his intimate, said of him: "His Christian life was a model for business integrity, application, loyalty and faithful uninterrupted practice of his religion." In his death the bar of St. Paul lost a brilliant ornament, a select circle a devoted friend and congenial companion, and the commonwealth an exemplary citizen. He left to those who loved him the memory of a stainless character, and an example in conduct worthy of imitation in every walk of life. He was married in St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 2, 1883, to Sarah, daughter of Richard Slater, of St. Paul, who survived him with four children: Rachel, wife of Edward S. Stringer; Judith, wife of John C. Corning; Dillon J., and Vincent R. O'Brien. He died at Fort Snelling, Minn., Apr. 27, 1913.

WHITELAW, James, surveyor, was born in New Mills parish, of Old Monkland, Lanarkshire, Scotland, Feb. 13, 1748, son of William Whitelaw. He received a good education and at an early age became a surveyor. On Feb. 17, 1773, some 140 residents of Inchinan and vicinity organized the Scots' American Co. to make a settlement in America. They chose James Whitelaw and Daniel Allen as a committee to go to America and purchase lands, and those two arrived in Philadelphia, Pa., in the following May. After visiting Sir William Johnstons' land in the Mohawk valley, they crossed the Green mountains, traveled through Pennsylvania and other colonies as far south as North Carolina. Whitelaw wrote a journal of this trip from the time he left Scotland until 1794, which is an interesting and valuable commentary on the conditions and resources of the colonies. This journal is now the property of the Vermont Historical Society. The two emissaries finally purchased through John Witherspoon lands in Ryegate township, Vermont, on the upper Connecticut river; a survey was at once made by Whitelaw, and by May, 1774, the settlers began to arrive. Through Whitelaw several adjoining towns received a large number of Scotch settlers. Dr. Witherspoon assisted in establishing the Presbyterian church in the region, occasionally conducting the services. In 1775 Whitelaw purchased and erected a saw and grist mill at the falls now known as Boltonville. He served as postmaster and surveyed several towns and a greater part of the town lines of the state. In 1783 he was made deputy surveyor-general and was surveyor-general of Vermont during 1787–1804. He issued the first map of the state of Vermont in 1796, and in 1813 published a map of part of the United States and southern Canada. In 1801 he laid out the "Fourth Turnpike" in the state of New Hampshire, and was on the committee to locate the site for the state capitol in Montpelier. He made an extensive collection of newspapers bearing on his work as surveyor-general and left 614 volumes, of which 254 were bound. Mr. Whitelaw was six feet ten inches in height. He was famed for his generosity, integrity, promptness and accuracy. He was three times married: first to Abigail, daughter of Col.

Robert Johnston, of Newbury; second to Susannah Rogers, and third to Mrs. Janet (Brock) Harvey, widow of Col. Alexander Harvey, of Barnet. He had four children by his first wife: Robert; William; Abigail, wife of Alexander Henderson; and Marion, wife of William Wallace. He adopted a girl, Marion, daughter of George and Mary (Smith) Ronalds, who married a Reid, removed to Ohio and was the mother of [James] Whitelaw Reid, the journalist. James Whitelaw died Apr. 29, 1829.

NORMAN, Charles Reed Adair, maritime expert, was born in New York city, Jan. 31, 1851, son of John and Elizabeth (Mills) Adair. His father, a sculptor, died when the son was very young, and his mother was married to Ambrose White Norman, whose name the lad adopted. He was educated in the public schools of New York city and Philadelphia, Pa., until 1863, when he entered the employ of the American and Western Union Telegraph companies, where he remained until 1874. He then obtained a position in the manufacturing firm of Morris Tasker & Co., of Philadelphia, with whom he continued until 1879, when he became connected with the Tide Water Pipe Co. In 1881 this company built a refinery at Chester, Pa., and organized The Chester Oil Co., with Mr. Norman in charge of the shipping department. In 1889 the firm was merged with two other companies of New York city, under the name of The Tide Water Oil Co. Mr. Norman is manager of the export shipping and case oil sales of this company, as well as the floating equipment of a subsidiary concern, the East Jersey Railroad & Terminal Co. During 1882–89 he was a member of the Board of Port Wardens of Philadelphia, resigning upon coming to New York. In 1891 he joined the Maritime Association, served as a director from 1895–1901, was its vice-president in 1901–06, and president in 1906-11. He has also served as president of Maritime Section No. 2 of the Navy League. His favorite pursuit is the development of shipping and the waterfront of New York and the merchant marine. Mr. Norman is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is also a Knight Templar. He was married in 1873, to Margaret, daughter of George Sloan, a coal merchant of Philadelphia, Pa., and their children are: George Sloan and Elizabeth, wife of James Henry Mason.

WHITE, Oliver Wilson, dentist and orthodontist, was born at Chatham, Ontario, Can., Jan. 4, 1876, son of Albert Hilard and Annie Eliza (Wilson) White; grandson of Stephen and Harriett (Wirt) White, and great grandson of William and Hannah (Russel) White. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native town and at Chatham Collegiate Institute; was graduated at the Dental College of the University of Michigan in 1898 with the degree D.D.S.; received the degree of Doctor of Dental Science from that institution in 1899, and in 1903 took a post-graduate course at the Angle School of Orthodontia. In 1899 he became an assistant instructor in physiology and histology in the dental department of the University of Michigan. He began the active practice of his profession in Detroit in 1900, and since 1903 has specialized in orthodontia. He is past president (1912) of the 1st District Dental Society; president Michigan State Dental Society; honorary member Toledo Medical Society, and member American Society of Orthodontia, National Dental Society, Michigan State Dental Society, Wayne County Medical Society, Central Association of Angle Graduates, and of the Detroit Golf, Detroit Athletic, Detroit Automobile and Detroit Boat clubs and Cross Country Riding club. He finds his chief recreation in fishing and golf. His political affiliation is with the Republican party. He was married at Ann Arbor, Mich., Oct. 30, 1900, to Olive E., daughter of Emmanuel Luick, of Ann Arbor. They have one child: Ward Wilson White.

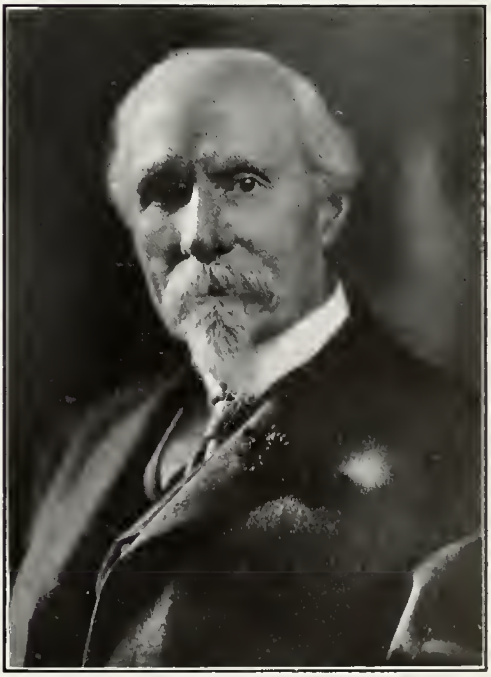
BROWN, John Wing, physician, was born in New York city, Apr. 17, 1852, son of Harvey and Margaret Sands (Wing) Brown. He received his education in private schools in New York city, the village school in Brockett's Bridge, and at boarding schools in Pulaski, N. Y., and Fairfield, N. Y. In 1871 he entered the University of Michigan, and received his degree (M.D.) from that institution in 1873. For two years he was associated with Dr. A. G. Barney under the name of Barney & Brown. In 1875 he removed to Mottville, N. Y., where he continued to practice his profession during the remainder of his life. On his first moving to Mottville, Dr. Brown encountered the usual difficulties of the country doctor, but he embodied the admirable qualifications of devotion, warm humanity and unselfish readiness to endure hardship when duty called. His professional ability was rated high, and he was deeply loved in the community where he practiced for thirty-nine years. He was president of the Mottville Paper Co., Ltd., and he met with a severe financial reverse when the plant was totally destroyed by fire in 1894. In political faith he was a Republican. For many years he served as health officer of the town of Skaneateles, taking the greatest interest in the welfare of the community. He was a member of various medical associations, including the county and state, the Central New York and American medical associations. He was a member of Skaneateles Lodge, No. 522, F. & A. M.; past high priest of Charles H. Platt chapter, R. A. M.; member of Central New York commandery, Syracuse, No. 25, K. T.; 32d degree member A. A. S. R., and a noble of Ziyara Temple, A. A. O. N. He was married, Apr. 9, 1873, to M. Alice, daughter of Ludwig Youker, of Dolgeville, N. Y., and had four children: Jessie Wing, wife of Daniel Sheldon; Margaret Shaffer, Harvey John, and Alice Carrie, wife of Warren Youker. Dr. Brown died at Mottville, N. Y., July 9, 1914.

PITCAIRN, John, manufacturer, was born at Johnstone, Renfrew co., Scotland, Jan. 10, 1841. His parents, John and Agnes (McEwen) Pitcairn, came to America in 1846, settling in Pittsburgh, Pa, where the father was a mechanical expert and inventor. At fourteen, young Pitcairn began his business career in the office of the superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., at Altoona, Pa. He studied telegraphy under his brother Robert (q.v.), who was assistant to the superintendent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago (Pennsylvania lines) Railroad Co., at Fort Wayne, Ind., and when Robert was promoted to a higher position John succeeded him. Later he was assistant to the superintendent of the Philadelphia division of the Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, until the close of the civil war. When Lincoln was on his way to Washington in 1861 to be inaugurated rumors were rife that there was a conspiracy in Baltimore to assassinate him. Accordingly arrangements were secretly made to convey Lincoln from Harrisburg to Philadelphia in advance of the time publicly announced, and John Pitcairn, then a youth of twenty, was given charge of the train, a testimony to the confidence already reposed in him by his superiors. In 1862, when the Confed-

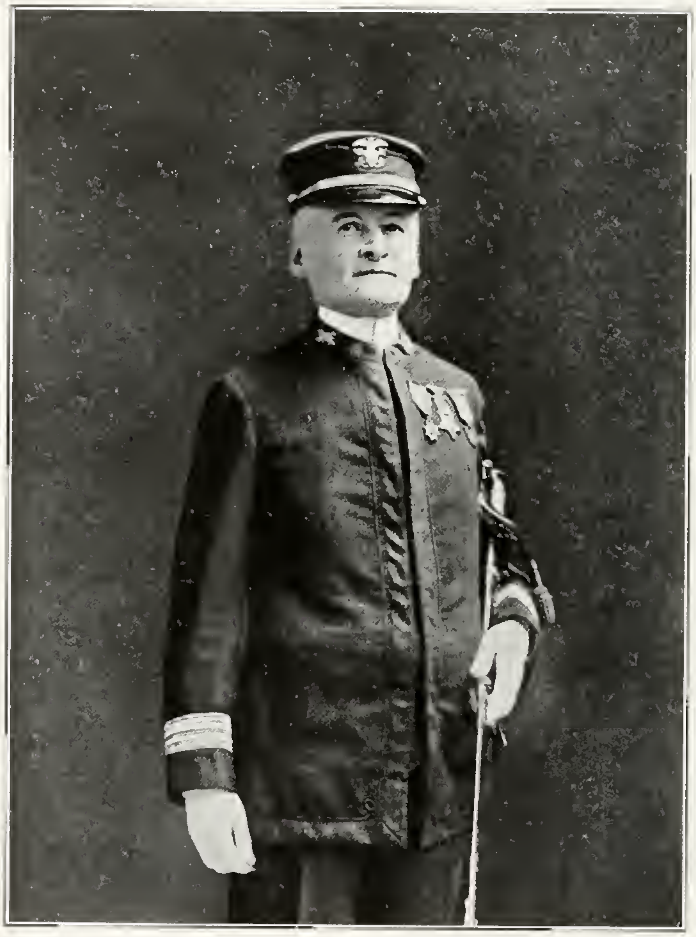
CHARLES R. A. NORMAN
SHIPPING EXPERT

OLIVER W. WHITE
DENTIST

JOHN W. BROWN
PHYSICIAN



JOHN PITCAIRN
MANUFACTURER



Horatio Loomis Wait

erates first attempted to invade Pennsylvania, Thomas A. Scott sent Robert and John Pitcairn to Chambersburg (Pa.) to take charge of the train service, which had been taken over by the military authorities. After the war he became assistant superintendent of the middle division of the Pennsylvania railroad, and a year later superintendent of the middle division of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad (Pennsylvania system). He was general manager of the Oil Creek & Allegheny River Railroad Co., during 1869–72. While a railroad manager he gave evidence of the versatility of his talents by his business association with firms engaged in oil producing, oil refining, and pipe-line transportation of oil. He built the Imperial Refinery at Oil City, in 1871, and became a member of the firm of Vandergrift, Forman & Co., which was afterward Vandergrift, Pitcairn & Co. This firm built and controlled the first pipe-line for supplying natural gas for manufacturing, and the Natural Gas Co., Ltd., was also controlled by them. While associated with the firm of H. L. Taylor & Co., oil producers, he engaged in all three branches —producing, refining and piping. In association with John B. Ford, and others, he organized the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. in 1883, with a capital of $600,000. The company's first factory was built at Creighton, Pa., and soon after another was erected at Tarentum, Pa. Five years later two factories were built at Ford City, Pa. In 1895 the company bought five more factories—one in Missouri, two in Indiana and two in Pennsylvania—and increased the capital to $10,000,000. In 1902 it acquired the factory of the Courcelles Plate Glass Co. in Belgium. The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. has twenty-eight warehouses located in various cities of the United States, each carrying stock of rough and polished plate glass, plate beveled mirrors, and bent glass, window glass, and also a full line of paints, brushes and painters' supplies. Its present capitalization is $25,000,000, and it employs approximately 8,000 men. It has completely revolutionized the method of manufacturing plate glass by bringing about the universal adoption of the Lehr annealing process for the development of which it expended more than a million dollars in experiments. In all the vast activities of the company Mr. Pitcairn's sound judgment, untiring energy and Scotch persistency were dominating factors, and under his guiding hand as president during 1897–1905, and as chairman of the board of directors, this company has grown to be one of the leading industries of the nation, and a lasting monument to the genius and integrity of John Pitcairn. He was also president of the C. H. Wheeler Manufacturing Co.; the Loyal Hanna Coal & Coke Co., and the Pittsburgh Valve & Fittings Co., and a director in the Central National Bank, Philadelphia; Natural Gas Co. of West Virginia; Columbia Chemical Co.; Michigan Chemical Co., and the Owosso Sugar Co. of Michigan. A believer in the doctrines of Emanuel Swedenborg, he was actively interested in the work and well-being of the General Church of the New Jerusalem. He built and endowed the Academy of the New Church, at Bryn Athyn, Pa., at a cost of over $1,000,000. It possesses a library of Swedenborgian literature and Swedenborgiana, second only to the Royal Library in Stockholm. He was founder of the Swedenborgian community at Bryn Athyn to which he devoted much of his time and wealth, and with his son, Raymond, began the construction of a magnificent Gothic church in 1914. The building is being designed and finished at that place. Every part of it is being constructed from models, and change after change has been made to bring the desired effects. He was president of the Anti-Vaccination League of America, and actively supported the anti-vaccination movement, by money, voice and pen. He was a member of the Union League, Art and City clubs, Philadelphia, and of the Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. Many Scotsmen have taken part in the development of Western Pennsylvania, with Pittsburgh as the center of that great industrial district, and John Pitcairn occupied a foremost place among them. His record is that of an honorable, patriotic and public-spirited citizen, and Pennsylvania holds his name in gratitude and high esteem. His personality was that of a man fully equal to the discharge of the strenuous duties devolving upon him and to the fulfilment of the grave responsibilities connected with the several positions he held. His countenance was an index to his character. The high-bred face, with sensitive, patrician features, accentuated by white hair, mustache and goatee; the keen kindly eyes that looked one square in the face; the square jaw and firm chin, so indicative of decision—all bespoke a nature of quiet intensity, a born leader of men. He had the undefinable, unmistakable gift of presence, conveying the impression of a dominating, magnetic personality. His manner, winning, with a fine civility, was at once gracious and dignified, and his countenance, though resolute, indicated the genial disposition he was known to possess. His capacity for friendship was in proportion to his other capabilities and explained the loyalty and affection he inspired in both associates and subordinates. To almost all who knew him he was known as "Uncle John," and at his funeral at Bryn Athyn, every man, woman and child in the village laid a flower or bouquet on his grave. He traveled extensively, and had a wide acquaintance among the prominent men of the last half century. He was married Jan. 8, 1884, to Gertrude, daughter of Dr. George R. Starkey, of Philadelphia; and was survived by three children, Raymond, a lawyer; Theodore, a clergyman, and Harold F. Pitcairn. He died at his residence, "Cairnwood," Bryn Athyn, Pa., July 22, 1916.

WAIT, Horatio Loomis, lawyer, was born in New York city, Aug. 8, 1836, son of Joseph and Harriet (Heileman) Wait, and a descendant of Richard Wait, a native of Budleigh, England, who settled at Watertown, Mass. He was graduated at Columbia College, New York, in 1856. He was admitted to the New York bar and had just become established in the practice of his profession when the civil war broke out, and he enlisted his services. In 1862 he was commissioned lieutenant-commander in the U. S. navy, serving that year on the U. S. steamship Pembina in Farragut's squadron in the Gulf of Mexico, and during the remainder of the war on Adm. Dahlgren's flagship Philadelphia off Charleston, S. C. He resigned from the navy in 1870, and resumed the practice of his profession in Chicago, Ill., forming the firm of Barker, Tuley & Wait, of Chicago, Ill. In the same year also he was appointed master in chancery of the circuit court of Cook county, Ill. He was for years an officer of the Illinois naval reserve, and was placed on the retired list in 1913. He has held various offices in the Chicago Bar Association, and is a member of the Chicago Literary Club. His favorite recreations are sailing, rowing and drawing, and his dominating personal characteristic is his patriotism. Mr. Wait was married in Chicago, Ill., to Clara Conant, daughter of James Long, of Chicago, and has two children, James Joseph Wait, president of the Merchants' Lighterage Co. of Chicago, and Henry Heilemau Wait, an electrical engineer of that city.

STARK, Washington, banker and horticulturist, was born in Pike county, Mo., March 10, 1834, son of James and Jane (Watts) Stark, and a descendant of James Stark, who came from Scotland, married Elizabeth Thornton and settled in Stafford county, Va., before 1720; from him the line is traced through his son John and the latter's second wife Hannah Eaves and their son James, a revolutionary soldier, and his second wife Susanna Hart, who were the grandparents of Washington Stark. His father removed to Pike county, Mo., in 1816; was an expert surveyor and judge of the county courts; he brought the first grafted fruit trees from St. Charles county, Mo., and in 1835 planted the first commercial orchard in that part of the state; this was the beginning of the first Stark Nursery, now the famous Stark Bros'. Nursery of Louisiana, Mo., and William P. Stark's Orchard Nurseries of Stark City, Mo., whose trees dot the globe. The son obtained a public school education and at the age of fourteen became a partner in his father's nursery business. In 1856 he removed to Pettis county, Mo., where he settled on government land patents granted his father for military services in the war of 1812. This was prairie land on which grew blue stem as high as a man's head, but deer and wild game were abundant. He lived to see this almost unbroken land subdued and cultivated until it contained free rural mail deliveries, telephones, automobiles and silos, with pastures filled with blooded stock, the fields golden with grain, and country homes erected with all modern conveniences; and he became identified with the best business, educational and social life which the country developed. Always a lover of fine fruits and orchards, he planted a nursery in his new home and supplied the growing country with trees, but the civil war brought this enterprise to an end. During the war he was captain of the state guards, and after peace was restored he refused to sign the pension papers, saying that the government had enough to carry without this additional burden. In 1883 the Citizens' Bank of Windsor was organized, of which he became president and so remained until his death. In the panic of 1893 it was the faith that the people had in the honesty and integrity of Capt. Stark and of the men associated with him which prevented a run on the bank. In 1891 he made his residence in Windsor, where he planted a suburban block with fine fruit trees, the selection and culture of which were not surpassed by that of any orchard in the state. He was a man of quiet and unassuming disposition, of strictest probity, of strong convictions and character, and loyalty in friendships. He was an honorary member of the Stark Family Association of New London, Conn. He was married Oct. 28, 1856, to Martha, daughter of Thomas Benson Whitledge of Pike county, Mo., and had seven children, four of whom survive: Augusta, Belle, wife of Joseph M. Pepper; Cora Lee, wife of William M. Shelton; Lewis; and Martha, wife of Dr. Charles A. Draper. Capt. Stark died in Windsor, Mo., Oct. 11, 1914.

WINN, Charles Andrew, engineer and soldier, was born at Griffen's Mills, Erie co., N. Y., Dec. 23, 1834, son of Charles Knox and Sylvia Ann (Darling) Winn. He served an apprenticeship of five years under Z. G. Allen, a mechanical engineer of Buffalo, and at the age of nineteen became foreman of shops; afterward he was employed as chief draughtsman, designer, superintendent and general manager of the Nordyke & Marmon Co., of Indianapolis, one of the largest concerns in the United States, making a specialty of flouring mills, general machinery and power plants. He spent two years in Europe and at the World's Vienna Exposition in 1872, and became acquainted with the Hungarian system of milling, that is, the use of rolls, known as the "gradual reduction system." Many of the best flour mills of the United States were of his planning and construction, among them the great Texas Star mill and elevator at Galveston. He was also constructing engineer in building the large steel storage grain elevator at Ft. Williams, Ont., in 1897–98. At the outbreak of the civil war in 1861 he was superintending the construction of a large lumber plant in North Carolina at the junction of Pungo river and Pamlico sound. The mill being completed he returned home after three unsuccessful attempts because of the manifest enmity against the northern men and in December, 1861, organized a company of volunteers, becoming captain of company G., 58th Pa. infantry. In April, 1864, he became major commanding the regiment and in November of the same year was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. He participated in the battles of Norfolk, Blackwater, Sandy Ridge, Gum Swamp, Batchelor's Creek, Cold Harbor, siege of Petersburg, Fort Harrison, Dutch Gap Canal, White Oak Swamp and several minor engagements. He was wounded twice, at Cold Harbor and at the charge on Fort Harrison. Col. Winn is a member of the Masonic order; Sons of the American Revolution; Loyal Legion; and the G.A.R. Since 1900 he has served as one of the operating engineers of the water works pumping engines in the city of Chicago. He was married Feb. 26, 1860, to Louisa L., daughter of W. W. Rynder, justice of the peace at Lockhaven, Pa.; she died in 1911 leaving six children: William E.; Helen; Ruby L.; Charles Andrew, Jr.; Winifred and Blanche Winn.

MOODY, Volney Delos, banker, was born in Rodman, Jefferson co., N. Y., Aug. 15, 1829, son of Ransome Grove and Elmira (Bacon) Moody. When he was five years of age his parents removed to Indiana and later to Milwaukee, Wis., where he attended the public schools. In 1849 the family journeyed across the plains to California, settling in San Jose, where Mr. Moody engaged in the lumber business. He continued thus for nine years, subsequently including flour and cattle. He established the Moody Flour Mills in San Jose, which afterwards became the Central Milling Co., now the Sperry Flour Co. Disposing of his interests in San Jose, he removed to Oakland, where in 1875 he became president of the First National Bank of Oakland. Under his administration the bank developed into one of the foremost of the state, and he established a splendid reputation for himself in the community. Later he assisted in organizing the Central Bank, the State Savings Bank, the Pacific Iron & Nail Works, the Judson Iron Works, the California Cotton Mills of East Oakland, the Oakland Glass Works and the Oakland Home Insurance Co. Mr. Moody was married May 13, 1853, to Adeline Maria, daughter of Calvin Wright, of Rodman, N. Y., and their children were: William Calvin; Nellie E., wife of William F. Blood, of Oakland, and Jessie L., wife of Wellington Appleton, of Preston, Cal. Mr. Moody died in Oakland, Cal., Mar. 29, 1901.

BURT, Andrew Sheridan, soldier, was born in Cincinnati, O., Nov. 21, 1839, son of Andrew Gano

WASHINGTON STARK
HORTICULTURIST

CHARLES A. WINN
ENGINEER

VOLNEY D. MOODY
BANKER

ANDREW S. BURT
SOLDIER

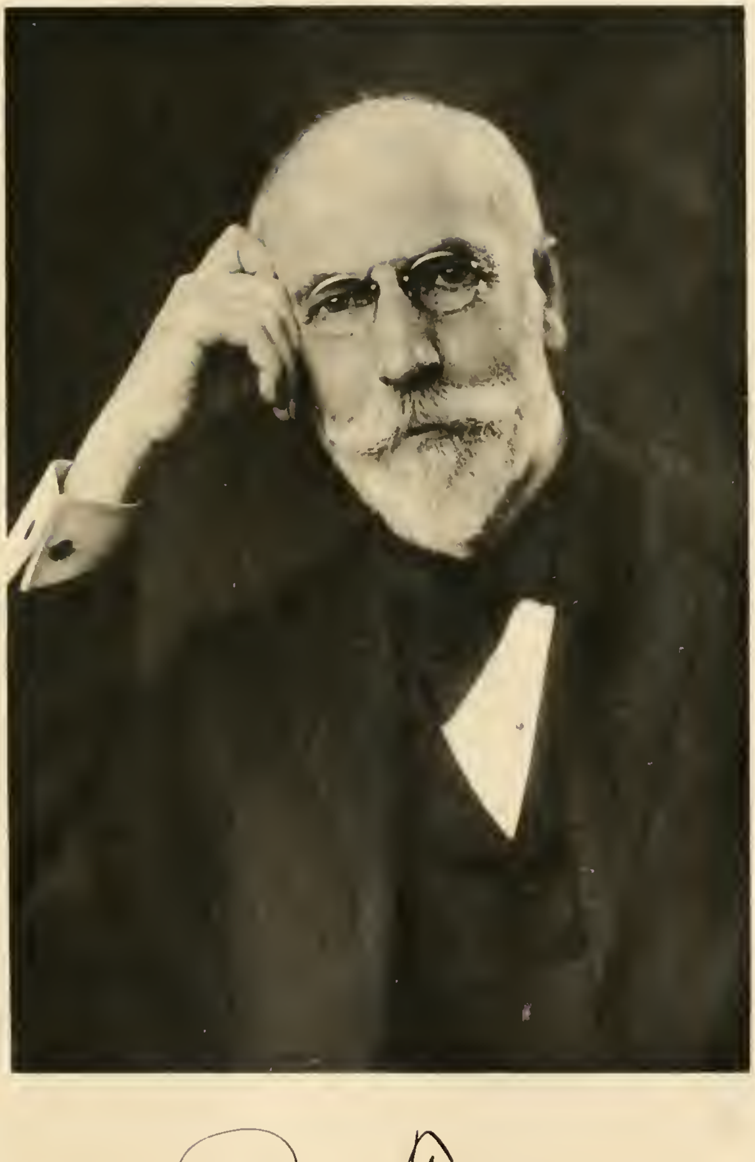
J. M. Lamberton

and Ann (Thompson) Burt, and a descendant of Henry Burt, one of the pioneer settlers of Springfield, Mass. His great-grandfather, Gen. John Gano, commanded "the Ohio frontier" in 1812, and Stephen Goforth, another ancestor, was a soldier in the revolutionary war. He entered Yale College in the class of 1861, but left before graduating to enlist in the 6th Ohio infantry of which he was later made a sergeant. He afterwards became first lieutenant in the 18th infantry, which joined the 1st division of the army of the Ohio under Brig.-Gen. Thomas. Lieut. Burt was detailed as aide-de-camp on the brigade staff. He was wounded at the battle of Mill Springs, was brevetted for gallant service, and being appointed additional aide-de-camp on Gen. Halleck's staff, was assigned to serve with Col. Robert McCook. In 1862 he was made assistant adjutant-general of the brigade and continued as such until Col. McCook's death. In January, 1863, he was assigned to the inspector-general's department, of Gen. Rosecrans' staff, army of the Cumberland, and served through the Hoover's Gap and Tullahoma campaigns and the advance beyond Chattanooga. He was commended in the reports of the commanding general, and specially praised by Col. Alexander McCook for his gallantry in the battle of Chickamauga. In the autumn of 1863 he resigned his staff appointment and took command of company F, 1st battalion, 18th infantry, which he led in the charge on Missionary Ridge and which was personally thanked by Gen. Palmer for its distinguished service on that occasion. In the Atlanta campaign Capt. Burt was in all the actions in which his regiment participated from Buzzard's Roost to Jonesboro, and was brevetted major in 1864 for his gallant services, also receiving the personal thanks of the department commander for his conduct at the battle of Jonesboro. From 1861 until the close of the war he was on duty in the field continuously, except after being wounded. Maj. Burt saw service in the country of various hostile Indian tribes in 1866-7. He was in the Yellowstone expedition of 1873; with Dodge's command as escort to the Jenny expedition to the Black Hills in 1875, and with Gen. Crook's expedition in 1876, participating in the battle of the Rosebud. In 1877 his detachment was attacked by Chief Red Cloud, with resulting defeats to the Indians. That same year he was engaged in checking the Chicago riots under Gen. King; as major of the 8th infantry he commanded at Fort Bidwell, Cal., in 1885, and was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the 7th infantry in 1888. In 1892 he was made colonel of the 25th infantry. During the Spanish war he was made a brigadier-general, commanding the first brigade of the first division of the first army corps, and was mustered out as a brigadier-general of volunteers in 1898. He next joined the 25th U. S. infantry as its commander and served in the Philippines from 1899 to 1901, in the latter year being complimented by Gens. Wheaton and McArthur for his work in that archipelago. In 1902 he was appointed a brigadier-general in the regular army, and was retired at his own request, having served in four wars and in every grade from private to general. Gen. Burt was a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, Society of the War of 1812, Loyal Legion, G. A. R., Knights Templar, Shriners and Elks. He was the author of "May Cody, or Lost and Won" (W. F. Cody's most successful play). He was married, Sept. 13, 1862, to Elizabeth Johnston, daughter of William A. Reynolds, of Cincinnati, O., and had three children: Andrew G., Edith, wife of Harry G. Trout, and Reynolds J. Burt, captain 27th infantry, U. S. A. Gen. Burt died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 11, 1915.

LAMBERTON, James McCormick, lawyer, was born at Harrisburg, Pa., May 21, 1856, son of Robert Alexander (q.v.) and Annie (Buehler) Lamberton, and great-grandson of Gen. James Lamberton, who came from County Londonderry, Ireland, in 1783, and settled in the Cumberland valley, Pennsylvania. Maj. Robert Lamberton, grandfather of the subject, was an officer in the war of 1812. Dr. Robert Alexander Lamberton was for years a leader of the Dauphin county bar and was president of Lehigh University. The son received his preliminary education at private schools, Harrisburg Academy, and St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and he was graduated with the degree of M. A. at Yale University in 1878. For three years thereafter he was a master at St. Paul's School, and during vacation periods studied law with his father. He was admitted to the Dauphin county bar in 1880; to that of the supreme court of Pennsylvania in 1884, and the federal court in 1901. He began the practice of his profession at Harrisburg in 1881, and for six years was in partnership with his brother, William B. Lamberton, under the firm name of Lamberton & Lamberton. In 1887 he again became a master at St. Paul's School, but in 1899 reopened his law offices at Harrisburg. He was a delegate to the National Conference on Immigration, New York city, 1905. For years he was secretary of the board of Harrisburg Hospital; secretary of the Training School for Nurses; director Harrisburg Benevolent Association, also of the Harrisburg Bridge Co. He was a member of the American Bar Association; charter member Pennsylvania Bar Association, and chairman of its executive committee; vice-president Dauphin County Bar Association; member Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, Military Order of Foreign Wars, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish Society, Pennsylvania-German Society, Pennsylvania Society of New York, National Municipal League, American Civic Association, Harrisburg Board of Trade, Municipal League of Harrisburg, Taxpayers' League of Dauphin County, Civic Club, Civil Service Reform Association of Pennsylvania, American Historical Association, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Yale Alumni Association of Central Pennsylvania, and of the standing committee of the Alumni Association of St. Paul's School, Concord. He was a charter member and past secretary of the Harrisburg Club, and a member of the Inglenook and Country clubs, Harrisburg; University Club, New York city, and University Club, Philadelphia; member of the correspondence circles of English literary lodges; honorary member of the Lodge of King Solomon's Temple, London; life trustee of the Thomas R. Patton Memorial Charity Fund, and past vice-president of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association. He was prominent in Masonry; wrote numerous Masonic histories and memorial volumes and was much in demand as a speaker at Masonic celebrations. For years he was president of the Yale Class of 1878, and was president of the Yale Association of Class Secretaries during 1905–11. He was vestryman and treasurer of St. Stephen's Church, Harrisburg; past vice-president and president of the National Conference of Church Clubs in the United States; past president of the Church Club of Central Pennsylvania; past vice-president of the Church Club of the Diocese of Harrisburg; treasurer of the Harrisburg "Churchman"; trustee of the Society for the Advancement of Christianity in Pennsylvania, and vice-president of a subdivision of the Pennsylvania Branch of the American Red Cross. Politically, he was an independent democrat. He left to those who knew him the memory of a stainless character, and an example in conduct worthy of imitation in every walk in life. He was unmarried and died at Harrisburg, Pa., Mar. 28, 1915.

FULLER, Paul [Francisco], lawyer, was born at sea, Jan. 26, 1847, son of William Marcy and Mary (Shuffleton) Fuller, grandson of James and Sarah (Hecton) Fuller and great-grandson of Thomas and Lucy (Shippy) Fuller. His father was a farmer of Wardsborough, Vt., who served in both the Seminole and Mexican wars, and was on a U. S. transport en route from New York to San Francisco, Cal., with his family when his son was born. When Paul was five years of age he was put in charge of an aunt in Vermont. He attended the school of one Charles Coudert, an officer of Napoleon's Old Guard, who, for political reasons, had emigrated to America, and here he received a thorough knowledge of French as well as his first insight into what is best in French culture. Having determined to become a lawyer, he entered the law office of Coudert Bros., New York, in 1862, and applying himself diligently to the study of law, soon became a valuable assistant to his employers. He was admitted to the bar in 1868, and nine years later became a member of Coudert Bros., of which he was senior partner at the time of his death. He was reputed to be one of the greatest authorities on international law in this country. He was the strategist of his firm—the type of lawyer that does the real work, yet seldom if ever appears in court. In 1873 he took an active part in the trial of Baron Boileau, in Paris, the only instance ever known where a foreigner, not a member of the bar of France, was actively engaged in the defense of his client. Since 1886 his firm has been identified with many of the most celebrated cases involving questions of international law, and for many years it represented the petitioning governments in the case of French citizens and Russian subjects in important extradition cases. He was for years an advisor for the French consulate in New York, as well as for the French ambassador. As counsel for the Russian government in America, he brought to the supreme court of the United States the case of the Russian ship Variag, a part of whose crew had been sent from Russia to man her, and had deserted, that court upholding the view of the Russian government that the deserters were still under its jurisdiction though physically in the United States. After the war with Spain, many of the Spanish treaty claims and most of the so-called insular cases which decided the status of our outlying possessions were argued and briefed by him and his partners. He was advisor to the Wilson administration in Mexico, and as special agent of the state department traveled throughout Mexico to confer with various leaders in that country. On the day of his death he had finished a memorial to Pres. Wilson about the Lusitania. The latter wrote to another member of the committee: "You may be sure that I shall read it with added interest because of the very touching and almost tragical associations connected with it. Mr. Fuller always struck me as a man intently bent upon the promotion of the real interests of the country." His interests were varied, and he was deeply concerned in any movement for higher civic ideals. While a member of the grievance committee of the Bar Association, and the committee on character, he gave himself wholly to the desire to help in the establishment of a loftier code of ethics, and at the same time to avoid even the slightest injustice to the members of the bar or applicants who came before him. Mr. Fuller was one of the founders, in 1905, of Fordham Law School and served as its first dean until his retirement in 1913. He was a member of the New York board of education and was chairman of the board of trustees of Hunter College. An ardent student of French literature and French institutions, he was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the French government in 1910. In politics he was a Democrat, and his religious affiliations were with the Roman Catholic church, of which he was a devoted member. He was a member of the American, New York state and New York city bar associations, and the Century, Manhattan, National Arts, Down Town, Catholic, Reform, Democratic, Lawyers', City and Press clubs. He was a man of keen intelligence, a real philosopher alike from his genial disposition and from the influence of his rich and varied information, and was ever ready to advise and guide the struggling young lawyer. At the time of his death he was characterized by a personal friend as "a scholar, a public citizen, a powerful lawyer, and an open-hearted, clear-minded gentleman, whose life was given to many good causes and whose friendship had in it a peculiar warmth. . . . His greatest merit, though I mention it last, was courage. He always believed that something could be done, and never feared consequences." Mr. Fuller was married May 14, 1877, to Leonie, daughter of Charles Coudert and sister of Frederic R. Coudert, by whom he had three children: Charles a lawyer; Paul, a member of Coudert Bros.; and Léonce Fuller, deceased. He died in New York city, Nov. 30, 1915.

PEABODY, James Terry White, statistician, was born at Norwich, Conn., Feb. 7, 1845, son of Joseph Nathaniel and Mary (White) Peabody. His first American ancestor, John Paybody, came to this country from England in 1600, and from him the line of descent is traced through his son William Paybody and his wife Elizabeth Alden; their son William Pabody and his wife Judith ——————; their son Joseph Pabodie and his wife Elizabeth Briggs; their son Nathaniel Peabody and his wife Elizabeth Smith; and their son John Nathaniel, who was the grandfather of James Terry White Peabody. He was graduated at Aurora Academy in 1860. He began his business career as a steamboat clerk on the Great Lakes in 1861, and continued in that capacity until 1864, when he engaged in lake and canal transportation and in 1868 became an expert accountant. Three years later he entered the service of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, of Texas, as general agent. In 1874-78 he served as commercial agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, at Cincinnati, O., being transferred in the latter year to the general office at Chicago, Ill., resigning in 1884 to become a private grain dealer in Nebraska. Returning to railroad work in 1887, he was for about a year chief clerk in the general freight department of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway. In 1888, he became assistant editor, and later editor of the railway and engineering "Review," continuing until 1897, when he became statistician of the Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fe Railway in



Paul Fuller

William Plankinton

Chicago, which position he held until his death. Starting with a small office force, he built up a statistical system, which is now one of the most elaborate and complete of any railroad in the United States. He originated the main features of the system, and since that time a number of roads have built up extensive systems largely upon Mr. Peabody's principles. He was appointed by Pres. Taft to investigate the railway system of Porto Rico for the purpose of revising the system of tariffs, but in more recent years his time was largely taken up with matters concerning rate litigation before the interstate commerce commission, and various other state commissions. In 1913 he became chairman of a committee representing five Oklahoma roads, which committee produced at Mr. Peabody's suggestion, what has since become famous in rate litigation as the "Oklahoma formula." One notable rate case—that of the Arkansas commission against the Frisco system, has since been won on a defense, predicated upon the "Oklahoma formula," and the defense in the Oklahoma two-cent fare case, which the railroads are now (1917) engaged in, is built largely upon the same formula. At the time of his death, Mr. Peabody was regarded as the best-posted railway statistician in the United States, and was looked upon as an authority on the presentation of facts and figures, before the interstate commerce commission, and the various state railroad commissions in their hearings on traffic and other matters. In 1916 he completed a book entitled "Railway Organization and Management," which was published after his death by the La Salle Extension University. Mr. Peabody had a cheery, youthful disposition, and a wonderful consideration for others. He was married Jan. 1, 1867, to Mary Ellen, daughter of Amos Russell Williams, of Buffalo, N. Y., and had six children: Harriet Whitman, Earll Williams, Grace Elizabeth, wife of Fredrick William Parker, a dentist of Chicago; Reuben True, Florence Earll, wife of Henry Box Selkirk, a lawyer of Buffalo, and James Judson Peabody. Mr. Peabody died in Topeka, Kan., July 25, 1916.

MOORE, Nicholas, jurist, was born in London, England, where he pursued the profession of physician for some years. He emigrated with the Penn colonists in 1682 and assisted in forming the first assembly at Chester, Pa., on December 4. William Penn appointed him president of the Free Society of Traders, a species of East India Company for Pennsylvania that had been chartered Mar. 25, 1682, as a development and trading company, and took over 20,000 acres at once. It led the large landholder element in the efforts to make the colony a landholder government after the Oceania plan. As a consequence, when Dr. Moore and others came over to this country and formed the first assembly, this element attempted to make Pres. Moore, of the Free Society, speaker, and the conflict was so close that only the accidental absence of a few non-Quakers enabled the Quakers to organize it with Dr. Thomas Wynne, presumably as speaker. Pres. Moore was not in sympathy with the union of the two colonies, so long as Mr. Penn's title to the "Lower Counties," or Delaware, was not yet complete. He questioned the legality of the union, and otherwise was an advocate of businesslike administration and organization. While Penn valued his services, he outgeneraled him and took a more flexible course. All this seemed to irritate the president of the Society of Traders. He was, however, made one of the first assembly's committee on elections, of which he was chairman, and was also on the committee on the preparation of bills. Pres. Moore was also secretary of the provincial council, president judge of the Philadelphia court of common pleas, and was appointed chief justice of the supreme court Aug. 4, 1684; the assembly preferred articles of impeachment against him, but he refused to appear before the council. It was notable that these proceedings were precipitated by the man whom Dr. Moore's committee in the first assembly had ousted from that body. The council suspended the chief justice until he was convicted, which merely proved a permanent suspension, although Dr. Moore's ill health later settled the matter. Dr. Moore was no Quaker, and was not in sympathy with their methods. Mr. Penn considered the conviction a Society of Traders' affair and kept Chief Justice Moore on his provincial council from Feb. 1, 1686, until his death, which occurred in Philadelphia in 1689.

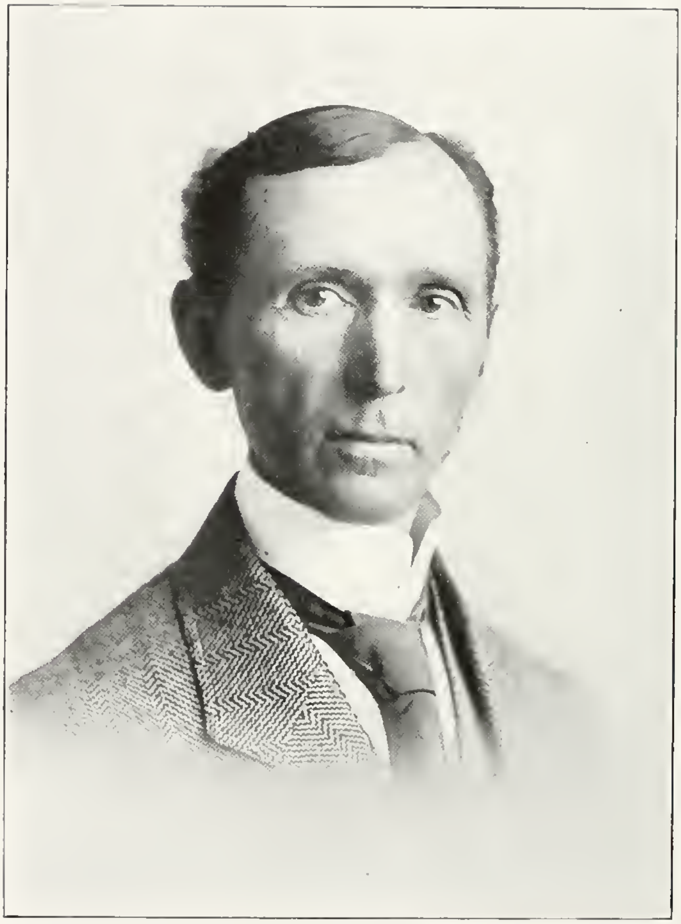
PLANKINTON, William, financier, was born at Allegheny, Pa., Nov. 7, 1844, son of John and Elizabeth (Bracken) Plankinton. His father (q.v.), was a noted meat packer and capitalist of Milwaukee, whence he had removed soon after the birth of his son, William. The latter was educated at the public schools and at Milwaukee College. Early in life he became associated in business with his father and remained identified with the Plankinton packing interests until the death of his father in 1891. Subsequently he leased the packing plant, and devoted himself to the active management of the vast Plankinton estate, one of the largest in Wisconsin. After the death of Mrs. John Plankinton in 1901 he became sole trustee of the estate. It is said that, under his direction, the property showed more careful and efficient management than any other in Wisconsin. Besides being associated with the immense interests created by his father he was identified with several other important enterprises, and did a notable amount of important creative work on his own account. He organized and owned the Western Portland Cement Co., at Yankton, S. Dak., and also organized the Johnson Electric Service Co., one of the most important industrial enterprises in the United States, of which he was for many years president. The Plankinton Electric Light and Power Co., a corporation doing very large business, was founded by him, and he was a director of the Milwaukee Cement Co. and the Fuller-Warren Co. He was a business man of energy, enterprise, judgment and resource, careful and conservative in method, but progressive in ideas. Unquestionably he was one of the ablest and most successful business men in Milwaukee, and he left a marked impress on the industrial life of the city. His part in its social and civic life was equally important, and he was an active and generous supporter of every movement for the welfare of Milwaukee. As a director of the Milwaukee Industrial Exposition Association, he gave energetic and valuable service to the work of that organization, and in his capacity as trustee of the Layton Art Gallery, the Milwaukee Public Library and the Milwaukee Museum, he exerted himself with equal zeal for the benefit of those institutions. An insistent sense of duty to his fellow-men was a conspicuous trait of his character, and with it was associated a generous and sympathetic thoughtfulness which took especially careful and tender heed of those who were, in any capacity, subordinate to him. Upright, straightforward, courageous, liberal and loyal, gentle and considerate in his attitude toward others, genial and gracious in speech and manner, he was a man whose character and personality won and deserved the very highest admiration and respect. Mr. Plankinton was one of the founders and one of the three original trustees of the Calvary Presbyterian Church of Milwaukee. He was a Republican in politics, and was a member of the Milwaukee and Old Settlers' clubs. He was married Apr. 26, 1876, to Ella, daughter of William Woods, of Cincinnati, O. Mrs. Plankinton was actively identified with many philanthropic organizations and institutions, was especially interested in the Milwaukee Maternity Hospital, the Protestant Orphan Asylum and the Busy Boys' Club, and was a charter member of the Woman's Club of Wisconsin. There were two children of this union: John (deceased) and William Woods. Mr. Plankinton died in Milwaukee, April 29, 1905.

PLANKINTON, William Woods, investments, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Mar. 18, 1881, son of William (above) and Ella (Woods) Plankinton, and grandson of John Plankinton (q.v.). He was educated at Milwaukee Academy, and was prepared for college at The Hill School of Pottstown, Pa. He entered the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, in the class of 1903, but left college upon the death of his father in 1905 to assist in management of the Plankinton estate. He is a director of the First National Bank of Milwaukee, the First Trust Co., The Fuller-Warren Stove Co., and the Western Portland Cement Co.; a trustee and director of Milwaukee Cement Co., trustee of Layton Art Gallery, Milwaukee Downer College, and Milwaukee Hospital (Pasavant), and treasurer of Milwaukee Maternity Hospital. He is a member of the New York Yacht, Aero and Auto clubs, Town Club, and Milwaukee Club. He was married, Sept. 2, 1905, to Alexandra Martha, daughter of James C. Stuart, of New York, and has two children: William Woods, Jr., and Elizabeth Stuart Plankinton. Mrs. Plankinton is interested in many charity organizations, and is vice-president of the Milwaukee Maternity Hospital, which now occupies one of the Plankinton homesteads on Grand avenue.

KENNEDY, John, jurist, was born in Cumberland County, Pa., in June, 1774, son of Thomas and Mary (Creigh) Kennedy. He was educated in Carlisle and in 1791 entered Dickinson College, where he was graduated in 1795. He began the study of law under Judge James Hamilton, the elder, and was admitted to the bar in 1798. In Carlisle, he married a daughter of Judge Creigh, and in September, 1798, settled in Uniontown, Fayette co., where he built up a large practice and an eminent reputation as a legal scholar. His practice was extended over the state and in the higher courts, especially in Pittsburgh. Few lawyers ever had a more passionate love for the learning of their profession and a more devoted worship of the common law. He had been a boyhood friend of Chief Justice Gibson, and on the death of Justice Frederick Smith of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, was appointed to succeed him on Nov. 29, 1830, and thereafter for a long time made his home in Carlisle. When the constitution of 1838 limited the tenure of the judiciary, it caused an unfavorable effect on Chief Justice Gibson's term and a favorable one on that of Judge Kennedy, who out of regard for his friend exchanged. For sixteen years the two sat together on the bench and lived side by side, until the death of Justice Kennedy in Philadelphia, Aug. 26, 1846. The Chief Justice said of him: "He clung to the common law as a child to its nurse, and how much he drew from it may be seen in his opinions, which, by their elaborate minuteness, remind us of the overfullness of Coke. * * * a cooler head and a warmer heart never went together in the same person. * * * He left no more learned nor more upright man behind him." The bar of Pittsburgh gave him a diamond testimonial on his elevation to the bench and that of Philadelphia provided a portrait, which now hangs in the court room in that city.

TAUSSIG, James, lawyer and philanthropist, was born in Prague, Austria, Sept. 30, 1827, son of John L. Taussig, who was a manufacturer. He was educated at the Polytechnic school and the university in Prague, leaving the latter in the junior year (1848) to participate in the German revolution. Being liable to political prosecution, he left his native land, like many other revolutionists of the period, and coming to America, settled in St. Louis, Mo., where some members of his family had already gone. There he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1851. During this period he devoted much time to the acquirement of the English language; for one year he was librarian of the St. Louis Law Library, and he mastered the language so thoroughly that his speech conveyed no suggestion of foreign birth. His extraordinary acumen, quick perception, indomitable will and tireless energy all combined to enable him to rapidly gain a position of prominence at the bar of his adopted city. He acquired a lucrative practice, specializing in corporation law. His son, Charles S. Taussig, was associated with him after 1880, and he retired from active practice in 1891. During the years preceding the civil war Mr. Taussig took an active interest in the political issues then dominant, and was one of the most ardent supporters of the newly formed Republican party, voting for Fremont in 1856. In the early days of Pres. Lincoln's administration he was sent to Washington by the radical Republicans of St. Louis to present to the president resolutions favoring the abolition of slavery. It is a noteworthy illustration of the rapid march of events in those days that Lincoln in his interview with Taussig declared the immediate and unconditional emancipation of the slaves to be a suicidal policy, but nevertheless issued his proclamation of emancipation three months thereafter. He was tendered a nomination for congress in 1862 in a district in which nomination was equivalent to election, but declined in favor of Henry Taylor Blow (q.v.). He also declined a seat on the bench of the Missouri supreme court, believing that "the post of honor is the private station." He was a working member of the Ethical Society, and also of the Self-Culture Association of St. Louis, serving as president of the latter for two years. He was past president of the St. Louis Bar Association, and a member of the American Bar Association, the Bar Association of Missouri, the University and Noonday clubs of St. Louis, and the Jamestown (R. I.) Golf and Country Club. Although few knew of his charities, he was one of the most generous givers in St. Louis. Through his early training and education he maintained his interest in art, literature, music and science during his very active and busy professional career. He was gifted with a mind of extraordinary vigor and power, exact and clear, and working with the splendid precision of a perfectly constructed machine. Absolute integrity and consecrated loyalty to his moral ideals were the very essence of his nature. He was married in New York city Oct. 28, 1852, to Magdalene, daughter of Isaac Dormitzer, of Prague, Austria; she died in 1912, leaving three children: Benja-

W. W. Plankinton



J. H. Spires.

min J., president of the Equitable Surety Co., St. Louis; Louis J., of St. Louis, and Alfred W. Taussig, of Duluth, Minn. He died in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 23, 1916.

SPIRES, Joseph H., capitalist, was born in Walpole, Ontario, Canada, Aug. 9, 1853, son of Stephen Spires, a native of Lincolnshire, England. He was educated in the public schools and by extensive private study. His first employment was as a boy in a crockery store in Buffalo. Later he was connected with many of the better hotels in Michigan, including the old National Hotel at Grand Rapids, the Hofstra House at Muskegon, and the Cutler House at Grand Haven. He opened the new Macatawa Beach Hotel in 1886, and in 1887 he inaugurated the commissary system in the new Soldiers' Home, at Grand Rapids, where he introduced new methods of handling food supplies for 5,000 men, for which he received the thanks of the state officials. He had charge of the Park Place Hotel, at Travers City, Mich., until 1888, when he became manager of the Fremont Hotel, in Los Angeles, Cal. Here he became a figure of real importance in the history of the Pacific coast. In association with M. H. Sherman and E. P. Clark he was instrumental in building a railway line to Pasadena, securing the right of way for this, and later for the Santa Monica Line. He organized the Yucca Manufacturing Co. with Edwin Densmore, and in 1902 purchased the Western Fuel Gas & Power Co. at Redondo Beach, which he eventually put on a paying basis. Two years later he organized the Sunset Brick & Tile Co., which was sold to the Los Angeles Pressed Brick Co. He was heavily interested in the development of real estate in Los Angeles, and was conspicuously active in many movements for the improvement of the city. He served on the chamber of commerce, the good roads committee and the aqueduct dedication committee, and in a number of ways was an enthusiastic worker for civic betterment. "He was the best man we had," said the secretary of the chamber of commerce. "No other has given so much of his own time to the work of the chamber. He acquired a remarkable knowledge of everything pertaining to Los Angeles, and his good judgment, business sagacity, sound logic and great foresight made him an invaluable member." An obituary notice in a local paper said of him, "How much this section of the country owes to him and such as he it is impossible to estimate. His optimism was of such a character that men high in the financial world credit him with being an invaluable asset during the dark financial days of the 'scrip' and to him is due the fact that a number of the larger financial concerns who went through the panic are in existence to-day and thriving. Men of his mold are empire builders and go to make up the brains and energy of the country. His rapid rise in the world was due entirely to his optimism and his absolute faith in the future of this section of the country." Mr. Spires was a man of great energy, courage and idealism, and was endowed with a sunny, winning personality. His chief recreations were travel, outdoor sports and study, and he particularly enjoyed the companionship of his wife, to whom he was devoted. He was a member of the City Club of Los Angeles, and the Auto Club of Southern California. Mr. Spires was married at Grand Rapids, Mich., Apr. 2, 1879, to Mary, daughter of John Harrison, of Pontiac, Mich., and died in Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 3, 1913.

DAVIS, James, third Roman Catholic bishop of the diocese of Davenport, Ia., was born in Tinvawn, county Kilkenny, Ireland, Nov. 7, 1852, son of James and Margaret Davis. He was educated in Carlow College, Ireland, and ordained to the priesthood. Emigrating to the United States in 1878, he immediately became affiliated with the diocese of Dubuque. He officiated as pastor of churches at Windham and Holbrook, Ia., and when the diocese of Davenport was established in 1881 to include the four southern tiers of counties of the state of Iowa, his parish was a part of the new diocese, of which he later was made vicar-general by Bishop Cosgrove. Enfeebled in health, that prelate asked for a coadjutor, and Father Davis was appointed to that office, being consecrated Nov. 30, 1904. Bishop Cosgrove died Dec. 22, 1906, and Bishop Davis immediately succeeded him. Davenport has 55,000 Catholics; 127 priests; 136 churches; fifty-two schools and 6,700 pupils.

HILL, Richard, jurist, was born in Maryland. He was brought up as a mariner, but settled in Maryland when Lord Baltimore granted him a tract of land in that colony. Later he became a merchant in Philadelphia, where he married Hannah, daughter of Gov. Thomas Lloyd, and widow of John Delavel. He was for twenty-five years a member of the governor's council, from 1704 until his death. In 1707 he was elected an alderman of the city of Philadelphia, and in 1709 became its mayor, to which office he was re-elected in 1715–16–17 and was again elected in 1718, but Lieut.-Gov. Goodkin declared him to be disaffected and refused to let him take the oath of affirmation. He was a member of the assembly, 1710–21, and was three times speaker. In 1720, as one of the six oldest commissioners, he was appointed master of the court of chancery and judge of the supreme court. He was a public-spirited citizen and an ardent patriot, and very efficient in performing any public duty that devolved upon him. He was instrumental in relieving the citizens of an imposition that pressed very hardly upon them. In 1707, Gov. Evans had built a fort at Newcastle for the defence of the Delaware River, and made it a regulation that every vessel passing up or down the river must heave to and the captain report at the fort and obtain permission to proceed. A fine was imposed for a refusal to comply with this demand and a charge made for each gun fired by the fort on the disobedient captain's vessel. The merchants of Philadelphia found this course very grievous to their spirit of freedom, and having remonstrated without effect, Capt. Hill determined to oppose it. Taking with him two prominent Philadelphia Quaker merchants, he went down the river in his sloop "Philadelphia," which was cleared for a voyage across the ocean. Hill's friends presented the clearance papers to Capt. French, the commander of the fort, and demanded to be allowed to proceed. As Capt. Hill had not landed in accordance with the regulations it was refused. Hill weighed anchor and ran the blockade, receiving a shot through his mainsail. French pursued him in a boat, boarded the "Philadelphia" and was taken as a prisoner to Salem, N. Y., and delivered to Lord Cornbury, who severely reprimanded him. Gov. Evans followed them to Salem, but got no satisfaction for his pains, while Capt. Hill took a petition signed by 220 Philadelphians to the assembly, and that body formulated an address to the governor on the subject, which so alarmed him that he abandoned the practice. Judge Hill was a consistent member of the Society of Friends and a loyal partisan of William Penn. He died at Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 9, 1729.

Max Bohm

Sarah Lewis, to their son John and his wife, Elizabeth Cathland, who were the grandparents of Louis C. Southard. Constant was the son of Edward Southworth, of Leyden, whose widow came to New England in 1623 and the following year became the wife of Gov. Bradford. She sent for her two children, Constant and Thomas, and they were educated by Gov. Bradford, both attaining distinction in the colonial government. For twenty-three years Constant was deputy to the colonial court at Plymouth; succeeded his brother as assistant governor; was commissioner of the united colonies, and in 1671 was appointed commissary "in preparations made for war with Awashouks, the Squaw Sachem of Seconett." Capt. John Southard (the permanent change of the name from Southworth to Southard was recorded in his official military record), great-grandfather of the subject, served in the war of the revolution; participated in the invasion of Canada, and later located at Boothbay, Me., where he became a prosperous farmer, shipbuilder and shipmaster. Louis C. Southard was graduated B. S. at the University of Maine in 1875, and studied law at the Boston University Law School and with Clarence Hale of Portland, now Federal judge. The University of Maine gave him the degree M.S. in 1892 and LL.D. in 1904. He was admitted to the bar in 1877. Opening an office in North Easton, Mass., he has since been actively engaged in practice there and in Boston. He was admitted to practice in the U. S. circuit court in 1887 and in the U. S. supreme court in 1889. At the present time (1917) he is a member of the Boston law firm of Southard, Gray & O'Connell, with Burton Payne Gray and David J. O'Connell. He was a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives during 1886–87, and of the state senate during 1895–96. In the latter body he was chairman of bills in third reading; chairman committee on manufactures, and a member of the judiciary and other important committees. Since 1897 he has been a lecturer at the College of Law of the University of Maine. He is general counsel and director, and since 1912 has also been treasurer and general manager of The International Purchasing Co., and he is president of the State Wharf & Storage Co., director and treasurer Hudson Tannery Co., and trustee of the Dorchester Savings Bank. He is president of the American Invalid Aid Society; chairman committee on foreign trade, Boston Chamber of Commerce; member advisory council, University of Maine; member Society of War of 1812, and of the Twentieth Century, Puddingstone, University, Commonwealth, Country and Boston City clubs, Boston. Forceful, energetic and possessed of strong executive ability, he is recognized as one of the most brilliant, aggressive and successful lawyers in Boston. Mr. Southard was married at Easton, Mass., June 1, 1881, to Nellie, daughter of Joseph Copeland, and has three children: Louis Keith, Frederick Dean and Lawrence Southard.

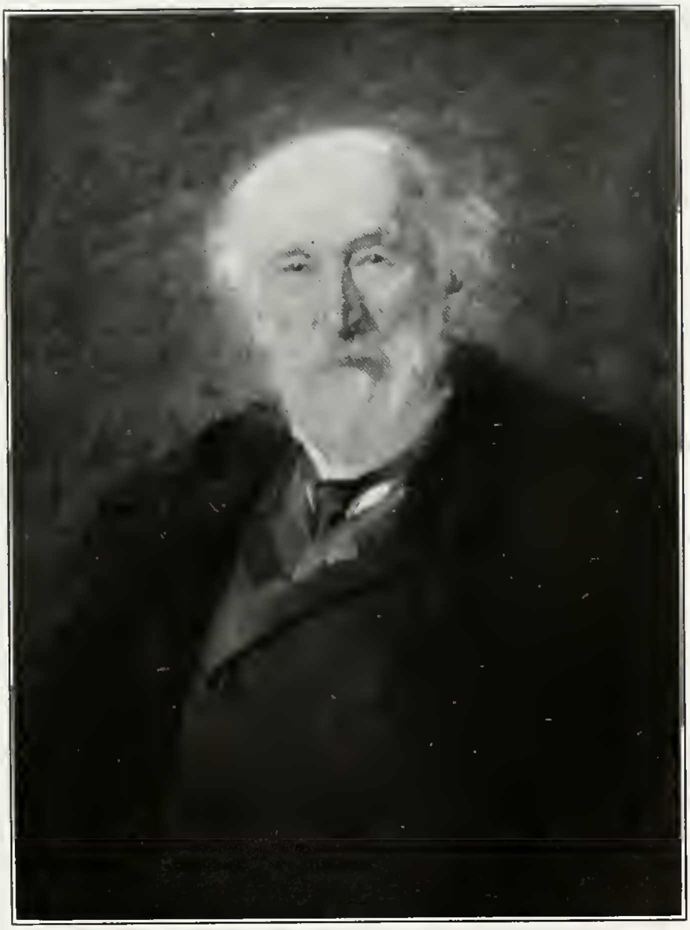
BOHM, Max, artist, was born in Cleveland, O., Jan. 21, 1868, son of Henry Justus Edmond and Emilie (Stuhr) Bohm, and grandson of Karl Christian Bernard Bohm, judge of the court of common pleas in Weimar, Saxony, who, because of his political opinions, left Germany and settled near Cleveland, O., in the middle of the last century, becoming an American citizen at that time; he was the author of a valuable book on German jurisprudence, which is an authority to this day; he was also the author of poems and novels, some published in Germany; his wife was Johanna Judith Martha Schmidt. Our subject's father was a Federal soldier in the civil war and later became a large lumber merchant of Cleveland. The son was educated in the art schools of Paris, France, where he was a pupil of Jean Paul Laurens, Lefebvre, and Benjamin Constant. He has lived and painted in many countries. During the first period of his artistic career he painted sea pictures with ships, boats, sailors and fisher people. "En Mer" (At Sea) and "Crossing the Bar" are the most important productions of this period. Then, having matured in his art, he painted women and their children, representing the joys, and unselfish love of motherhood, his most notable canvases in this period being "The Happy Mother," "The Goat Girls," "On the Sands," "Golden Summer," and "Golden Hours," the last-named having been purchased by the French government to incorporate it in the collection in the Luxembourg Museum in Paris. His paintings are vigorous in handling, very true in the broad sense, extremely imaginative in subject; generally of the utmost simplicity, full of character, of ample design, and in every instance very individual. He has received numerous honors at home and abroad, the latest being a gold medal at the Panama-Pacific International exposition at San Francisco. In 1917 he received the Clark prize for the best figure composition ("Children in the Sands") and was made an associate member of the National Academy of Design. Besides being a figure and portrait painter Mr. Bohm is a painter of mural decorations, and is represented by portraits, pictures or mural decorations in the state capitol, St. Paul, Minn.; the National Gallery, Washington, D. C.; the Minneapolis Fine Arts Museum; the Boston Museum of Fine Arts; the Luxembourg Gallery, Paris, France; the Palace of Justice (new court house) in Cleveland O., and by important works in private homes. His most notable mural decorations are the three large panels, containing many figures, romantic in design, in the residence of J. M. Longyear, at Brookline, Mass. For twelve years he was a lecturer in France and in London, Eng., on the theory and practice of picture composition, and an instructor in painting. He has been entrusted with the organization of some notable art exhibitions, among them, the Anglo-American Art Exhibition at London, Eng., in 1914; was a member of the advisory board (Paris section) of the Panama-Pacific exhibition; the exhibition for the Modern Portrait Society in London, Eng.; and various exhibitions in France. Mr. Bohm has spent many years in Paris and London, is a constant exhibitor in the Paris Salon and, when in London, in the Royal Academy, as well as in other important cities in both Europe and America. He is a member of the Chelsea Arts Club, London, Eng. (director, 1908–09); Paris Society of American Painters; American Art Association, Paris (director 1914–15); Cleveland Art Club; Salmagundi Club, New York; and an honorary vice-president of New York American Rights Committee. Aside from painting, his favorite pursuits are fishing, hunting, chess, and the study of ancient and modern history. Mr. Bohm is a big man, physically, and there is something correspondingly big and broad and idealistic about everything that he does, whether it is an easel picture or a more monumental mural. He was married in London, Eng., Oct. 28, 1898, to Zella, daughter of J. B. Newcomb, of Minneapolis, Minn.; their living children are: Max Bradford, Esther Katherine and Elizabeth Bohm.

MILLER, Shackelford, jurist, was born near Springfield, Mo., Feb. 28, 1856, son of John A. and Barbara A. (Neville) Miller. His father was a native of Jefferson county, Ky., and mother of Tennessee. He studied law in the office of Hon. Isaac Caldwell, who was at that time the leading lawyer of Kentucky, and in 1879 he was graduated in law at the University of Louisville. He at once opened a law office in Louisville, Ky., and pursued a quiet but successful practice for seventeen years, having little to do with politics, though in 1888 he was chosen presidential elector on the Democratic ticket. Upon the disability of Chancellor I. W. Edwards in January, 1896, he was elected by the bar to fill his place temporarily. Chancellor Edwards declined to stand for re-election on account of ill-health, and Mr. Miller was elected to the office by the people, in November, 1897, for a term of six years. He was re-elected in 1903 and 1909. In 1910 he was elected a judge of the court of appeals of Kentucky for the term of eight years, and in 1915 he became chief justice. Though a consistent Democrat he has never consented to become a candidate for any other office than the judiciary. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church, and for thirteen years was a trustee of the Polytechnic Society of Kentucky, now the Louisville public library. In 1905 he was one of the founders of the Jefferson School of Law, and served as dean of that institution from its organization until 1913. He is trustee of the Louisville Presbyterian Orphanage and the Kentucky Presbyterian Theological Seminary. He has contributed articles to law journals and the "Cyclopedia of Law and Procedure." Judge Miller was married at Louisville, Ky., Nov. 14, 1888, to Mary Floyd, daughter of Floyd C. Welman, and has three sons: Welman, Shackelford and Neville Miller.

SMITH, Frederick, jurist, was born in Germantown, Pa., Mar. 1, 1773, son of Rev. John Frederick and Mary Barbara (Shanwecker) Smidt, the former a distinguished minister of the Lutheran church. He was educated in the local schools and was graduated in the University of Pennsylvania, in 1793. He at once began the study of law and settled at Reading, in 1795, where he was admitted to the bar on August 7. Of a genial, affable nature and unusual cultivation and ability, he was soon recognized as a distinguished lawyer, and one much interested in politics, which led him to become a member of the legislature within seven years, in 1802-03. He had a wide and important practice, which led to his becoming deputy attorney-general for his county in 1818, and a wise conduct of this office for three years. Gov. Shulse recognized his ability, and in 1823 appointed him attorney-general for the commonwealth, in which position he made so able a record during the next five years, that on the decease of Justice Thomas Duncan of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, he was appointed to succeed him on January 31, 1828. His career on this tribunal, however, was much like that of Justice John Tod, who served but about two years—1827-30,—for he died in Reading, Oct. 4, 1830. He has been described in appearance as "short, fat, white-headed, large nose, large rolling eyes, stooping a little as he walks," and one of the ablest men Berks county ever produced.

JACKSON, Hall, physician and surgeon, was born in Hampton, N. H., Nov. 11, 1739, son of Clement Jackson, who also was a physician. He studied medicine under his father, and completed his studies in Europe. While in London he received honorable notice for an ingenious invention by which he extracted from a gunshot wound a bullet which had baffled the skill of the attending surgeons. He practised medicine in Portsmouth, N. H., during 1760–75. In the revolutionary war he enlisted a company of men at Portsmouth and, after the battle of Bunker Hill, performed forty-eight operations on the wounded troops from New Hampshire, and later became a prominent member of the staff of the hospital for the Continental troops in Boston, contributing his services without pay or even rations for himself and horse. Subsequently the New Hampshire assembly gave him a vote of thanks, elected him surgeon of the New Hampshire troops, and paid him fifteen pounds a month for the time he was in Boston. In return for these favors he enlisted a body of men and drilled them into a company of heavy artillery, and in the following year he was surgeon-in-chief in Col. Pearse Long's regiment. As a skilled surgeon he was far in advance of his time. He was honorary member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and received the honorary degree of M. D. from Harvard in 1793. He died at Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 28, 1797.

CHASE, George Lewis, insurance president, was born in Millbury, Mass., Jan. 13, 1828, son of Paul Cushing and Sarah (Pierce) Chase. He was a descendant of Aquila Chase, a native of Cornwall, England, who came to the American colonies in 1640, settling at Hampden, Mass., the line being traced through Moses, Daniel, Daniel 2d, Paul, Joshua and Paul Cushing Chase, the father. George L. Chase was educated in the public schools and the Millbury Academy, and at the age of nineteen began his career in the insurance business, which was destined to be his life work. He was first agent for the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Georgetown, Mass., becoming a member of the board of directors. In 1848 he was appointed traveling agent for the People's Insurance Co., of Worcester, and four years later removed to Ohio to be assistant superintendent of the Central Ohio Railway Co. He resumed his connection with the fire insurance business in 1860, accepting the Western agency of the New England Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn. Three years later he became assistant general agent, Western department of the Hartford Fire Insurance Co. He had ability of the highest order, and the value of his services was such that in 1867 he was offered the presidency of the company as the successor of Timothy C. Allyn. He successfully conducted the business of his company through all the crises that proved disastrous to many others, and the company's remarkable success during his administration of nearly forty years may be attributed to his watchfulness over details which often escape the notice of less careful managers. In 1876 Mr. Chase was president of the National Board of Underwriters, and was chairman of the committee on legislation and taxation. He also served on the board of trustees of the Society for Savings, the largest savings bank in Connecticut, and was a trustee of the Connecticut Trust & Safe Deposit Co. and the American National Bank. He was thrice married: (1) Jan. 8, 1851, to Calista Mendal Taft; (2) Feb. 14, 1899, to Mrs. Louise J. R. Chapman, and (3) June 21, 1905, to Mrs. Susan DeWitt Fairbairn. His son, Charles E. Chase, succeeded him as president of the Hartford Fire Insurance Co., having been secretary and vice-president during his father's presidency, and is now chairman of the board of directors. Mr. Chase died in Hartford, Conn., Jan. 7, 1908.



Geo. L. Chase.

Chas. E. Chase

CHASE, Charles Edward, insurance, was born in Dubuque, Ia., Mar. 29, 1857, son of George Lewis (above) and Calista Mendal (Taft) Chase Our subject's father was president of the Hartford Fire Insurance Co. He was educated in the public schools of Chicago, Ill., and Hartford, Conn. In 1877 he entered the office of the local agent of the Hartford Fire Insurance Co. Three years later he was employed in the home office of the company, serving in various clerical positions for ten years. He was promoted to be second assistant secretary in July, 1890, and proved himself a valuable member of the home office staff. Subsequently he became vice-president, and in 1908 succeeded his father as president of the company. During 1894–1907 he was president of the Hartford Board of Fire Underwriters. In 1892 he was Republican councilman from the old first ward, Hartford, and alderman during 1893–95. He was actively interested in several Hartford organizations, being chairman of the board of directors of the Hartford Fire Insurance Co., the Hartford Accident and Indemnity Co. and the Hartford-Ætna National Bank. He is president of the Citizens' Insurance Co. of Missouri, trustee of the Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Co. and a member of its finance committee, and trustee and member of the finance committee of the Society for Savings. He is also a director of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., and a trustee of the Women's Christian Association and of the Young Men's Christian Association. His clubs are: Hartford (president) Hartford Golf, Farmington Country, Twentieth Century, Bolton Fish and Game and Hatchetts Reef. His favorite diversions are golfing, motoring and traveling. He is a member of the Asylum Hill Congregational Church, and has served on the society's committee. Early in 1879 he enlisted as a charter member of company K, 1st regiment, Connecticut National Guard, and held successively the positions of corporal, sergeant and first sergeant of the company, being honorably discharged in February, 1888. He was married June 9, 1886, to Helen Smith, daughter of Benjamin Alger Bourne, and their children are: Genevieve, wife of Thomas Hewes, of Farmington, Conn., and Porter Bourne Chase.

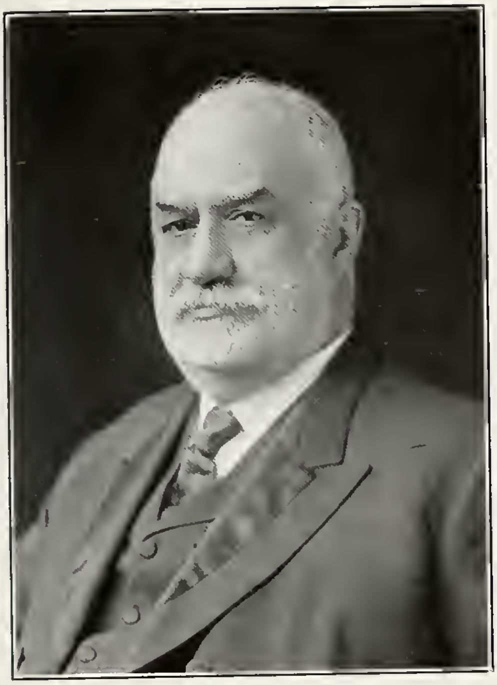
BARKER, Forrest Edson, lawyer, was born at Exeter, N. H., Sept. 29, 1853, son of Josiah G. and Betsey (Kent) Barker, and a direct descendant of James Barker, who was one of the twenty Puritan heads of families who came to Salem from England in 1638 and established the township of Rowley in Massachusetts in 1639. While Mr. Barker was quite young his parents moved to Worcester, Mass., and he received his early education in the public schools of that city. Subsequently he attended Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., where he was graduated in 1874 as valedictorian of his class. He then took up the study of law in the office of Rice & Blackmer in Worcester and at Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the Worcester county bar in 1876. For some years he practised his profession in Worcester, earning a reputation for the ability, thoroughness and care with which he prepared and conducted his cases. He soon became attracted to public life, however, and, after serving on the school board of Worcester for six years, was in 1883 chosen to represent his district in the legislature, and in 1884 was re-elected for a second term. During the latter term he served on the committee which drafted and secured the passage of an important codification of the election laws. After the legislative session of 1884 he resumed practice in Worcester, and in 1885 he was appointed a member of the newly created gas commission. The commission was the first of its kind to be given supervision over any business outside of railroads and one of the very first to be given mandatory power over any privately owned business. The whole undertaking was much in the nature of an experiment. Mr. Barker's influence at once made itself felt among his associates, and by his constructive statesmanship, his broad vision but careful, painstaking attention to detail he laid the foundations for the new structure of governmental regulation of public utilities. His services were recognized by successive reappointments, and in 1894 he was made chairman by Gov. Greenhalge. This position he retained until his death in 1914. During these years the commission developed from a more or less experimental departure in government to a well-established institution in the life of the state. Its range of authority over the gas companies was increased and its jurisdiction enlarged to include electric light companies, and finally, in 1914, the electric power and transmission companies. The commission was given power to fix the price of gas and electricity, to pass upon the issue of all securities and to allow or prevent the introduction of new companies or the consolidation of existing ones. Through Mr. Barker's wise management this extensive power was carefully and considerately used, with the result that the public was given excellent service at low price, while at the same time the gas and electric light industries in Massachusetts were developed to their highest efficiency and attained an enviable position of financial strength and solidarity. The success of the Massachusetts gas and electric light commission has been followed by the establishment of similar bodies in almost every state in the Union. In many cases the methods and precedents established by the Massachusetts board have served as guides for others throughout the country. Mr. Barker's ability and knowledge in this line became widely recognized, and his aid and counsel were sought by men from all parts of the nation. The principles which he laid down and applied in the decisions which he wrote are many of them fundamental in their nature. Rules as to the proper basis of capitalization, the relation of competition to regulated monopoly, the treatment of depreciation and surplus in ratemaking, and many other difficult problems involved in governmental regulation have been formulated into precedents for the guidance of future decisions. Mr. Barker made four trips to Europe to study lighting questions, the last being in 1905 at the special request of the legislature to investigate the sliding scale as used in London, and resulting in the application of this system to the Boston company. He was a member of many American societies and organizations for the study and exposition of problems involved in gas and electric lighting and governmental regulation. As a public servant Mr. Barker was a careful and conscientious worker. He was a profound thinker with a comprehensive grasp of the theory but an equal appreciation of the practical necessities of the case. These qualities, together with his intimate knowledge of the technical side of the gas and electric business and the intricacies of corporate finance and management, placed him in the foremost rank in his department of activity. Notwithstanding a busy professional life, Mr. Barker found time to be interested in social affairs, particularly in the Masonic fraternity, in which he held many offices, including those of master of

Montacute lodge of Worcester, thrice potent master of Worcester Lodge of Perfection, district deputy grand master, grand master of the Grand Council, R. & S. M. of Massachusetts, and senior grand warden in the grand lodge. He organized the Worcester Masonic Board of Relief, and was for years its chief officer. He was second lieutenant commander of Massachusetts Consistory, subsequently being honored with the 33rd degree. He was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities, the University Club of Boston, the Engineers' Club, the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, the Republican Club of Massachusetts and the Middlesex Club. He was married in 1881 to Flora I. Hovey, of Worcester, Mass., and had two children, Luliona M. and Stanley G. Barker. He died in Washington, D. C., Nov. 21, 1914, while attending a convention of the American Association of Railroad Commissioners.

FORCHHEIMER, Frederick, physician, was born in Cincinnati, O., Sept. 25, 1853, son of Meyer S. and Fanny (Veith) Forchheimer, both natives of Bavaria. The son was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, studied medicine in the Ohio Medical College and in the College of Physicians and Surgeons (New York) where he took his degree in 1873. He then spent two years in the universities of Vienna, Wurzburg and Strassburg, before locating in Cincinnati, where he built up a practice which soon became enormous. For many years before his death he was the leading practitioner and consultant in that region. Hospital and teaching positions came promptly. In 1876–77 he was lecturer on pathological anatomy in the Ohio Medical College, and in 1877–79 he succeeded to the chair of medical chemistry. Two years later he became professor of physiology and clinical diseases of children. During 1894–97 he was professor of diseases of children; in 1897-1901 he held the chairs of practice of medicine and diseases of children; was professor of theory and practice of medicine in 1901–09, and from 1909 until his death he was professor of internal medicine. He was dean of the college from 1905 to 1909 and it was during his term of office that the Miami Medical College united with it and the name was changed to The Ohio-Miami Medical College of the University of Cincinnati (1909), the Ohio Medical College having become the medical department of the University in 1896. He filled various positions on the staff of the Good Samaritan Hospital from 1886 until 1912, when he resigned. He served on the staff of the City Hospital in 1887–94 and was pediatrician there until he resigned in 1897. Being reappointed in 1908 he served until his death as staff physician for internal medicine. From its opening in Oct., 1883, for the five years of its existence, he was physician in chief to the Home for Sick Children, which was the first children's hospital in the West. He was consulting physician to the Jewish Hospital from 1887 until the close of his life. Dr. Forchheimer contributed widely to the medical journals of this country. He was the translator and editor of Hoffman & Ultzmann's "Urinalyses" (1879–86); the author of "Diseases of the Mouth in Children (Non-Surgical)" (1886–92); "Prophylaxis and Treatment of Internal Diseases" (1906–10), and he edited "Therapeusis of Internal Diseases" (1913). During the last decade of his life his writings on diseases of children and internal medicine were quoted in every text book that was published. He was president of the American Pediatric Association in 1895, and of the Association of American Physicians in 1910, being an original member of both. He was a member also of the American Medical Association, American Therapeutic Association, Washington Academy of Sciences and the University, Queen City, Country and Riding clubs. In 1912 he received the honorary degree of D.Sc. from Harvard University. He was married in 1885 to Edith Strong, daughter of Aaron Fyfe Perry, of Cincinnati, by whom he is survived with three children: Frances Elizabeth, Frederick and Landon L. Forchheimer. Dr. Forchheimer died in Cincinnati, O., June 1, 1913.

MILLER, George Abram, mathematician, author, was born at Lynnville, Pa., July 31, 1863, son of Nathan and Mary (Sittler) Miller, and a descendant of Christian Miller, who came from Switzerland about 1720, and settled at Lynnville, Pa. He was educated in the public schools, in Franklin and Marshall Academy, Lancaster, Pa., and was graduated at Muhlenberg College in 1887, receiving the A.B. and A.M. degrees at that institution. Subsequently he studied at Leipzig University and at the University of Paris. He began his professional career in 1887 as principal of schools at Greeley, Kan.; was professor of mathematics at Eureka College, 1888–93; instructor in mathematics at the University of Michigan, 1893–95, and at Cornell University, 1898–1901; assistant professor at Leland Stanford, Jr., University, 1901–02, and associate professor, 1902–06. During the latter year he became associate professor of mathematics at the University of Illinois, and was appointed full professor one year later. He has established for himself a national reputation as an American mathematician and noted investigator in the theory of groups of finite order, and is the author of numerous articles on group theory. His writings include "Determinants," published in the Van Nostrand Science Series (1892); "Theory and Application of Finite Groups" (1916); and "Historical Introduction to Mathematical Literature" (1916). He is also joint author of "Monographs on topics of modern mathematics relevant to the elementary field" (1911); was joint editor of the "American Mathematical Monthly" and of "School Science and Mathematics." Prof. Miller won the international prize of the Cracow Academy of Sciences in 1900, and is collaborator on the "Encyclopédie des Sciences Mathématiques." He was vice-president of the American Mathematical Society; is a member of the committee of one hundred on scientific research appointed by the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1913, and chairman of its mathematical sub-committee, appointed in 1916; in 1912 he was elected corresponding member of the Sociedad Matematica Espanola. He finds his chief recreation in walking. He was married Dec. 23, 1909, to Cassandra A., daughter of Benjamin F. Boggs, a stock raiser of Urbana, Ill.

WARBRICK, John Clarke, physician and surgeon, was born at Bolton, Ontario, Canada, April 30, 1868, son of Joseph Firth and Mary Brown (Paul) Warbrick. His father, a native of Bradford, Yorkshire, England, was a tanner, noted for his religious zeal. His maternal grandparents were John and Jane (Miller) Paul. Maj. John Paul, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, became prominent in judicial and political affairs at Weston, Canada. John C. Warbrick was graduated at Trinity University, Toronto, in 1894, with the degrees of M.D. and C.M. He became a fellow of Trinity Medi-



FORREST E. BARKER
LAWYER

FREDERICK FORCHHEIMER
PHYSICIAN

GEORGE A. MILLER
MATHEMATICIAN

JOHN C. WARBRICK
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

W H Van Buskirk

cal College, Toronto, in 1900, and took post-graduate work at the University of Toronto in 1904. During 1891-1894 he attended Toronto General Hospital, and in 1895 was a special student at Cooke's School of Anatomy and Physiology, London, England. In 1896 he was assistant to the Central Ophthalmic Hospital, Grays Inn road, London, also to the Central Nose, Throat and Ear Hospital. During 1896-1898 he was a general student at University College, London, and also during that period took post-graduate work at St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, London; at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, Scotland, and was clinical assistant to Great Ormonde Street Sick Children's Hospital, London; at Brompton Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest; at the nose and throat department of Hospital Lariboisière, and at Hospital Saint Louis, Paris. He began his active practice in Chicago, Ill., in 1901, and during 1903-07 was instructor in internal medicine, College of Physicians and Surgeons, University of Illinois. As a specialist in diseases of the nose, throat, ear and lungs he has made extensive investigations, notably in anosmia, and has discovered a successful method of treating catarrhal conditions of the nose and throat. He has made practical experiments in food requirements, is an authority on the chlorides, phosphates and sulphates of the body found in the urine, and is the author of numerous scientific and medical monographs published in various journals and medical periodicals. At the present time (1917) he is surgeon on the nose, throat and ear in the out-patient department of Fort Dearborn Hospital, Chicago. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society; Illinois State Medical Society; American Medical Association; American Microscopical Society; Illinois St. Andrews Society; National Geographic Society; American Association for the Advancement of Science; honorary member Luther Burbank Society, Santa Rosa, Cal.; member of Civic Music Association of Chicago; Toronto University Alumni Association of Chicago; the Masonic lodge, Bolton, Ont., the Oppilate Club, London, Eng., and the Physicians' Club. He was one of the founders of the "American Medicine Medical Journal." He finds his chief recreation in travel and in sports. Since early youth he has been noted as an athlete; he was half-back on the Toronto University Association football team that won the championship of America in 1893; member Toronto lacrosse team that won the championship of the world in 1893, and which played at the World's Columbian Exposition, and won distinction as a member of a touring Canadian-American association team that visited Great Britain in 1891. He was also a member of the West London lacrosse team that won the South of England championship in 1897. Dr. Warbrick impresses all with the breadth of his knowledge, the depth of his culture, the nobility of his character, and the distinguished service which he has rendered in his chosen profession.

VAN BUSKIRK, Marion Flahart, editor, was born at Belleville, O., Aug. 22, 1862, son of Samuel and Rebecca Jane (Balliet) Van Buskirk. His first known American ancestor was John Van Buskirk, a native of Holland, who came from England in the seventeenth century and settled in Maryland; from him and his wife, Elizabeth Lawrence, the line of descent is traced through their son John and his son Josiah and the latter's wife, Catherine Stevens, who were the grandparents of Marion F. Van Buskirk. He was educated at the public schools of Belleville, at the Vermillion Institute, Hayesville, O., and at Otterbein University. In 1881 he became a printer and publisher at Green Springs, O., where he purchased the "Green Springs Times," and a few years later bought "The Insurance Advocate," at Salem, O. In 1899 he removed to Rochester, N. Y., and founded the Mutual Underwriter Co., serving as secretary and treasurer until his death. The company published two insurance journals, "The Mutual Underwriter," and "The Fraternal Monitor," and compiled and issued two annual statistical publications, "Statistics Fraternal Societies," and "The Consolidated Chart of Insurance Organizations." Through the columns of "The Fraternal Monitor," of which he was editor for twenty-five years, Mr. Van Buskirk exercised a wide and cogent influence in improving the standing and increasing the usefulness of fraternal organizations, and his articles on fraternal insurance have done more for adequate rates and to place the fraternal system on sound business principles than the writings of any other man. He was, in fact, one of the world's greatest fraternalists, and a very encyclopedia of knowledge and statistics on the subject. It was at his suggestion that a meeting of accident and health insurance companies throughout the country was called in 1898, which resulted in the organization of the National Association of Personal Indemnity Underwriters. An editor, scholar and litterateur of rare ability, his teachings and writings impressed themselves upon all attempted solutions of sociological problems in this country, on the deliberations of the charitable association, the fraternal beneficiary society, the state legislature and the national congress. Through years of research, he sought to evolve the true and fixed principles governing fraternalism and to apply them for the benefit of home and family protection against want and need. His remarkable talent for handling work, his adaptability to all manner of existing conditions, his ability to rise to all situations and deal with them from the high plane of principle, constantly amazed his friends and acquaintances. Mr. Van Buskirk was a pioneer and active worker in the modern movement for securing federal aid in the building of good roads throughout the country. He served on various important committees relative to the World's Insurance Congress, at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and he was offered the post of chairman of Fraternal Day in the Insurance Week celebration at the exposition. In addition to his publishing interests he was a founder and director of the National Bank of Commerce, and a director of the Union Trust Co., both of Rochester. He belonged to the masonic and various other fraternities, and was a member of the Good Roads Association, and the Rochester Athletic and Masonic clubs, of Rochester. Mr. Van Buskirk was married at Fermanagh, Pa., Aug. 28, 1884, to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Hamilton, 3rd, and had one child, Sarah Elizabeth, wife of Arthur S. Hamilton, Jr. He died at Brighton, N. Y., May 28, 1915.

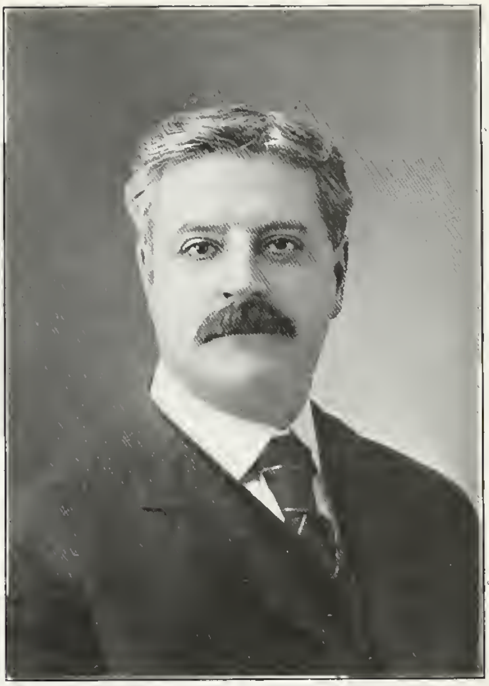
LOGAN, William Richard, soldier, was born at Fort Belknap, Tex., Mar. 27, 1856, son of William and Odelia (Ferlin) Logan. His father, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, was an Irish refugee, a captain in the United States army and a distinguished Indian fighter, who was killed in the battle of the Big Hole in 1877. Having inherited the military ardor of his father, young Logan became a scout in the Sioux campaign. He was recommended for a commission, and in 1876 was ordered to Fort Shaw for an examination, which he successfully passed, but he declined the commission, for it implied his assignment to the 9th cavalry, a negro regiment. Again, as a scout in the campaign against Sitting Bull, his wonderful service to the army and his actions gained him an unsolicited recommendation from the generals and all the officers in the field for an appointment in the regular army. He was even directed to go to Washington before the examining board, but in the meantime Sitting Bull had escaped across the border, and the work of the army had lapsed once more into dull routine. Because there seemed nothing in prospect but the humdrum existence of a soldier in time of peace he declined the proffered commission and returned to civil life. In 1877 Gen. Sherman accorded him an appointment as post-trader at Fort Missoula, which he held two years. In that capacity, and again as a scout in the pursuit of Joseph, of the Nez Perces, in the campaign against that tribe, he had opportunities without number to become acquainted with the Indians at peace and at war. In 1879 he removed to Helena, Mont., where he successfully engaged in the sheep and cattle business, and where he acquired important mining interests. In politics he was a Republican, and although he was regarded in Washington as an absolute authority on Indian affairs he never accepted an appointment until in 1898 he was prevailed upon to accept the Blackfoot agency. He resigned in 1900 to devote his attention to private affairs. Subsequently, however, he accepted a transfer to the Belknap agency. Upon taking this position he found the conditions badly demoralized. The Indians were vagrants and degenerates and not able to take care of themselves. Maj. Logan immediately inaugurated a line of work which, after a few years of arduous effort, made the Indians industrious and self-supporting, with a desire for education and a better life. The reservation was fenced, reservoirs established, and a large part was placed under cultivation. On July 2, 1902, because of his good record and knowledge of all Indian affairs, he was made United States supervisor of industries of Indians. In August of 1910 he was assigned to take charge of road construction in Glacier National Park, and on Mar. 6, 1911, was appointed superintendent of the park, in which post he continued until his death. He spoke the Sioux Indian language and had a knowledge of other Indian tongues. In his friendships, his business, his home, Maj. Logan was in every sense a man. He made a myriad of self-sacrifices for the good of others and for his country. He was married, May 23, 1890, to Mary, daughter of Wilson Redding, of Helena, Mont., who survives him, with two daughters: Frances and Janet Logan. He died in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 7, 1912.

BEHEL, Aquila Olin, lawyer, was born at Earlville, Ill., June 21, 1857, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Reynolds) Behel; grandson of Jacob and Mary Ann (Saylor) Behel, and great-grandson of Adam Behel, the first of the family in this country. Mr. Behel's father, who settled in Illinois in 1863, invented the knot-tying bill used on the Gorham and other binders, and was also the inventor of various other devices for reaping machines and cultivators. The son received his education in the public schools, and at an early age began the study of law under the preceptorship of his father. He was admitted to the bar upon attaining his majority and soon became known as an expert in the intricacies of patent litigation. For more than half a century father and son were the leading patent attorneys in their section. Among the more important cases handled by him may be mentioned: Andrews Wire & Iron Works vs. The Wilson Manufacturing Co., The Eclipse Stove Co. vs. The Eclipse Gas Stove Co.; The Eclipse Gas Stove Co. vs. The Eclipse Stove Co., and John Herzog vs. Sligh Furniture Co. in all of which he was successful. He made a specialty of technology of starch, glucose, sugar and cattle feeds. He was a member of the Rockford Chamber of Commerce, and of the Modern Woodmen of America. His integrity, learning and forensic power and skill commanded the highest respect of bar, bench and public. In him were singularly blended the qualities of strength and gentleness, unselfish purpose and absolute fearless fidelity to his own convictions. He was married at Beloit, Wis., June 25, 1878, to Emma, daughter of Salvanus Bagil Southworth, of Rockford, who survives him. He died at Rockford, Ill., Jan 29, 1914.

SPENCER, Herbert Ransom, lawyer, was born at Lenox, O., Jan. 31, 1856, son of William Church and Julia (Dutton) Spencer. His earliest American ancestor was Gerard Spencer, who came from Edworth, Bedfordshire, Eng., in 1632, located first at Cambridge, Mass., and subsequently settled at East Haddam, Conn. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Samuel and his wife Hannah Wiley; their son Ebenezer and his wife Hannah Gates; their son John and his wife Susannah White, to their son Samuel White and his wife Lucy Fisk, who were the grandparents of Herbert Ransom Spencer. Ebenezer (III) was a captain of militia during the Indian wars in Connecticut; John (IV) was a lieutenant in the Connecticut line during the war of the revolution. William Church Spencer, father of the subject, was a farmer. Herbert Ransom Spencer received his preliminary education in the public schools and at Grand River Institute, Ohio, where he received the degree of B.S. in 1877, subsequently becoming a student at the University of Michigan. He studied law under the preceptorship of Stephen A. Northway, at Jefferson, O., and was admitted to the bar of that state in 1880. In 1887 he removed to Duluth, Minn., where he has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession, making a specialty of admiralty and mining law. He is the author of a well-known law treatise, ''Spencer on Marine Collisions.'' Aside from his legal activities he is connected with several iron mining companies, and is secretary and treasurer of the Duluth & Oklahoma Oil Co. He served as state senator from his district during 1895-97. His political affiliation is with the Republican party. He finds his chief recreation in hunting and yachting. He is a member of the Duluth Boat and Duluth Commercial clubs, and of Duluth Commandery, Knights Templar. He was married, Sept. 30, 1886, to Jessie, daughter of Dr. Eben Bradford Lee, of Garretsville, O. They have four children: Herbert Lee, mining engineer; Roger W., lawyer; Eben and Gerard Spencer.

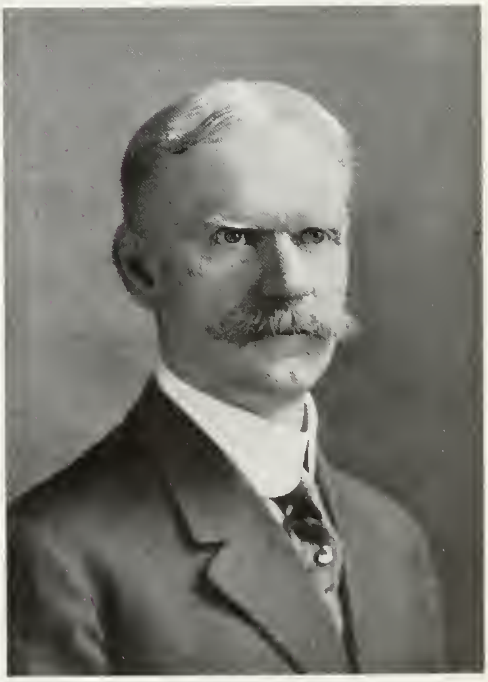
MILLER, John Henry, lawyer, was born at Lynchburg, Va., Aug. 26, 1854, son of William A. and Margaret (Henry) Miller. His mother was the granddaughter of Patrick Henry. His first American ancestor was Thomas Miller, who came from the north of Ireland in 1693, the line of descent being through his son Samuel, his son Thomas, who married Ann Ball, and their son Sam-

WILLIAM R. LOGAN
SOLDIER



AQUILA O. BEHEL
LAWYER

HERBERT R. SPENCER
LAWYER



JOHN HENRY MILLER
LAWYER

Ralph L. Shainwald

uel Thomas, who married Frances E. Fitzpatrick, and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. John H. Miller was educated in private schools at Lynchburg, Va., and was graduated at Richmond College in 1874. After one year as principal of the Locustville Academy, Accomack county, Va., he removed to California, taught school in Shasta county, in Napa, and subsequently in San Francisco, studying law meanwhile in his spare time. Later he obtained a clerkship in a law office, was admitted to the bar and entered upon a prosperous general practice. His first patent case (1885) was carried by Mr. Miller into the supreme court, where it is reported as Hendy v. Ironworks (127 U. S. 370), and is looked upon as one of the leading cases on the subject of aggregation. Though his efforts on behalf of his client were unsuccessful, the magnificent fight put up by Mr. Miller in a losing cause brought him into immediate prominence on the Pacific coast, and he was soon recognized as one of the leading patent lawyers in the country. In 1888 he was admitted to practice in the United States supreme court, before which he has since argued many important cases. Some of these are: Hoskin v. Fisher (125 U. S. 217), a leading case on the subject of re-issues; Hendy v. Ironworks, already mentioned; Boesch v. Graff (133 U. S. 697), relating to the importation of patented articles from abroad; Keyes v. Eureka (158 U. S. 150), involving a question of license; Worden v. Fig Syrup Co., relating to fraudulent trademarks; Smith v. Vulcan Iron Works and Norton v. Wheaton (165 U. S. 518), leading cases on the construction of the Evarts act creating the circuit court of appeals; Belknap v. Schild (161 U. S. 10), involving the liability of the government for infringement of patents, and Singer v. Cramer (192 U. S. 265), pertaining to instructions to juries in patent cases. In addition to patent cases Mr. Miller has done a large general practice. He appeared in the Supreme court for the appellee in Southern Development Co. v. Silva (125 U. S. 247), a case involving important principles of mining law; for the State of California in its suit against the Central Pacific R. R. (162 U. S. 91), where the legality of railroad taxation in California was involved; for the Otis Elevator Co., in the suit brought against it in San Francisco by the government for alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust act; for the plaintiff in U. S. Consolidated Seeded Raisin Co. v. Griffin (126 Fed. Rep. 364), where the same law was involved and its relation to patent monopolies considered. Among his other clients have been the Standard Oil Co.; American Can Co.; the cable railways of San Francisco; Alaska Packers Association; Risdon Iron Works; National Cash Register Co.; Brush Electric Co.; Aeolian Co.; Westinghouse Electric Co.; General Electric Co.; California Electrical Works; the Refrigerator Car companies; Vacuum Cleaner Co.; Babcock, Wilcox & Co. He is a member of the American Society of International Law; Geographical Society of California; Mechanics Institute; Bohemian and Union League clubs, San Francisco, and the Southern and Virginian clubs of New York. He was married at San José, Cal., Nov. 28, 1906, to Susie, daughter of William A. Jones.

SHAINWALD, Ralph Louis, manufacturer, was born in Great Falls, N. H., Feb. 8, 1851, son of Nathan and Minna (Strauss) Shainwald. His father was a native of Bavaria, Germany, and coming to the United States in 1848, settled in Great Falls, where he engaged in the dry goods business. The son received his education in public and private schools in New York, and after a course at the Packard Commercial College, New York, of which he was bookkeeper for a time, he entered the banking office of Culver, Penn & Co. as assistant to the paying teller. This firm was prominently identified with the oil business. It built the first railroad to carry oil from the wells between Pithole City and Oil City and Reno, Pa. When the famous United States Oil well was discovered, with a flow of 10,000 barrels per day, Mr. Shainwald was sent to Reno, Pa., to take charge of the railway's finances in the oil regions. The year 1866-67 he spent in Europe in educational pursuits, and upon his return he entered the service of the Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York, where he rose to the position of head of the correspondence and collection departments. In 1875 he removed to San Francisco, Cal., on account of ill-health and was associated with a number of powder and other industrial companies. He organized the Vulcan Powder Co. (was its general manager for five years), the Tonite Powder Co., the California Explosive Cap Co., the Paraffine Paint Co. and the Western Chemical Co. In 1886 he organized the Standard Paint Co. in New York city to manufacture a new line of insulating paints and varnishes, which under the trade-mark of "P.&B." attained a widespread sale. The company's chief product is "Ruberoid" roofing, which was devised to take the place of the cumbersome tar and gravel roofing. "Ruberoid" was the first of the so-called ready roofing materials, its advantages being its lightness in weight and convenience in handling, its imperviousness to the sun's rays, absence of odor and ability to withstand extremes of heat and cold. "Ruberoid" is made by utilizing as a base wool felt impregnated and later coated with high-grade residiums of oil, soap and other factors, hitherto discarded as waste material. "Ruberoid" is used for a variety of purposes, but chiefly as a protection against the weather. It is sold in all parts of the civilized world, and to manufacture it factories were erected at South Bound Brook, N. J.; Chicago, Ill.; Montreal, Canada; San Francisco, Cal., and a number of cities abroad. The Standard Paint Co. is one of the largest concerns of its kind in the world. Its capital stock is $5,000,000, and Mr. Shainwald has been its president since its organization. There are many branch offices and selling agencies in American cities and several European "Ruberoid" factories, including the Ruberoidwerke Aktien Gesellschaft of Hamburg, Germany; the Ruberoid Co., Ltd., of England; the Société Anonyme Ruberoid of Paris, France and the Russian Ruberoid Co. of Petrograd, all of which Mr. Shainwald was instrumental in organizing. He is a member of the Society for Ethical Culture, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the New York Chamber of Commerce, and he is a trustee of the Packard Commercial School. He is a member of the Automobile Club of America, the Lotos Club, the Bankers Club of America and St. Andrews Golf Club of New York. He was married Mar. 1, 1881, to Riette, daughter of Samuel Hart, of Marshall, Mich., and has one son, Ralph L., Jr., and two daughters, Maisie, wife of Michael Dreicer, and Marion D. Shainwald.

HOOPER, William Davis, physician, was born at Beaver Dam, Hancock co., Va., Aug. 28, 1843. He was educated in the public schools of Richmond, Va., after which he was employed in a drug store, where he acquired an excellent knowledge of chemistry and pharmacy. During the civil war he served in the Confederate army at Howard Grove Hospital. At the same time he studied medicine as a government student in the Medical College of Virginia at Richmond, and was graduated M.D. in 1865, with highest honors. After the war he practised his profession at Bedford City, Va., becoming eminent as a physician and famous as a diagnostician. He wrote a number of valuable papers on medical topics, which appeared in the "Transactions of the Medical Society of Virginia" and the "Virginia Medical Monthly." He was married in June, 1875, to a Miss Kelso, and died at Richmond, Va., July 31, 1893.

VAN BLARCOM, Jacob Craig, banker, was born in Bergen county, N. J., June 1, 1849, son of Jacob Van Riper and Euphemia (Dixon) Van Blarcom. His first American ancestor was John Van Blarcom, who came from Amsterdam, Holland, in 1621 and settled in New Jersey; he married Magdaleentje Theunis, and from them the line descends through their son Gysbert and his wife Helena LaComba; their son Jans and his wife Vrouwtjen Kip; their son Hendrick and his wife Annatje Van Winkel; their son Johannis and his wife Antje Jacobusse; their son Brandt and his wife Getty Van Riper, who were the grandparents of Jacob C. Van Blarcom. Hendrick Van Blarcom was a captain of Continental troops in the revolutionary war. Jacob C. Van Blarcom received his education at the schools of Paterson and at Rutgers College. In 1868 he entered the employ of Peterson, Hanthorn & Co., wholesale hardware and leather merchants of St. Louis, Mo., and so quickly did he master the details of the business that during the epidemic of cholera in the fall of the same year he was sent out to take the place of a traveling salesman who refused to go into the fever stricken cities of the South. His progress was rapid, and in 1870, despite his youth, he was invested with power of attorney to liquidate all the business of the firm and close up its affairs. Subsequently he was appointed head accountant of the Bank of Commerce, of St. Louis. Here his natural talent had even more congenial scope, and he was promoted to be in turn cashier, vice-president and president. During his administration it advanced from fourteenth to first place among the banks of St. Louis in amount of deposits and volume of business annually transacted, and with the exception of a single bank in Chicago it is to-day the largest in the West. There is no doubt that Mr. Van Blarcom was one of the ablest, most far-sighted and most potent bankers in the country, and his ability and character made him a conspicuous and most influential figure in the financial world of the South and West. Aside from his banking interests he was a moving spirit in many other important business enterprises. He assisted in organizing the Missouri Edison Co., and the Missouri Electric Light & Power Co., and was interested, with Clay Pierce and other St. Louis capitalists, in the Mexico Central Railway. Later he assisted in financing the Tennessee Central Railway, of which he was president until a short time prior to his death. He was also vice-president of the Burlington Elevator Co. and a director in the St. Louis Car Wheel Co., the St. Louis Portland Cement Co. and the Phœnix National Bank of New York. He was treasurer of the committee which raised a large sum in St. Louis for the San Francisco earthquake sufferers in 1906, and in many other ways he offered a ready and generous helping hand wherever he saw real need. Mr. Van Blarcom was public-spirited in the highest degree and his interest in the city and its welfare is manifest in many tangible ways. He stood as a high type of the representative American citizen and business man who merits and receives the admiration and respect of his fellowmen, whether at home or abroad. His nature was broad, his resources great, his mentality strong, and in every relation of life he measured up to the full standard of noble manhood. Honored and respected in the city of his residence, his name outside of St. Louis stood for high and reputable achievement in finance. One who knew him well has said of him: "Mr. Van Blarcom was a picturesque and potential feature in the banking business in the West and South. He was considered one of the best informed and most virile financiers in the United States, combining with remarkable insight and wide experience, great courage and determination. He seemed to have perfect command of important problems; was quiet and decisive no matter how great the question he was called upon to solve. He was an excellent judge of men and was able to draw around him a corps of assistants whose ability he recognized. Moreover, there was not a man in the bank who did not entertain for him affection as well as true respect and admiration. It was largely due to the fact that he showed to the various employees of the bank great kindness and consideration and was willing to assist them with instruction and advice. One day, while driving along the street where the bank employees were playing ball, he lifted his hat to them. It was seemingly a trivial thing, but it was an indication of the character of the man who regarded those in his service as individuals and not as parts of a highly organized machine, and all of the bank employees recognized this fact. He was just as accessible in later years when there were more than three hundred bank clerks, as he was in early days when hardly thirty were employed." A memorial resolution of the Clearing House Association of St. Louis says: "Beginning in 1884 he served this association continuously for twenty-three years, either as a member of the committee of arbitration, member of the committee of management, vice-president or president. In the turbulent times of the financial panic of the fall of 1907 he was recalled to the committee of management, of which he was a member at the time of his death. His thorough and accurate knowledge of both the theory and practice of banking, his broad grasp of affairs, his sterling character, his mature judgment, his quick decision, his marked personality, his familiarity with business interests and conditions, not only in this city, but also throughout the territory tributary to this center, all contributed to make his judgment valuable and his influence powerful in this association. He was equal to emergencies and always ready for them, his conclusions being swift and accurate in abnormal as well as normal times. Easily a leader in any field, he was president of the largest bank in this association." Mr. Van Blarcom was president of the St. Louis Clearing House and a member of the Merchants Exchange, the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of the Colonial Wars, the Holland Society of New York, the New York and Union clubs of New York, the Adirondack Club, and the St. Louis Commercial, Log Cabin, Cuivre Hunting, St. Louis Country and Noonday clubs of St. Louis. He was married in Chicago, Jan. 19, 1871, to Mary Fairfax, daughter of James M. Gamble, of Bloomington, Ill., and died at his summer home, Little Moose Lake, in the Adirondacks, near Old Forge, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1908.

J. C. Van Blarcom

Walter P. Warren

BURIANEK, John, Jr., banker, was born in Novi Sidla, Bohemia, Oct. 20, 1871, son of John and Sophia (Deml) Burianek, and came to America with his parents in 1877, settling at Cedar Rapids, Ia., where his father entered the service of the Sinclair Packing Co. He attended the public schools until the age of eleven, when he entered the service of W. Benesh, a druggist, of Cedar Rapids, and after two years became office boy for Dr. G. R. Skinner, a physician. Throughout this period of employment he utilized his leisure time for study, and used a portion of his earnings to employ a tutor at night. He also attended the evening sessions of a business college. In 1886 he entered the service of the Merchants' National Bank as a messenger, but from time to time promotion came to him in recognition of his ability, and ultimately he became chief clerk. In 1904 he transferred his affiliation to the Peoples Savings Bank, which at that time employed but one clerk. Under his personal direction the business grew and the institution prospered. He continued as cashier until 1913, when he was elected president, which position he still holds (1918). In 1913 he became president of the Cedar Rapids Clearing House Association, remaining two years in that capacity. His political affiliation is with the Republican party. For nearly three years he served as treasurer of the school board of Cedar Rapids, and he was one of three selected by the state of Iowa to serve on the committee of one hundred representative men of the United States to present resolutions to Pres. Roosevelt relative to the deep water way from the lakes to the gulf. In 1909, Gov. Carroll appointed him one of three men to represent the state in the conservation congress in Seattle. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and treasurer of the Mystic Shrine; worthy patron of Cedar chapter, No. 184, of the Order of the Eastern Star, watchman and shepherd of the White Shrine chapter in Cedar Rapids and associate supreme watchman of the shepherds of the supreme shrine, Order of the White Shrine of Jerusalem; has held various offices in the local Knights of Pythias; grand lodge member finance committee of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is a member also of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Bohemian Prokop Veliky, Bohemian Dramatic Club, and the Cedar Rapids Country Club. He is a communicant of the Presbyterian church.

WARREN, Walter Phelps, financier, was born at Troy, N. Y., June 13, 1841, son of Joseph Mabbett and Elizabeth Adelaide (Phelps) Warren. His first American ancestor was Richard Warren who came to this country from Southern England in 1664 and settled in Brookhaven, L. I., in 1865; from him and his wife ———— Akerley, the line of descent is traced through their son Edmond and his wife Elizabeth Bonton; their son Eliakim and his wife Anne Reed; their son Eliakim and his wife Phebe Bonton, and their son Stephen and his wife Martha Cornell Mabbett, who were the grandparents of our subject. His father, a merchant, was mayor of Troy and also served as congressman. The son was educated in the public schools of Troy and Geneva, and began his business career in the employ of J. M. Warren & Co. of Troy, which firm had been founded by his grandfather, and in 1864 he was admitted as a partner. Seven years later he withdrew his interests and became associated with Fuller, Warren & Co., in the manufacture of stoves. He was a trustee and vice-president of this firm until the death of Joseph W. Fuller in 1890 when he succeeded to the presidency. He was also vice-president of the Troy Savings Bank and a director of the Fuller Warren Co., of Milwaukee, the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad Co., the Saratoga & Schenectady Railroad Co., the Troy & Cohoes Railroad Co., and the National City Bank of Troy, and for many years was president of the Stove Manufacturers' Association of the United States. He was especially interested in the movements for the improvement of harbor facilities in Troy. In 1889–91 he was a member of the Troy Public Improvement Commission, and he was a charter member and vice-president of the Troy Chamber of Commerce; president of the Troy Citizens' Association in 1889; vice-president of the Troy Centennial Association; trustee of the Troy Orphan Asylum and a director of the Samaritan Hospital and the Church Home. In 1878 Col. Warren was president of the Troy Citizens' Corps. He was a lieutenant in the old 6th separate company, now Company A, 2d infantry, N. G. N. Y., and served on the staff of Gov. Hoffman with the rank of colonel. By reason of his colonial and revolutionary ancestry, he was deeply interested in patriotic societies, and for years was regent of William Floyd chapter, Sons of the Revolution. He was also a member of the Founders of Patriots, Society of Colonial Wars, Society of Colonial Governors, Society of Mayflower Descendants, the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, the Union and Manhattan clubs of New York city, and the Pafraets Dael and Troy (president 1899-1914) clubs of Troy. Commenting on the death of Col. Warren, Mayor Burns of Troy said: "As the city's chief executive my connection with civic affairs places me in a position to appreciate Mr. Warren's devotion and valuable services. He was identified with all important movements looking toward the welfare and progress of the city, modestly and unassumingly, yet with such a force as can be supplied only by a man of his character, ability and commanding influence." Col. Warren was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was married July 11, 1866, to Martha Mabbett, daughter of William H. Warren, of Moreau and Troy, N. Y., and is survived by four children: William Henry, Walter Phelps, Chester Ingersoll and Mary, wife of Thomas Vail. He died at Troy, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1914.

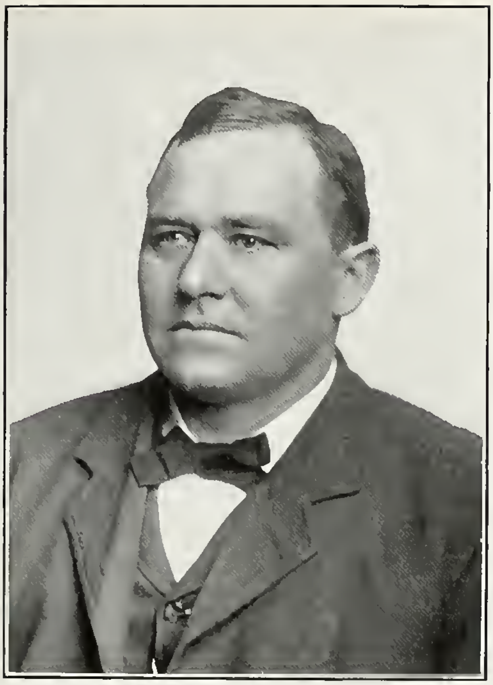
CAMP, Walter Mason, civil and constructing engineer, editor and author, was born at Camptown, Bradford co., Pa., Apr. 21, 1867, son of Treat Bosworth and Hannah Anna (Brown) Camp. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Nicholas Camp, who came from Nazing, Essex co., Eng., with Rev. John Eliot on the ship Lion, in 1631, and settled in Massachusetts. From him and his wife, Sarah Beard, the line of descent is traced through their son Nicholas; his son Sergeant Samuel and his wife Rebecca Canfield; their son John; his son Israel and his wife Anna Hine; their son Job and his wife Anna Oviatt; their son William and his wife Jedida Lacey, and their son Charles, and his wife Rodolpha Beeman, who were the grandparents of Walter Mason Camp. Israel (5) was a soldier of the war of the revolution, and Job (6) was captain of a company of Connecticut militia in that war. His father, an insurance surveyor and author of insurance literature, was captain of Company F., 52nd Pennsylvania Infantry, in the civil war, and for a period was confined in Libby prison. He received his preliminary education by winter attendance at the public schools of Wyalusing, Pa.;

was graduated in civil engineering at Pennsylvania State College, in 1891; and during 1895–96 was a post-graduate student in electricity and steam at the University of Wisconsin. At the age of nine he was regularly employed as fireman in a planing mill at Wyalusing; worked on farms and in lumber woods four years; and in 1882–87 was continuously employed as a track laborer and track walker on the Lehigh Valley railroad, serving also on the extra list for surveying party, steam shovel, work train and wreck train calls. While night track walker he acquired a working knowledge of telegraphy. He began his professional career in 1891 as an assistant engineer with the Southern Pacific Co. in California. In 1892 he went to Seattle, Wash., as superintendent and chief engineer of the Raimer Avenue Electric railway, then a suburban line, and was one of the first in the country to equip and operate an electric railway with freight trains. In 1894 he engaged as work-train foreman on the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern railway, and in 1896 went to Chicago as constructing engineer of the Englewood & Chicago Electric (storage battery) railway, from Englewood to Blue Island. Among other construction of which he had charge was a counterweight system for assisting cars over a heavy grade, at Morgan Park. In 1897 he became assistant editor, and from 1898 until the present time (1918) has been chief editor, of the "Railway & Engineering Review" which in 1914 became the "Railway Review." He is author and publisher of "Roadbed and Track"; (formerly "Notes on Track"); joint author of "Railroad Transportation at the Universal Exposition, St. Louis" (1904); and has written numerous papers for technical associations. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Railway Engineering Association, the Permanent Way Institution (of Great Britain), the Society for Promotion of Engineering Education, the Roadmasters' and Maintenance of Way Association, the Railway Signal Association, the American Railway Bridge and Building Association, and the Chicago Engineers' Club. As a means of diversion and recreation he has, for many years, been a frequent visitor to western reservations, as a student of Indian life and customs, and of the history of their wars with the whites as looked at from their own standpoint. He was married May 2, 1898, to Emeline L. F., daughter of Elliott Sayles, of Blue Island, Ill.

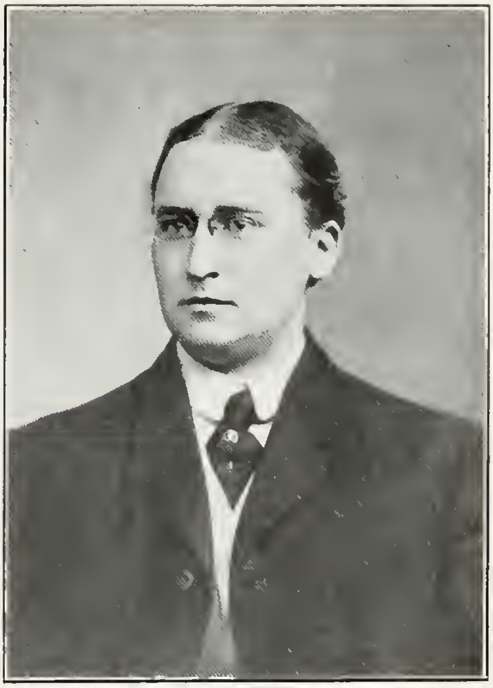
BLYTHE, Lucien Hoguet, civil engineer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 13, 1880, son of Edward Force and Mary (Hoguet) Blythe, and grandson of John Oliver Blythe, M.D., of English ancestry. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of Philadelphia, winning two scholarships, one of which admitted him to the University of Pennsylvania. He was graduated at the latter in 1903 with the degree of B.S. in civil engineering. He formed a connection with the American Bridge Company, being first connected with their Pencoyd and Ambridge plants, and subsequently, from 1905 until his death, at the New York city office in connection with designing and estimating on bridges and buildings. Among the various structures with which he was connected were the Baltimore and Ohio railroad bridges at Havre de Grace, Md., and Gray's Ferry, Philadelphia, both of which were reconstructed under his plans and supervision. He also made the design for the emergency dams at the Panama canal. He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and of the Philadelphia lodge of Masons. Mr. Blythe was well equipped for the important work assigned to him, and he executed it with diligence, intelligence and skill. Through the channels of work well done and achievements of lasting importance his name finds place on the roll of honor of those who have served the company faithfully and well, while to those who labored side by side with him the ending of his life at the high tide of his usefulness is made more dear by the characteristic manhood and heroism with which he accepted his fate. His true value to the company did not consist alone in his professional and mechanical ability; his alert mind and power of ready expression made for much in argument and negotiation. He was a man in all that endears men to men, while the example of his integrity, honorable dealing and clean life is an inspiration alike to friends and family. He was married at Niagara Falls, N. Y., in 1904, to Edna A. G., daughter of Stephen P. Phillips, of Philadelphia, Pa., who survives him, with one son: Lucien Hoguet Blythe. He died at Bensonhurst, Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1913.

WEAVER, Edgar, banker, was born at Milton, Rock co., Wis., Feb. 19, 1852, son of Asa and Catherine (Van Antwerp) Weaver. His father was a contractor and builder. The son attended the public schools and Milton (Wis.) College and began his business career in 1870 as a clerk in the service of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Calmar, Ia. During 1872–79 he was employed in the machine shop of L. Sheldon, at Madison, Wis. In the latter year he removed to Mankato, Minn., as general agent for the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., of Racine, Wis. He was promoted to the general agency in Minneapolis in 1898, but resigned the following year and in 1900 became cashier of the Citizens' State Bank, Canby, Minn., of which he was a founder. During 1900–12 he was auditor of Blue Earth county. Meanwhile he had removed to Mankato, the county seat, was elected mayor in 1893 and reelected in 1895. In 1891 he became vice-president of the Minnesota State Agricultural Society, of which he was president during 1895–97. Also during 1891–97 he was a member, and for the greater part of the time secretary, of the Minnesota State Farmer's Institute Board. In 1896 Governor Clough appointed him a member of the state capitol commission, and he served until the completion of the splendid capitol in 1907. Aside from the mayoralty he persistently declined to enter political campaigns. After retiring from the post of auditor he was elected president of the Mankato State Bank, which office he held at the time of his death. He was past exalted ruler of his lodge, B. P. O. E., and a member also of the Masonic order, Ancient Order United Workmen, and the United Commercial Traveler's Association. He possessed unusual business acumen and splendid executive ability; was systematic and painstaking, and in every capacity in which he was employed he rendered services that reflected the highest credit upon himself. Of unquestioned honor and integrity he enjoyed the complete confidence of his fellow men. He was married Feb. 13, 1889, to Katherine, daughter of John C. Wise, of Mankato, Minn.; she survives him, with one child: Edgar Wise Weaver. He died at Mankato, Minn., Nov. 1, 1914.

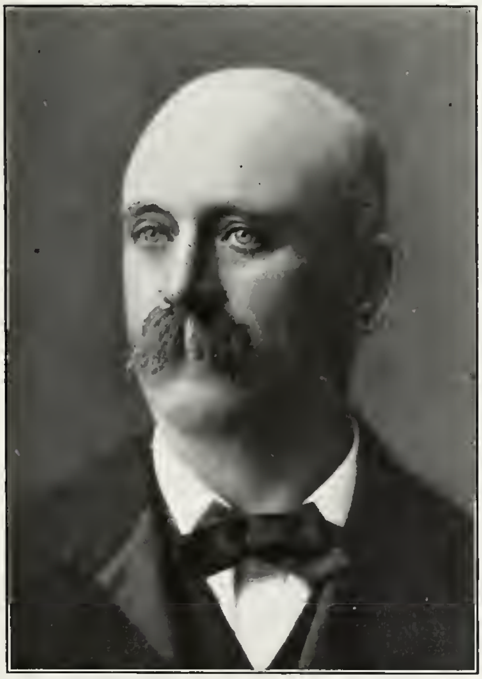
DAWLEY, Frank Fremont, lawyer, was born at Fort Dodge, Ia., Aug. 11, 1856, son of Aaron M. and Ellen (Parker) Dawley, and grandson of Thomas and Eliza (Hook) Dawley. His father was a merchant who, in 1869, was appointed by Pres. Grant registrar of the U. S. land-office; he was the first justice of the peace in Fort Dodge,



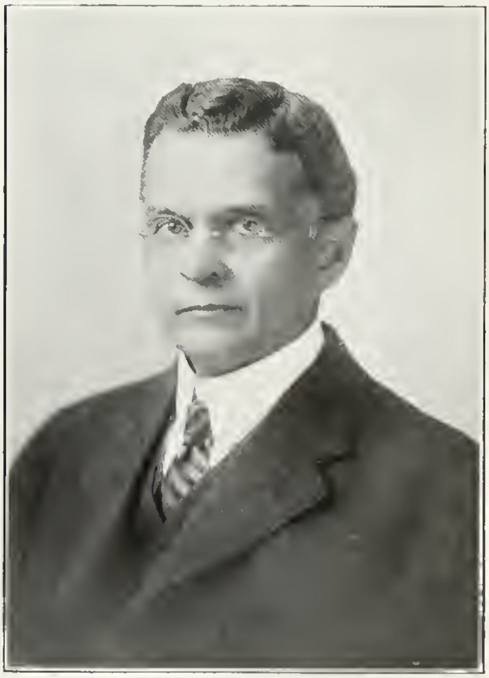
WALTER M. CAMP
ENGINEER



LUCIEN H. BLYTHE
CIVIL ENGINEER



EDGAR WEAVER
BANKER



FRANK F. DAWLEY
LAWYER

Horace E. Marion

became a prominent lawyer of that section, and from 1875 until his death represented the interests of the Des Moines river land settlers in efforts to obtain relief from congress. Frank Fremont Dawley received his preliminary education in the public and high schools of Fort Dodge, after which he taught school for two years. He was graduated at the college of law of the University of Michigan in 1878 with the degree LL.B. In that year he was admitted to the Webster county bar, and began the practice of his profession as an associate of Hubbard, Clark & Deacon, afterwards Hubbard & Clark, of Cedar Rapids, Ia. In 1880 he became a member of the firm, which became Hubbard, Clark & Dawley, and in 1887 Hubbard & Dawley. Charles E. Wheeler was admitted to the firm in 1897, under the style of Hubbard, Dawley & Wheeler, which relationship existed until the death of Judge N. M. Hubbard in 1902, although the firm continued under the same style until 1907, when N. M. Hubbard, Jr., retired and the name was changed to Dawley & Wheeler. This partnership was dissolved in 1913, and the present firm of Dawley, Jordan & Dawley was formed, with Carl F. Jordan and Frederick J. Dawley, the latter a son of the subject. While this firm is engaged in general practice, its attention is largely given to corporation law, and it enjoys a practice which in volume and importance is scarcely equaled by any other law firm in Cedar Rapids, and it is also associated with many of the largest cases in eastern Iowa. During the life of Judge Hubbard the firms of which the subject was then a member represented as counsel the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co. in Iowa, and for a period of twenty years he tried nearly all of their cases in the various courts of the state. He has a fine sense of civic duty, and various interests relative to the welfare of his adopted city have been promoted by him. He was vice-president of the public library board from its organization in 1896 until 1905, and president during 1905–08. In 1903–11 he was a member of the Cedar Rapids independent school board, serving as president in 1906. Since 1914 he has been city solicitor. He is past president (1902) of the Iowa State Library Association; past president (1908) Linn County Bar Association; past vice-president (1913) and past president (1914) Iowa State Bar Association; past president (1908) Cedar Rapids Country Club; past president (1894) Occidental Club, now the Cedar Rapids Commercial Club, of which he is still a member, and he is a member of the American Bar Association and the American Library Association. He was instrumental in having the law establishing the state library commission passed, and Gov. Shaw offered him a place on the commission. Mr. Dawley is in every way a model citizen, loyal to his beliefs and to his friends. In his profession he is a safe counselor, persuasive before juries, able to hold his own in forensic battles; in manner he is quiet and refined. Aside from his books, he finds much recreation in golf and chess. His political affiliation is with the Republican party, and he is a member of the Liberal Christian Church of Cedar Rapids. He was married June 21, 1882, to Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of John Jacobs, of Fort Dodge, Ia., and has four children: Frederick Jacobs, law partner of his father; Katharine, assistant librarian; Marion and Frances Dawley.

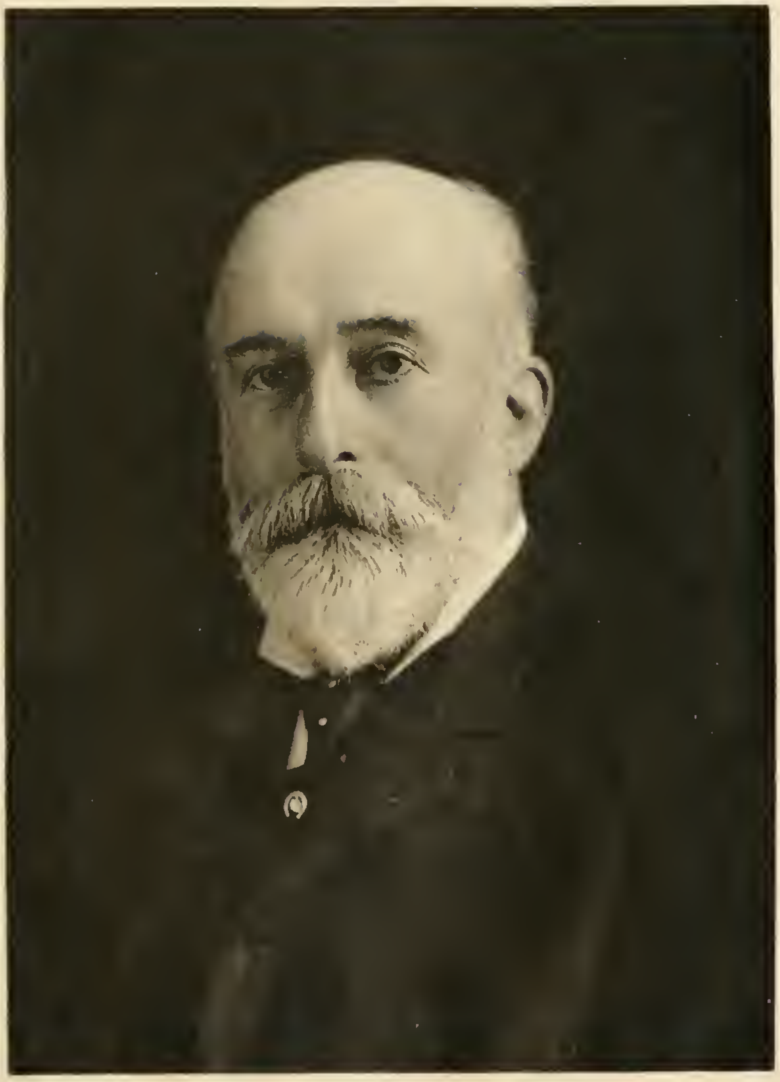
MARION, Horace Eugene, soldier, physician and surgeon, was born at Burlington, Mass., Aug. 3, 1843, son of Abner and Sarah (Prescott) Marion. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Marion, who came from England and settled at Watertown, Mass., prior to 1641, and was selectman of the town of Boston in 1693. John Marion's wife was Sarah Eddy, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Samuel and his wife, Mary Wilson; their son Isaac and his wife, Judith Snow; their son Isaac and his wife, Mary Cutler; their son John Cutler and his wife Martha Carter, who were the grandparents of Horace Eugene Marion. His father was a farmer who also owned and operated the Boston-Lowell stages. The son was educated at Warren Academy, Woburn; the Howe School, Billerica, Mass., and at Atkinson (N. H.) Academy. He matriculated at Amherst College, but the outbreak of the civil war changed his plans, and he enlisted as a private in company G, 5th regiment, Massachusetts volunteer infantry, with which he served in the campaign in North Carolina until July, 1863, when his term of service expired. He entered Dartmouth College, but after three months re-enlisted as sergeant in the same company and regiment, serving at Fort McHenry under Gen. Lew Wallace. Receiving his honorable discharge he returned to Dartmouth and was graduated in the scientific department in 1866. He studied under Drs. A. B. and Richard Crosby at Hanover, N. H., at the same time attending Dartmouth Medical College, where he was graduated in 1869. He began the practice of his profession at Brighton, now a part of Boston, in 1870. During 1878–79 he took a special course in medicine and surgery at the universities of Berlin and Vienna. Returning to Brighton he continued his already large and lucrative practice until his death. He was coroner of the Brighton district, and for twenty years physician to the overseers of the poor of Boston. He was also physician of the Boston public schools. He brought to the attention of the authorities the abuses of the Brighton slaughtering houses, showing that cattle dying on cars from the West were regularly sold in Boston markets for beef. This knowledge had much to do with the abolishing of many slaughtering places and the establishemnt of the abattoir. He held various surgical and staff positions in the Massachusetts state militia; was a charter member and past commander of Francis Washburn Post, G. A. R., and member of Edward Kinsley Post. Prominent in Masonry and a member of the lodge, chapter and commandery, he was a past deputy grand master. He was past president of the South District Medical Society, and member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, Boston Society of Medical Sciences, Obstetrical Society of Boston, Cambridge Medical Improvement Society, Boston Medical Improvement Society, Past National Officers Association of the G. A. R., Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, and of the University and St. Botolph clubs, of Boston. While the important positions held by Dr. Marion show that he was indeed a skillful, faithful and honorable member of the medical profession, they do not reveal the intimate and friendly relations which marked his life in his intercourse with those who were dear to him. He was indeed "the beloved physician," bearing in his heart the well-being of many a home, bringing to it the most adroit and devoted service. Cheer, strength and peace followed his visits. His colleagues will long remember his pleasant face, his warm handclasp, and the loving words with which he always greeted them. He was married Jan. 14, 1880, to Catherine Louise, daughter of George Sparhawk, of Brighton, Mass. His surviving children were: Eva Prescott and

Gardner Sparhawk Marion. Dr. Marion died at Brighton, Mass., Feb. 8, 1914.

RYDER, John Adam, embryologist, was born near London, Pa., in 1852. Early in childhood he developed a studious disposition, delighting especially in the natural sciences and exhibiting much artistic talent. His educational advantages were limited to a public-school course, but in addition to his regular duties he pursued several extra branches. In 1875, having won the Jessup Fund scholarship in the Academy of Sciences, Philadelphia, he studied for some time at that institution. At the age of twenty-five he published an account of his scientific researches, which attracted the favorable attention of European bacteriologists. Having become acquainted with Prof. Bair, U. S. fish commissioner, he was appointed embryologist to the commission in 1879, and while in that position gained distinction by his exhaustive study of oyster culture. He was made professor of histology and embryology in the school of biology, University of Pennsylvania, in 1886 and remained there the rest of his life. He invented the microtome and other devices of value in microscopic research and originated the method of mounting microscopical objects in albumen for sectioning, afterwards adopting paraffine for the same purpose. He was well versed in modern languages, and being an omniverous reader had an extraordinary knowledge of the literature pertaining to his branch of science. He was also gifted with universal powers of observation, was an indefatigable worker and had a remarkable memory. He was for some time editor of the department of embryology in the "American Naturalist," and wrote many articles on embryology, the theory of evolution and other scientific subjects. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 26, 1895.

CAPEWELL, George Joseph, inventor, was born in Birmingham, England, June 26, 1843, son of Mark Anthony and Jane Elizabeth (Titcombe) Capewell. His father came to the United States in 1844 and with his brothers, George Augustus and Joseph Thomas Capewell, began the manufacture of sporting goods at Woodbury, Conn. In the following year he was rejoined by his wife and family. He died when his son, George J. Capewell, was eleven years of age and the latter was obliged to contribute toward the support of the family. At an early age he displayed an inventive talent by originating self-setting spring fish-hooks, wooden guns wound with cord to resist explosion, and a muzzle-bored cannon. A position in the Scoville Manufacturing Co., Waterbury, Conn., was secured and in a short time he was placed in charge of a department. In 1860-62 Mr. Capewell was employed by Charles W. Johnson, a builder of fine machinery in Waterbury, after which he was mechanical superintendent for the cloth and fancy button department of the Cheshire Manufacturing Co., of Cheshire. In 1870 he organized a business of his own at Cheshire for the manufacture of his inventions, such as buttons and button-fastening machines, wrenches, and the giant nail puller. In 1876 he conceived the idea of perfecting an automatic machine for making horse-nails, obtaining his basic patent in 1877, and in 1880 a successful machine was shown to interested capitalists in Hartford. In January, 1881, the Capewell Horse Nail Co. was organized in Hartford, Mr. Capewell selling out his Cheshire business. After about seven years of hard work and after effecting a number of improvements he brought the machine to its present perfection, its capacity being 110 nails a minute. The ultimate success of the invention was only achieved after the greatest hardships and struggles that Mr. Capewell encountered and overcame. Like many other inventions of value, the public was slow to recognize its worth. When the sales were so small that bankruptcy stared the company in the face, he sacrificed a claim of $25,000 as an inducement to the stockholders to purchase additional shares and thus tide the company over its darkest days. He also originated the idea of introducing his nails to the public by means of competent traveling salesmen. The capital of the company, originally $200,000, has been increased to $400,000, and that of the company at Hadley, England, founded in London in 1889, is 110,000 pounds sterling. For years, the output of the American company has exceeded that of all its competitors in the United States combined. The process of manufacture is as follows: The iron used is annealed to equalize the temper and tension; then it is pickled in an acid bath to remove the scale, then into lime water to remove all trace of acid rust or other extraneous matter, which is of vital consequence. A coil is then payed off to a drum and drawn between roller dies which slightly reduces its bulk and brings it to exact size; next it is placed on a reel, high up on the machine and introduced with a slight lubrication between sets of small cylinders in which dies are imbedded. A movable blade cuts off a bit of the wire, and this is passed through eight double sets of dies by which all sides of the metal are treated. The machine performs 1,430 operations per minute, or thirteen distinct operations on each nail; the nail is elongated, pointed and headed and drops down at the bottom in a finished state. Every nail is of the same temper, hardness and finish as its fellows, of uniform tensile strength and holding power in the clinch, and freedom from fracture under the head. If an imperfection occurs in the result of any part of the process the machine detects it and stops, indicating by a pointer where the error lies. A boy can attend from three to four machines, each capable of producing about 600 pounds of average size nails per day, thus performing what under the old method would have required many operatives, and many furnaces and machines. Mr. Capewell has taken out over 100 patents in other lines, several of which have served as the foundation for large corporations. Among these are the Capewell giant nail-puller (patented 1872); the Capewell self-fastening cone-button (patented 1866); electric trucks; anti-friction roller bearings; revolving wheel-fenders for carriages; a machine for forming glass buttons and ornaments; and an instrument for driving and pulling tacks and nails. Mr. Capewell is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and is a member of the Republican Club of Hartford and several other clubs. He was married at Cheshire, Conn., Mar. 20, 1864, to Garfelia, daughter of Andrew and Catherine (Munson) Hull. They have three children: George Joseph, Mary A. and Ida G. Capewell.

ALRICHS, Peter, jurist, was born in Gronigen, Holland, early in the seventeenth century. He was a nephew of Jacob Alrichs (or Alricks), one of the earliest vice-directors of the Dutch possessions on the Delaware river, with whom he came to this country to engage in trade. He was a commissary of the port at Cape Henlopen as early as 1659, and was the first bailiff and magistrate on the Delaware river, with jurisdiction up to the falls. He became commandant of those colonies



George J. Capewell

W. W. Wilson

under the English in 1673, and when William Penn secured the territory on the west bank, was one of the first judges commissioned by him. He was in the first assembly at Philadelphia in 1683 and was long a member of the legislative council from New Castle. He was judge of the courts at New Castle during 1677–82 and, upon the reorganization of the supreme court, he was commissioned (1690) under Chief Justice Growdon a judge of the colonial supreme court of the two provinces of Pennsylvania and what is now Delaware. Judge Alrichs was the most prominent man in authority on the Delaware and in the Dutch administration. He was also very prominent in the government of Mr. Penn; indeed, in 1683 he was practically deputy commander-in-chief at New Castle, which gave him also the title of captain. He was married in New York city Feb. 9, 1664, to Maria Wessells, of Utrecht, Holland. He died in 1697.

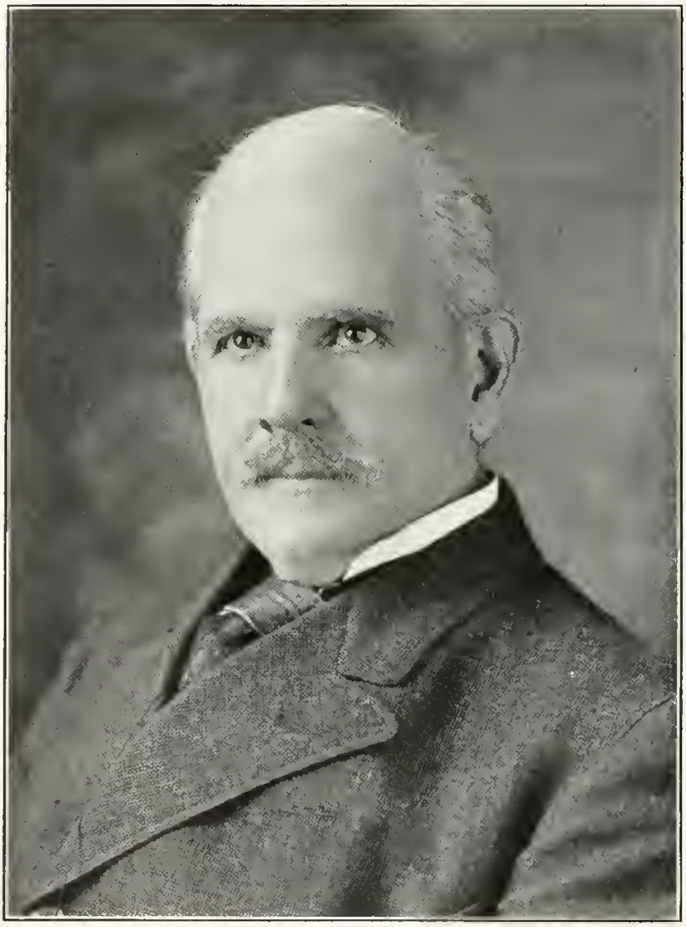
WILSON, William Arnott, engineer and capitalist, was born at Plymouth, Luzerne co., Pa., July 12, 1867, son of Charles Henry and Maria (Egerton) Wilson. He was descended from William Wilson, of County Tyrone, Ireland, who emigrated to America in 1735 and settled at Milestown, Philadelphia, Pa. William Wilson's wife was Anna Hart, and the descent is traced through their son William, who was a colonel in the Continental army, and who married Sarah Boileau; their son Dr. Ashabel Brittain, who married Frances Knight, and their son Charles Henry Wilson, the father of our subject. The latter was a surgeon with the rank of major in the Federal army during the civil war. William A. Wilson was educated by private teachers and in private schools at Wilkes-Barre. At the age of eighteen he received a position on an engineering corps in the service of the Lehigh Valley railroad at Hazleton, where he became assistant to the resident engineer. In 1891 he went to Greensburgh as chief engineer for a number of coal companies which have since consolidated and are now known as the Keystone Coal Co. He resigned in 1899, and in connection with his father-in-law, Thomas Donohoe, a noted coke operator, organized the Donohoe Coke Co., of which he became general manager and treasurer. Upon the death of Mr. Donohoe he severed his official connection with the company, having placed it in a most satisfactory financial condition, but still retained his financial interest in it. He then turned his attention to the Connellsville coking field, and in connection with J. U. Kuhns, in 1901, purchased the celebrated Byers farm, upon which was built the Udell plant, and formed the Mt. Pleasant Coke Co. His next purchase was the coal underlying the property of the Sisters of Mercy at St. Xavier's Academy and several adjoining farms, which became known as the Beatty mine of the Mt. Pleasant Coke Co. Later, in association with Messrs. Kuhn and J. A. Strickler, he organized the Veteran Coke Co., and a few years thereafter was an organizer of the Mt. Hope Coke Co., in the Klondike region. In 1907 he and Mr. Kuhns leased 1,000 acres of coal land from the William Thaw estate, and organizing the Mt. Pleasant-Connellsville Coke Co., of which he was president, established one of the largest and best appointed plants in the region. He served on the Bituminous Coal Mining Engineers Board of Pennsylvania during 1893–98. While engineering and the developing of the coal fields constituted his chief business, he had many other commercial, industrial and financial interests which necessarily followed these important operations, and in all of which he was eminently successful. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Baptized and reared in the Protestant Episcopal faith, he was received into the Roman Catholic church before his death. He was endowed with a mind of rare brilliancy, which, actuated by an unusual love for his chosen work, won for him a high rank in the engineering profession. He was a man of noble character, of strict integrity in all his dealings, of attractive personality and quiet, unassuming manner, devoted to his business and his home and much loved by his many friends. Mr. Wilson was married Oct. 24, 1898, to Cecilia Genevieve, daughter of Thomas Donohoe, of Greensburgh, Pa., and died in Pittsburgh, Pa., Mar. 5, 1915.

CASWELL, Lucien B., lawyer and congressman, was born at Swanton, Vt., Nov. 27, 1827, son of Beal and Betsey (Chapman) Caswell. His father died in 1830, and in 1837, his mother having re-married, he removed with her and his step-father to Rock county, Wis. He attended the district school and the academy at Milton, and later became a student at Beloit College, but did not graduate. That institution later conferred on him the degree of M.A. On leaving college, he entered upon the study of law with Sen. Matt H. Carpenter, then practising in Beloit. Having been admitted to the bar in 1851, he removed to Fort Atkinson, where he began practice, and has ever since resided. In 1855 and 1856 he was district attorney; in 1863, 1872 and 1874, member of the state legislature; and from September, 1863, to the close of the war (May 5, 1865), U. S. commissioner of the second district board of enrollment. In 1863 he organized the First National Bank of Fort Atkinson, of which he was cashier for twenty-five years and is now (1917) its president. In 1867 he established the Northwestern Manufacturing Co., of which he has been secretary and treasurer, and in 1884 the Citizens' State Bank of Fort Atkinson. Until 1860 Mr. Caswell was a Democrat, but in that year voted for Lincoln, and has since been a Republican, attending the national Republican convention as a delegate in 1868. From 1874 he served in the forty-fourth to the fifty-first congresses, with the exception of the forty-eighth. While in congress he served on several important committees, notably those on appropriations, Pacific railways, Mississippi levees and patents, while he spent six years on the judiciary, and in the fifty-first congress was chairman of the committee on private land claims. He introduced and reported to the house the bill for refunding the direct tax of over $44,000,000, levied and collected in the North during the war, but not in the South; a measure that aroused strong and bitter opposition and was once vetoed by Pres. Cleveland, but which, through Mr. Caswell's persistent efforts, finally became a law. He assisted in formulating the bill providing for the circuit court of appeals, and was on the committee that reported and he finally had charge of the bill which became a law. In March, 1891, he retired from active public life. It may be mentioned that in the second session of the forty-seventh congress, when too late to secure the passage of an independent bill, he obtained a resolution of the house, authorizing him to insert a clause in the general postoffice appropriation bill, the preparation of which he had in charge, reducing letter postage from three to two cents, and was thus enabled to carry the measure through that body. Meanwhile he continued in the practice of law, going home from Washington to try cases when unavoidable. Mr. Caswell has served on the Fort Atkinson Board of Education for more than sixty years. He is a man of wide travel and culture, having made two extended trips to Europe in which he visited England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, Holland and Ireland; he has also made three journeys to the Pacific coast. He was married in 1855 to Elizabeth H., daughter of Chester May of Fort Atkinson, Wis., and has six children: Chester A.; Isabel, wife of G. L. Cole; Lucien B.; George W.; Elizabeth May, widow of Dr. F. J. Perry, and Harlow O. Caswell, a physician.

HOARD, William Dempster, fifteenth governor of Wisconsin (1889–91), was born at Stockbridge, Madison county, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1836, son of William Bradford and Sarah Catherine (White) Hoard, and grandson of Enos and Fanny (Perry) Hoard. His father was a Methodist circuit-rider. The son was educated in the public schools, and at the age of twenty-one he settled near Oak Grove, Dodge, co., Wis., where he worked on a farm in the summer and taught singing school during the winter. He removed to Lake Mills, Jefferson co., 1859, and in 1861 he enlisted in company E, 4th Wisconsin infantry, serving until July, 1862, when he was discharged at New Orleans for disability. Upon regaining his health he re-enlisted in the 1st New York light artillery, and remained in the army to the close of the war. In 1870 he began the publication of the "Jefferson County Union," at Lake Mills, and in 1873 removed it to Fort Atkinson. He was appointed deputy U. S. marshal in 1870, and also took the Federal census that year. In 1871 he was elected justice of the peace at Lake Mills, and the following year was elected sergeant-at-arms of the state senate. Almost entirely through his efforts the Jefferson County Dairymen's Association was organized in 1871, followed by the Wisconsin State Dairymen's Association, of which he was also the real founder and for three years secretary, and then the Northwestern Dairymen's Association, of which he has been president since its inception. Meanwhile, the demand for the dairy department of his paper became such that he was compelled to issue special editions, and in 1885 he established "Hoard's Dairyman." Through the spread of dairy knowledge, largely owing to the "Jefferson County Union" and "Hoard's Dairyman," the value of dairy products in Wisconsin increased from about $1,000,000 in 1872 to an estimated gross value of $100,000,000 in 1914. In 1888 he was the Republican nominee for governor and was elected by 175,696 votes, as against 155,423 for James Morgan. During the first year of his administration arose the famous school controversy over the so-called "Bennett law." The legislature of 1889 acting upon the governor's recommendation enacted a compulsory school law, requiring that every child between the ages of seven and fourteen should receive at least sixty days' instruction in English each year. It was passed unanimously, but immediately after its passage the German Lutheran and Catholic clergy, together with the Democratic party, united in demanding its repeal, and on this issue and the general revulsion owing to the McKinley tariff law, he was defeated for a second term in 1890. Upon retiring from politics he resumed the management of his paper. In 1895 he was chosen department commander, G. A. R. of Wisconsin. He has been president of the National Dairy Union, and was very active in securing the passage of the famous anti-oleomargarine laws in congress. In 1897 he was elected president of the National Farmers' Congress, the largest association of its kind in the world. He was also president of the University Board of Regents for nearly five years. In 1915, by the unanimous vote of a committee appointed by Gov. Phillipp at the request of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, he was named as the most distinguished citizen of Wisconsin. He was married Feb. 9, 1860, to Agnes E., daughter of William Bragg, of Lake Mills, Wis.

ROSS, Patrick Hore Warriner, publicist, banker and founder of The National Marine League of U. S., was born in Bombay, India, Apr. 13, 1858. His father was Col. Frederick Torriano Ross, an officer in the British army during the Sepoy mutiny and a military judge. He was educated at St. John's College near London and received the degree of Associate of Arts at Oxford University. In 1875 he passed examination for a clerkship in the Bank of England, standing at the head of the list and subsequently attained a like rank in the senior examination. He occupied various positions in the Bank of England until 1881, when he decided to try his fortune in Hawaii. Learning the Portuguese language in six weeks he took a thousand Portuguese laborers from the Azores to the sugar plantations of Hawaii around Cape Horn. For six years he was assistant manager and accountant on a large sugar plantation in Hawaii. Having become Americanized when making a visit to the United States in 1884, he decided to make his permanent home in this country and in 1889 settled at Ellensburg, Wash., where he took out citizenship papers. Subsequently he established the Bank of Ellensburg (of which he was cashier for thirteen years), which is the oldest bank in that city. He was secretary of the Ellensburg Chamber of Commerce, and president for two years. His interests included farming and irrigation as well as banking, and he studied the resources and needs of the Northwest from the viewpoint of an empire builder. For that reason he was in demand as a public speaker, particularly at the conventions of the State Bankers Association of which he was a zealous member. In 1911 he wrote a book entitled "The Western Gate," dealing with maritime affairs. The work attracted attention both here and abroad. It was proposed that some of the ideas therein suggested be carried out in a practical and permanent way, in 1912, and The National Marine League was organized in Boston, Mass. A perpetual charter was later obtained at Washington, D. C. Its object is to awaken in the American people a realization of the necessity and value of an adequate merchant marine to carry our goods to the ports of the world, instead of being dependent upon foreign shipping. "It is a question concerning that which is forever permanent and necessary in the daily life of every citizen," says Mr. Ross. "The conditions under which such a disposal of our products is possible are dependent upon national legislation, which, in turn, is dependent upon the wishes and desires of the inland population of the United States. It follows therefore that efficient maritime legislation cannot permanently exist in this country excepting by the power of sustained public opinion throughout that vast plain between the Rockies and the Alleghanies, where the seat of real American political power is and always will remain." Although members of the league pay nominal yearly dues of $2.50, the work is carried on by voluntary contributions, for, as Mr. Ross ex-

R. H. W. Ross.



Holmes Conrad

plains: "There are many of our members who could easily contribute very large sums of money and probably would, if they were asked, but they have not been asked. It is better for the country that one thousand firms and individuals should give $250 each, than that one generous person give $250,000; infinitely better that a million citizens give $1 each than one a million dollars. Therefore, those of our citizens who know that their circumstances in life warrant a reasonably substantial donation have been asked to make it. The names of those who have responded are household words throughout America and are magnificent testimony to the worthiness of our cause." In May, 1914, an office of the league was opened in New York city which is now its headquarters. Mr. Ross is president of The National Marine League and a trustee, the other trustees being: August Belmont, (chairman); Edward J. Berwind, Woodward Emery, (advisory counsellor); Oscar L. Gubelman, Alexander J. Hemphill, Guy E. Tripp and Charles Henry Davis, C.E. (vice-president). Henry E. Marschalk is secretary. Mr. Ross is a member of the India House Club of New York, of The Authors' League, and was long a member of the Rainier Club of Seattle, Wash. He was married in 1875, to Martha E., daughter of William Jackson of Cumberland, Eng., and has five children: Patrick William Torriano, a lieutenant in the Canadian expeditionary forces, serving in the war in France; Douglas Walter and Lancelot Craigie of New York, Frederick Sydenham of Ellensburg, Wash., and Evelyn Ross.

CONRAD, Holmes, lawyer, was born in Winchester, Va., Jan. 31, 1840, son of Robert Young and Elizabeth Whiting (Powell) Conrad, grandson of Dr. Daniel and Rebecca (Holmes) Conrad, and great-grandson of Frederick Conrad, who came over from Baumholden in the Dutchy of Zweibrugen about the middle of the eighteenth century. His grandmother, Rebecca Holmes, was a sister of David Holmes, governor of Mississippi and a U. S. senator. Robert Y. Conrad, father of our subject, was a member of the constitutional convention of Virginia in 1860 and chairman of its committee on federal relations. Although opposed to secession, he was an ardent advocate of state's rights. He was elected to congress in 1865 but was debarred under the rôle of exclusion which was applied to representatives from southern states. The son was educated at the Virginia Military Institute and the University of Virginia. When his state seceded he enlisted in the Confederate army, was made 1st lieutenant and, in 1862, became adjutant of the 17th battalion. He was commissioned major and assistant inspector-general of Rosser's cavalry division in 1864. In that year he distinguished himself near Ashland, turning the tide of battle at a critical moment by charging with the age in advance of his regiment. One of his most daring exploits was his capture of the notorious Englishman, Sir Percy Wyndham, who had announced his intention of annihilating the Confederates in the Shenandoah valley, but who surrendered his sword in a sabre duel with Maj. Conrad. After the war he practised law first at Winchester, Va., and later in Washington, D. C., winning an established place among the leaders of the southern bar. In 1895 he was made assistant attorney-general of the United States, and during 1895–97 he was solicitor-general of the United States. He was special counsel for the United States in many important cases, including the famous "Potomac Flats case," involving title to the Potomac river and the river front of Washington city; the case of the United States vs. Machen, Lorenz and others charged with defrauding the government, and other similar cases arising out of charges of fraud in the post-office department. The culmination of his brilliant career as a lawyer came in his successful conduct of the case in which Virginia recovered a judgment against West Virginia for more than twelve million dollars in the U. S. supreme court. He was one of the most brilliant lawyers who appeared before the supreme court of the United States. As solicitor-general he is said to have argued more cases before the U. S. supreme court than had been argued by any of his predecessors. Maj. Conrad was a member of the Virginia legislature during 1878–82 and again in 1892. During the last years of his life he was a professor of law at Georgetown University. He was a member of the board of visitors to the University of Virginia, and for many years a member of the public school board of Winchester. The Hon. Marshall McCormick characterized him as "the greatest natural orator Virginia ever produced." During all his life he was a deep student of the Bible and for many years conducted a Bible class at Winchester, in the Sunday-school of the Presbyterian church, of which he was a lifelong member. Maj. Conrad was married (1) in 1860, to Mary, daughter of Dr. George Magruder, of Woodstock, Va.; (2) Jan. 2, 1869, at Rose Hill, Cecil co., Md., to Georgia Bryan, daughter of Thomas Bryan Forman, a member of the Confederate congress. He is survived by six children: Bryan, Holmes, Jr., Robert Y., Katherine B., wife of Edward Hamlin, Carter and Augusta Conrad. He died at Winchester, Va., Sept. 4, 1915.

MOYLE, Edward Henry, engineer, inventor and manufacturer, was born near Hazleton, Pa., June 5, 1870, son of Edward and Harriet (Harris) Moyle. He received an exceptionally thorough and practical technical education in various branches of the engineering profession. As his father was chief engineer of the famous Empire mines of Nevada county, Cal., for twenty-two years, he first served an apprenticeship in various departments of those mines under his father's guidance. After five years there he became machinist's apprentice at the Risdon Iron & Locomotive Works of San Francisco, Cal., beginning at $6 per week, meanwhile adding to his technical knowledge by attending the night class of the Lincoln Polytechnic School, and by taking the mechanical-electrical course of the International Correspondence School at Scranton, Pa. He was superintendent of the California-Nevada Ice Works of San Francisco for a time, but the ice-making business did not appeal to him and he resigned to return to the Risdon Iron Works. Shortly thereafter he accepted a position with the Joshua Hendy Iron Works of San Francisco, first as constructor and traveling mill and concentrator expert for about a year, and later in the engineering department, where for seven years he acquired a varied experience under expert engineers in connection with the designing and engineering of mechanical, metallurgical and hydraulic mining plants, air compressors, electric and steam hoists and water wheels. He directed the installation of machinery for the hydro-electric power station of the Sacramento Electric, Gas and Railway Co. at Folsom, Cal.; designed the pumps and complete mechanical equipment for the West Mountain Under-ground Placer Mine; designed plans for the Tin Horn, Commonwealth, Sitka, Oregon & Colorado Gold, and for many other metallurgical and power plants of various descriptions, including some of the largest cyanide plants in California, In 1901 he became chief engineer with the Llewellyn Iron Works of Los Angeles, and while in their employ he designed and engineered the Exposed Treasure, Baltic, Silver Wave, Hornitos, Ivanhoe, and many other mines. A year later he established the E. H. Moyle Engineering and Equipment Co. of Los Angeles, Cal., which has become one of the most important firms of its kind on the Pacific coast. It is engaged in all branches of mining, metallurgical, mechanical and hydraulic engineering, manufactures its own patented machinery, embodying the advanced ideas of Mr. Moyle, which is sold in all parts of the world. One of his first undertakings after establishing his own company was the equipment of the Gold Road Mining and Exploration Co., a low grade property for which he designed one of the largest and most successful dry crushing plants in the United States. The mine to-day is one of the largest gold producers in the West. He was consulting engineer for the California King Gold Mining Co. and many other mining properties in the United States, Mexico and Alaska. He designed the equipment for the Anti-Oak Tannery of Los Angeles, a proposition involving a new chemical process, and was engineer for the Porter Land and Water Co., and in 1905–06 furnished the mechanical and metallurgical equipment for the Tajo silver mines in Mexico. Mr. Moyle is the inventor of the Moyle circular feed, complete circular discharge stamp mill which has considerably reduced the cost of milling ore; the Moyle radial and side-lock cam, which is a novel device with no pins or keys; a supporting and actuating device for hanging up stamps; a plastic metallic stem guide for stamp mills; a combination ore feeder and ore bin gate; the Moyle rapid-drop steel frame portable mill; the Moyle bottom discharge gate for cyanide tanks; the Moyle "Buster Brown" rock-crusher and pulverizer; the Moyle forced-feed roll-jaw crusher, and various other types; the Moyle non-clogable pulp distributor for cyanide tanks; a shock-absorbing spring for percussion stamps, and the Moyle prospecting and milling outfits for prospectors and for making practical ore tests at the mine. Mr. Moyle is an indefatigable worker and a man of great inventive ability who has attained the highest proficiency in more of the various branches of that profession than the average student or engineer.

FIELD, C[larence] Everett, physician, author and radium expert, was born at Taunton, Mass., Jan. 7, 1870, son of Albert and Maria L. (Coombes) Field. His father was a business man of New York. The son received his preliminary education in the public schools at the College of the City of New York (1887–89), and was graduated at the New York University Medical College with the degree of M.D. in 1891, subsequently taking a post-graduate course at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. In 1892 he entered the naval service of the Chilean government and held a rank corresponding to that of major in the military service. He was engaged in special research work on the life and times of Napoleon, in 1902–08, which were illustrated by numerous valuable slides. Dr. Field is a recognized authority on radium; he has frequently contributed to medical journals on the subject, and since 1913 has been manager of the New York office of the Radium Chemical Co.'s laboratories of Pittsburgh. In 1914 he equipped a radium research laboratory at Richmond Hill, L. I., where extensive experimental work is being attempted, covering the use of radium therapeutically and commercially. Dr. Field was captain of the national volunteer emergency service, U. S. medical department, in 1910–13. He is a member of the Medical Association of Greater New York, the New York State Medical Association, American Society of Medical Sociology, the Queens County Medical Association and the American Medical Association. He was the founder in 1900, and is at the present time director, of the Temple Forum, at Richmond Hill, L. I., an organization conducted along the lines of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was married in New York, Nov. 30, 1894, to Clara M., daughter of William H. Feltt. They have two children: Gladys Louise and Albert Everett Field.

HUTCHINSON, Elizabeth P., reformer, was born at Brodhead, Wis., July 15, 1850, daughter of Sheldon T. and Alma Maria (Newell) Otis. She was educated at a young ladies' seminary in Austin, Minn., and when sixteen years old became the able assistant of her father, a distinguished educator. Upon the removal of the family to Kansas, Elizabeth became both student and teacher in the Normal College, that state. Some years after her marriage she removed with her husband and children to Hutchinson, Kan., where she soon became identified with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She served three years as treasurer of the Kansas W. C. T. U. and business manager of the state official paper, "Our Messenger." She also served three years as president of the largest district in Kansas, known as the "Big Seventh," after which she became president of the state organization of the W. C. T. U., and filled the position for ten years, during which period there was a steady growth in membership. Under her able and fearless leadership the white ribboners of the state took a leading part in the campaign for enforcement of the prohibition law. In 1908, at the national convention of the W. C. T. U. she was elected national treasurer and filled the position successfully until the close of her life. She was a fine parliamentarian and possessed unusual ability for convention work. As a speaker she was forceful and logical, with a rare gift for taking her audience into her confidence and sharing with it her own unique experiences, which never failed to interest and charm. In addition to her W. C. T. U. work, she took a keen interest in church activities, serving as a steward in the Methodist Episcopal church of her home town, and as temperance secretary of the Home Missionary Society of the Southwest Kansas Conference. She was married Feb. 28, 1872, to Dr. A. M. Hutchinson of Spring Valley, Minn., who died in June, 1908; they had three children: Mabel, wife of Charles W. Roberts of Winfield, Kan.; Harold L., of Los Angeles, Cal.; and Clarence Hutchinson of Hurley, N. M. Mrs. Hutchinson died in Portland, Ore., May 29, 1915.

LYONS, Albert Brown, scientist and educator, was born at Waimea, Hawaii, Apr. 1, 1841, son of Lorenzo and Lucia (Smith) Lyons. His earliest American ancestor was William Lyon, who came to this country in 1635, and settled at Roxbury, Mass., and the line of descent is traced from him and his wife Sarah Ruggles, through their son John and his wife Abigail Polley; their son Joseph and his wife Mary Aldrich; their son Benjamin and his first wife Hannah Polley; their son David and his wife Abigail Draper, and their son Terre Lyons and his first wife Mary Richards, who were the grandparents of Albert B. Lyons. To the same family belonged Mary Lyon, founder of Holyoke College, Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, Caleb Lyon, territorial governor of Idaho, and William H. Lyon, Indian commissioner. Prof. Lyons' father,

EDWARD H. MOYLE
ENGINEER

C. EVERETT FIELD
PHYSICIAN

ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON
REFORMER

ALBERT B. LYONS
SCIENTIST

Geo L McAdams

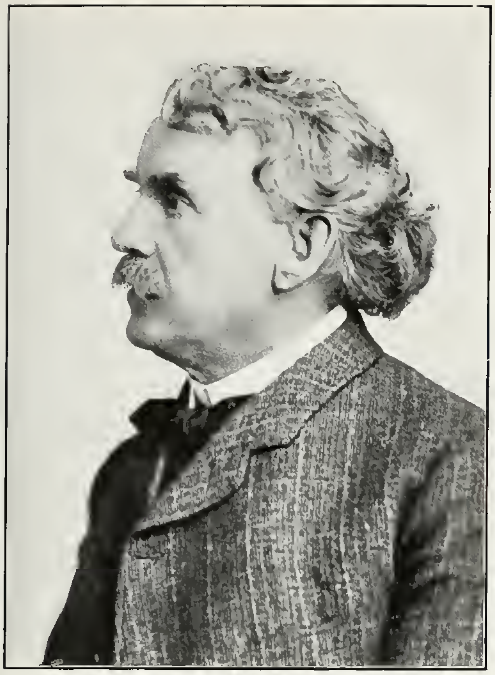
a clergyman, was sent by the American Board of Foreign Missions to the Hawaiian Islands in 1831, where he built fourteen churches; was superintendent of public schools; land agent for the government, and postmaster for the town of Waimea. The son attended the Punahou preparatory school and Oahu College, and was graduated at Williams College, Massachusetts, in 1865, valedictorian of his class. He taught chemistry and physics for one year at Eagleswood Military Academy, Perth Amboy, N. J., and later pursued courses in medicine and pharmaceutical chemistry at the University of Michigan. Receiving his M.D. degree in 1868 he was appointed assistant in chemistry at the Detroit College of Medicine, and owing to the illness of Prof. Samuel P. Duffield, assumed the burden of the course. He was professor of chemistry, during 1867–79. Meanwhile he had started a prescription store which he conducted until 1881, when he became analytical and consulting chemist for Parke, Davis & Co. Recognizing the importance of standardization of such preparations as fluid extracts of the alkaloidal drugs, he worked out various standards and the extracts were placed on the market under the name of Normal Liquids; his standards have since received official sanction. He is the author of the "Manual of Pharmaceutical Assaying" (1887), and during 1887–91 he was editor of the "Pharmaceutical Era." In 1888 he went to Honolulu as government chemist for the Hawaiian Islands and while there occupied the chair of chemistry at Oahu College, where he taught also physics, botany, zoology, physical geography, logic, geology and astronomy. His local researches in geology were reported in the "American Journal of Sciences." In following his zoological studies he made a collection of the beautiful tree shells (Achatinellae) of the Hawaiian Islands, and is an authority on this branch of conchology. He sent to the Smithsonian Institute in 1892, a collection of Hawaiian lavas from Kilauea, which attracted much attention at the World's Fair, Chicago. Returning to Detroit in 1897, he took charge of the chemical department of Nelson Baker & Co., which position he still holds (1918). Dr. Lyons is a life member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, of which he was honorary president in 1913. He was a member of the eighth and ninth committees of revision of the U. S. Pharmacopœia, a fellow of the Royal Chemical Society of London, and an honorary member of the British Pharmaceutical Conference. He is the author of "Assay of Drugs and Gasenical Preparations" (1899), "Plant Names, Scientific and Poluplar" (1900), three volumes on the genealogy of the Lyon families in America 1906–08, and scientific papers in the journals of the American Pharmaceutical Association and the Michigan Pharmaceutical Association, and to the Eighth International Congress of Chemistry. He served as a deacon in the Central Union Church (undenominational), of Honolulu, and in 1913 was elected a life deacon of the First Congregational Church, Detroit. He was married at Detroit, Mich., Apr. 25, 1878, to Edith M., daughter of Rev. Zachary Eddy, D.D., of Middleboro, Mass., and a direct descendant of both John Alden and Miles Standish. They have two children: Lucia E. and Albert E. Lyons, an instructor in Spanish at the University of Wisconsin.

PREETORIUS, Edward Louis, editor, publisher and banker, was born in St. Louis, Mo., July 14, 1866, son of Emil and Magdalena (Smith) Preetorius. His father, a native of Germany, was president of the publication company and editor of the St. Louis "Westliche Post." Edward L. Preetorius received his preparatory education at Peabody School, and at Manual Training School, and was graduated at Washington University, St. Louis, in 1884 with the degree of A.B. That same year he entered the office of the "Westliche Post," and by strict adherence to his various duties, he familiarized himself with every detail of newspaper publishing. In 1907, after successfully conducting the "Westliche Post" as president of the publication company and editor and general manager for a number of years, he established, in association with John Schroers, the St. Louis "Times," an afternoon newspaper published in English. At his death he was president and general manager of the German-American Press Association, publishers of both the "Westliche Post" and the "Times." Besides his newspaper interests he was a director in the Commonwealth Trust Co., Missouri Mortgage & Loan Co., Mercantile Trust Co., and the Mortgage Guaranty Trust Co. He was prominent in the councils of the Republican party, and was called to many positions of trust and responsibility in civic and social life. He was a director in the St. Louis Free Library Board, St. Louis Civic League, St. Louis Business Men's League, and was long a working member in the Ethical Society, St. Louis. He held membership also in the St. Louis, Racquet, Noonday, Union, Glen Echo Country, Missouri Athletic, Liederkranz, Bellerine and Century Boat clubs, St. Louis. He served as colonel on the staff of Gov. Hadley, and was connected with all progressive movements for the improvement of his native city. He built up his father's newspaper and he grew with it, grasping and wielding its enormous influences. All of the activities of the corporation were vitalized with his individuality; he entertained no prejudices and played no favorites, and his constant incentive was efficiency. He left the indelible impress of his exceptional talents, his tireless industry, and his inflexible integrity, on many features of the advancement of St. Louis. He found his chief recreation in athletics, and was fond of out-of-doors life. He was married, Apr. 9, 1912, to Carrie Dickson, daughter of Douglass G. Cook, a merchant of St. Louis; she survives him with one child, Edwina Preetorius. He died in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 1, 1915.

COURTNAY, Dominic Gerrold, lawyer, was born in New York city, Oct. 8, 1853, son of James Dominic and Catherine (Ash) Courtnay, and a descendant of Reginald de Courtenay, a member of the noble French house of Courtenay, who accompanied William the Conqueror to England in 1066. His father, who was born in Wexford, Ireland, in 1817, came with his parents to this country and settled in New York city. At thirteen years of age our subject accompanied his elder brother, Francis Courtnay to Illinois, where he spent several years on a farm near Roscoe. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of New York, Roscoe and Rockford, Ill., and later became a student at Beloit (Wis.) College. He studied law under the preceptorship of Charles E. Fuller, at Belvidere, Ill.; was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession at Chicago, Ill., removing to Lincoln, Neb., in 1877. For a short time he was associated with D. G. Hull, later forming a partnership with Gen. Amassa Cobb (q.v.) and T. M. Marquett, under the firm name of Cobb, Marquett & Courtnay, which firm became Marquett & Courtnay upon the elevation of the senior partner to the bench of the supreme court. During this period he represented the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Co. He left the firm to give exclusive attention to private affairs, and thereafter practiced independently, except for a brief partnership with J. L. Caldwell. For years he was local attorney for the Union Pacific Railroad Co. He appeared in many of the important cases of the period, and was attorney for the mayor in the contempt case in which the mayor and city council of Lincoln were taken to Omaha and imprisoned for disobeying the order of the court by declaring vacant the office of police judge. He preferred, however, to settle cases out of court, and enjoyed a reputation for bringing the opposing parties together, and retaining the confidence of both. Having retired from the active practice of law, he devoted the latter years of his life to caring for his extensive property interests. He was frank and open, hated all sham and hypocrisy, and never hesitated to expose both with a biting sarcasm and a command of language which were the terror of all who had once felt their force. Beneath his brusque, outspoken, unconventional speech and manner, however, he carried a humane heart, and personally provided for the education of several students at the University of Nebraska. He was ever seeking an outlet for his tireless energies, and was successful in all his undertakings. He never failed a friend, and his boyishness and buoyancy were a constant pleasure to those who knew him well. A great reader, he possessed a marvelous memory. He was a brilliant conversationalist and a born comedian, with a remarkable power of mimicry. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Redmen. He was married, Sept. 30, 1878, to Martha Irene, daughter of Henry Atkins, of Lincoln, Neb. She survives him with one child, Irene Geraldine, College of Law, University of Nebraska, now the wife of J. Reid Green, a lawyer of Lincoln. Mr. Courtnay died in Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 13, 1906.

SHEEHAN, John Vincent, merchant and publisher, was born at Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 15, 1855, son of Cornelius and Martha (Pike) Sheehan. He received his preliminary education in the public schools, graduating at Ann Arbor High School in 1871. For two years he was employed in the book store of Gilmore & Fish, after which he began a book business of his own, buying and selling second-hand volumes. The venture prospered, and within three months he had rented a store, which he called "The Students' Book Store," and arranged his business on a larger scale, continuing it until his death, at which time his enterprise was known as Sheehan & Co., university booksellers, publishers, stationers and engravers. He was graduated LL.B. at the University of Michigan in 1887, although he never practiced his profession. In 1895, in addition to his Ann Arbor business, he established a book store in Detroit, which grew to be the largest in the state. Aside from his interests as a bookman he was connected with various other enterprises; was an original promoter of the State Savings Bank, Ann Arbor, and its vice-president from 1895. He was also closely identified with every movement for the civic and municipal betterment of his native city. He served as a member of the school board during 1888–94, and again in 1898 when he was elected to fill a vacancy, and he was delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1892, in Chicago. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Columbus and Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. His activities in business, fraternal and political lines won him not only the respect but the close friendship of all with whom he was associated. He presented an active, scintillating mind to all the interests of the world of thought; he was as companionable a man with whom to browse a newly unpacked box of books as one could wish to find. A lover of books and of life; he was a bookman without being a recluse; a book-seller without ruining the delicate idealistic aspect of his business with rank commercialism; a shrewdly cultured thinker who instantly discerned between the spurious and the good. He found his chief recreation in travel. He was married at Ann Arbor, Mich., May 7, 1894, to E. Margaretta, daughter of Edwin Miller, of Columbia and Greenburg, Ky., who survives him. He died at Ann Arbor, Mich., Apr. 24, 1916.

SIMONS, Manning, physician and surgeon, was born in Charleston, S. C., May 6, 1846, son of James and Sarah Lowndes (Wragg) Simons, and of French Huguenot descent. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Benjamin Simons, who, as a child, escaped from France to England at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and from England came with the DuPre family to South Carolina about 1690. His wife was Mary Esther DuPre, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Benjamin and his second wife Ann Dewick, and their son James and his wife Christiana Harris, who were the grandparents of Manning Simons. James Simons (III) was an officer in the revolutionary war. James Simons, the father of the subject, was a lawyer of Charleston, and in 1848–60 was speaker of the house of representatives of South Carolina. In 1862, while a student at Charleston College, Manning Simons enlisted as a private in a South Carolina battery of light-artillery, and after a short time he was made a courier on the staff of Gen. Wm. J. Hardee (q.v.). In 1910 Charleston College conferred upon him the degree of A.B., and also that of LL.D. After the war he entered the Medical School of the State of South Carolina, and was graduated M.D. in 1868. After serving a period as interne in Roper Hospital he began the practice of his profession in Charleston in association with Drs. Robert A. Kinloch and T. F. M. Geddings, two of the most eminent medical men of the state. In 1872 he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy at the Medical College of the State of South Carolina. Resigning after twelve years he rested for a time from the arduous duties of teaching, and in 1888 was elected to the chair of didactic surgery. In 1891 he succeeded Dr. Kinloch to the chair of clinical surgery, and in 1904 became professor of abdominal surgery and gynecology, which position he occupied at the time of his death. He practiced in Charleston during the whole of his professional career, save in 1877, when he gave his services to the stricken town of Port Royal, S. C. There he made a study, during the epidemic of yellow fever, and received recognition for his work from many distinguished societies. He was president of the Southern Surgical Association; Association of American Obstetricians, and the Tri-State (Va., N. C., S. C.) Medical Association; member of the American Medical Association, South Carolina State Medical Association, the New York Obstetrical Association, the Society of the Cincinnati, and the South Carolina and St. Cecilia societies, and past master of his Masonic lodge. He was surgeon in charge of St. Francis Xavier Infirmary, Charleston; a member of its advisory board, and manifested a special interest in the Training School for



DOMINIC G. COURTNAY
LAWYER

JOHN V. SHEEHAN
MERCHANT

MANNING SIMONS
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

EDWIN T. MUNGER
ENGINEER

Edward Brunt

Nurses conducted by the Sisters of Mercy. He was passionately devoted to music, had a splendid bass voice, and played beautifully on the violincello. His dominating personal characteristics were a great determination and a keen sense of duty to his family and his fellow beings. As a teacher he enjoyed an enviable reputation. His thorough knowledge of anatomy, coupled with his grasp of pathology, made him unexcelled as a surgical diagnostician, while the carefulness of his technique is attested by the excellence of his results. In later life he devoted himself largely to gynecology, performing countless operations. Of untiring energy and possessed of indomitable will, with an open and receptive mind and an unusual capacity for study, he was an inspiring model for younger men. He was married at St. Augustine, Fla., Oct. 14, 1903, to Florence L., daughter of Lawrence Alexander, a physician of Florida, by whom he is survived, with one son: Manning Alexander Simons. He died at Charleston, S. C., Apr. 18, 1911.

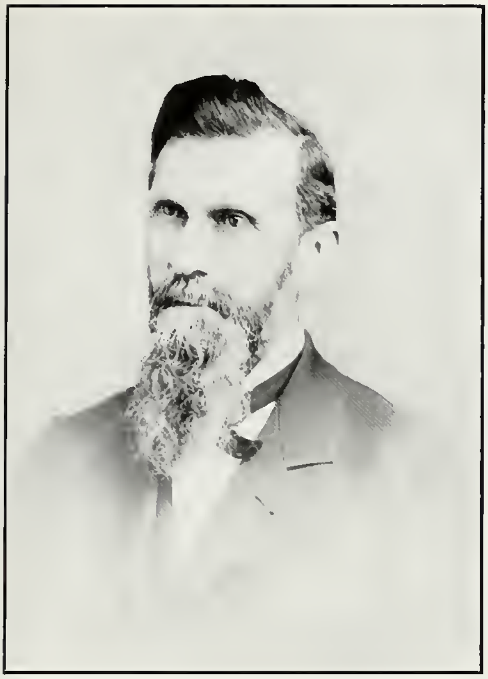
MUNGER, Edwin Thomas, engineer and railroad executive, was born at Vernon, Wis., July 14, 1870, son of Colby Olin and Gertrude Besley (Decker) Munger. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Nicholas Munger, who came from England, presumably with the Whitfield colony as an apprentice to William Chittenden, one of that colony, and settled at Guilford, Conn., in 1639; it is definitely known that he occupied an estate on the Neck river in 1651. His wife was Sarah Hall, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Samuel and his wife Sarah Hand; their son Samuel and his wife Dorothy Evarts; their son Nathaniel and his wife Elizabeth Bullen; their son Ephraim and his wife Joanna Fay; their son David and his wife Lucy Bliss, to their son Gaius and his wife Celia Smith, who were the grandparents of Edwin Thomas Munger. Nathaniel Munger (4) served in the South Hampshire company in the French and Indian wars. Ephraim Munger (5) was a soldier of the war of the revolution; one of his great-grandsons was Rufus Day (q.v.), secretary of state. David Munger (6) enlisted for the war of 1812. Edwin Thomas Munger received his preliminary education in the grammar and high schools of De Pere, Wis., and Menominee, Mich., and was graduated at the college of engineering of the University of Wisconsin in 1892 with the degree M.E. He then became draftsman and wireman on construction in the service of the Hall Signal Co., and two years later was appointed foreman of wiremen in construction work on the Metropolitan Elevated Railway, Chicago. In 1896 he was made general foreman of construction work for the Englewood & Chicago Storage Battery Co. During 1897–1901 he was superintendent of the Havana (Ill.) Electric Light Co., and in 1899–1901 was also president and general manager of the Havana Telephone Co. In 1901 he became an independent electrical and mechanical consulting and contracting engineer, with offices in Green Bay, Wis., but in 1904 returned to the service of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway as master mechanic, and in 1908 was promoted superintendent of motive power. In 1909 he removed to New York city as general superintendent of the Hudson & Manhattan Railway Co., in which capacity he had complete supervision over transportation, power, car equipment, maintenance and way, stations, etc. Throughout his entire connection with the company, the Hudson & Manhattan, carrying millions of passengers annually, established the unique and remarkable record of handling this vast volume of human traffic without a single fatal accident. At the beginning of 1914 he went to Portland, Me., as general manager of the Cumberland County Power & Light Co., which position he was obliged to relinquish after a few months because of impaired health. He was a co-inventor of the Munger safety appliance for electric railways, patented in 1908, and which at once came into general use on the important railways of the country. He held membership in various engineering societies and railroad clubs, New York city, and the Wisconsin University Alumnae Club, Chicago. He found his chief recreation in automobiling, and was fond of music, yet his dominating personal characteristic was his love of home, in which he found his greatest pelasure. He was married at Green Bay, Wis., Sept. 16, 1896, to Bessie, daughter of Jay B. Allen, a locomotive engineer in the service of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Co.; she survives him with three children: Edwina, Marion and Bessie Munger. He died at Paterson, N. J., Nov. 14, 1915. Portrait opposite page 402.

BRANT, Edward, lumberman and capitalist, was born at Saranac, Ionia co., Mich., May 6, 1845, son of Mason and Elmira (Tobias) Brant. he was educated in the district schools, and at nineteen years of age he was foreman of the lumber firm of Pierce & Co., at Paulville, Mich. Six years later he engaged independently in lumbering operations in addition to carrying on agricultural pursuits. His excellent judgment of timber values, as well as the ready adaptability which he manifested in controlling a business concern, led to signal success. Practically the whole of an immense section north of and surrounding Watervliet and Paw Paw lake were cleared by him. He supplied much of the early lumber for the mills of Benton Harbor, and also operated saw mills at Covert. Subsequently he settled at Benton Harbor, and in 1890 gave to the city its first modern hotel, The Benton, then the finest hostelry in southwestern Michigan. He was a founder and director of the Farmers & Merchants' State Bank, now the Farmers & Merchants' National Bank, and was a founder and director of the Benton Harbor & St. Joseph Electric Railway & Light Co. He was also a dominant factor in civic and municipal affairs, as well as in Democratic politics. He served as supervisor and also treasurer of Watervliet township; supervisor of Berrien county; alderman of St. Joseph, and as mayor of Benton Harbor. His administration was characterized by conservative expenditure of the city's funds and a liberal enforcement of laws which, through strict enforcement by previous administrations, wrought hardships for the business interests. Any measure for the betterment of the city received his endorsement, and he bitterly opposed any movement which was inimical to the best interests of the community. He early foresaw that the twin cities were one day to become linked as one, and that Benton Harbor was to be the metropolis of southwestern Michigan. Therefore, he labored zealously, contributed generously of his means, and by his encouragement aided materially in the transition of the village to a town, and of the town to a city. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married at Paulville, Mich., Mar. 24, 1864, to Martha J., daughter of Joseph Carpenter, of Paulville; she survives him, with three children: Mason, Carrie H., wife of William Becht, Coloma, and Ida M., wife of Fred B. Collins, Benton Harbor. He died at Benton Harbor, Mich., Feb. 2, 1916.

ROEVER, William, merchant and manufacturer, was born in Neustadt, Hanover, Germany, Sept. 17, 1830, son of Louis and Wilhelmina (Luedeking) Roever. His father, a wealthy soap manufacturer, came to the United States in 1837, settling in St. Louis, Mo. William Roever was educated in the private schools of that city and gained his first business experience as an employee of a brush manufacturer. Later he served a clerkship at Belleville, Ill., and then entered the employ of the wholesale dry-goods house of Woods, Christy & Co., St. Louis. Subsequently he formed a business association with his brother, Frederick, which continued until 1860. At the outbreak of the civil war he recruited a company of home guards, of which he was commissioned captain; he participated in the capture of Camp Jackson, and served throughout the war. He then entered the employ of the wholesale house of Dodd, Brown & Co., with which he continued until 1871, when impaired health necessitated a temporary retirement from active business. Upon returning from Europe in 1874 he became a partner in the shoe business of Giesecke, Meysenburg, Priesmeyer & Co., when that firm was employing convict labor at Jefferson City. The kindly, humane treatment accorded the prisoners by him at that time must be regarded as a forerunner of that spirit of social service which now recognizes the attitude of the state toward its prisoners as one of parental obligation. In 1876 he retired from business. He was a member of the Masonic lodge, Odd Fellows and the Germania Club. An omniverous reader, his chief interest was history, and there were few men among his contemporaries better informed, or who had more insight into the diplomatic history of Europe than he. He was characterized by a desire to assist mankind, and this characteristic was exemplified in his attitude toward convict labor. His relief efforts during the cholera scourge of 1849 were indefatigable and highly beneficial. He had abiding faith in human nature, and was possessed of a deep conscientiousness and an unwavering adherence to principle. He was married in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 12, 1867, to Sophie, daughter of Henry Deppe, a pioneer hardware merchant of St. Louis. Mrs. Roever is a woman of marked musical ability, and continues her active interest both in music and the German drama and literature. There are two surviving children: William Henry, professor of mathematics, Washington University, and Sophia E. Roever. Mr. Roever died in St. Louis, Mo., June 11, 1898.

CHITTENDEN, William Lawrence [Larry], poet and ranchman, was born in Montclair, N. J., Mar. 23, 1862, son of Henry A. and Henrietta (Gano) Chittenden, and a direct descendant of William Chittenden of the parish of Cranbrook, Kent, near London, England, who settled at Guilford, Conn., in 1639, on Indian lands which are still owned by his descendants, the S. B. Chittendens of New York city; he had been a distinguished soldier in the Thirty Years war in the Netherlands, with the title of major; was a man of influence in the new colony, where he was chief magistrate and principal military man. Our subject's father, Henry A. Chittenden, was a New York city merchant, and one of the original founders of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.; his mother was the daughter of Maj. Daniel Gano of the Huguenot family of Kentucky and Cincinnati, O., whose ancestors founded New Rochelle, N. Y., in 1689. His maternal grandmother was a Lawrence. He was educated in Montclair and New York city, and began his business career as a reporter for a New York newspaper and a wholesale dry goods salesman. As a boy he was always greatly interested in the romantic history of Texas and the heroes of the Alamo. In 1883 he went to Texas as a traveling correspondent and salesman with a borrowed capital of fifty dollars. Subsequently he engaged in ranching with his uncle, Hon. Simeon B. Chittenden, a retired merchant, and ex-congressman of New York, and in 1887 established the famous Chittenden Ranch near Anson, Jones co., Tex. on the Old Mackenzie Trail. Soon after his uncle's death in 1889 he bought out the estate's interest in the ranch, and thereafter developed it alone. He now has many thousands of acres of farm and ranch land with a large colony, railroad and town site, with other interests elsewhere in Texas and in New Jersey. During his residence at the ranch in Texas Mr. Chittenden, or "Larry" as he is popularly known, began to write verses, which were well received and widely copied. A volume of poems, "Ranch Verses," (G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1893), which is now (1918) in its fourteenth edition, has won fame for its author and the unique title of the "Poet Ranchman." "Ranch Verses" are characterized by the "London Saturday Review" as tuneful, manly in sentiment, musical in flow, and full of spirit and vivacity. The "Review of Reviews" said they were "worthy of a place beside those of Riley, Field, Harte and Miller." In 1909 "Bermuda Verses," (Putnam's) appeared; it is of genuine interest to all lovers of Bermuda, and has become a feature of the literature of the "Fairy Isles," where Mr. Chittenden has a winter home. He has also traveled extensively, and had various interesting experiences in Europe at the outbreak of the world's war in 1914. A remarkable swimmer and diver, he saved two women from drowning in the surf at Spring Lake, N. J., in 1891, and a man from drowning at Barbados, W. I., in 1906. He is unmarried.

KRAUSE, Rudolph [August William Henry] lumberman, was born in Schlawe, Prussia, June 26, 1863, son of Rudolph and Auguste (Kuehn) Krause. His father was a contractor. Rudolph Krause, the subject, received his education in the public schools of Schlawe and Coeslin, and came to America in 1881, settling at Jersey City, N. J. He began his business career in 1890 as bookkeeper and assistant treasurer of the Perkins & Miller Lumber Co., Westlake, La., manufacturers of Calcasieu yellow pine. With William H. Managan, he gradually acquired all the stock of the company, and in 1906 the name of the corporation was changed to the Krause & Managan Lumber Co., Ltd., of which he is president. He is also connected with various other industrial, as well as commercial and financial concerns, and is officer or director in the First National Bank of Lake Charles; Lake Charles Trust and Savings Bank; Murray-Brooks Hardware Co.; Lake Charles; Peavy-Byrnes Lumber Co., Shreveport; the Kinder & North-Western Railway Co., of Kinder, La.; the Peavy-Wilson Lumber Co. and Christie & Eastern railway, with headquarters at Shreveport, La. Since 1907 his residence has been Lake Charles, La., and he served as alderman at large of that city in 1910–12. He is a 32d degree Mason and Shriner, past master of his lodge, and past grand commander of the grand commandery, Knights Templar, of Louisiana. He is also past grand master of the grand lodge of Louisiana, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and holds membership as well in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World. He finds his chief recreation in attending the various lodge sessions, especially the triennial Knights Templar conclaves; in travel



WILLIAM ROEVER
MERCHANT

WILLIAM L. CHITTENDEN
POET

RUDOLPH KRAUSE
LUMBERMAN

CHARLES S. MOORE
CAPITALIST

Dighton Corson

in foreign countries and in golf. His political affiliation is with the Democratic party, and he is a communicant of the Lutheran church. He was married at Westlake, La., Oct. 8, 1895, to Della Alma, daughter of James Sherard, a planter of Homer, La., and has four children: Elizabeth A., Rudolph E., Alma A. and Karl J. Krause.

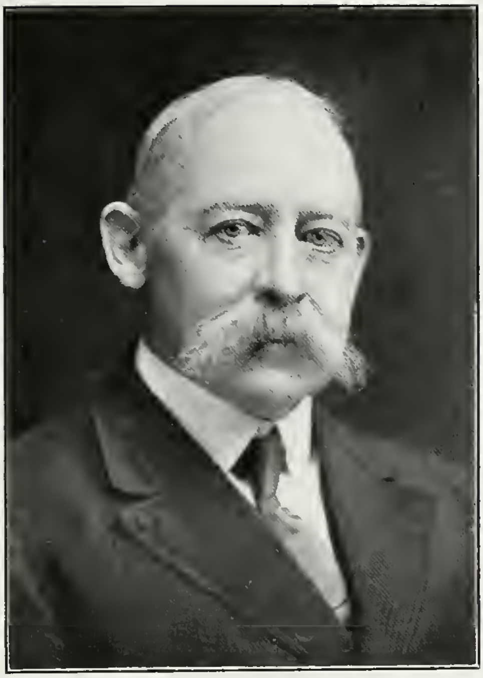
MOORE, Charles Sumner, capitalist, was born at Mt. Angel, Marion co., Ore., Jan. 8, 1857, son of William Smith and Margaret Octavia (Meldrum) Moore. His father was county treasurer of Marion county, first county judge of Klamath county, postmaster at Klamath Falls, and a pioneer lumberman of southern Oregon. Charles Sumner Moore was educated in the public schools and at Willamette University, Salem. He studied law in Portland, but preferring a business to a professional career, went to Klamath Falls, then Linkville, and entered into partnership with his father in the construction of the first saw-mill in that section of the country. In 1887, the elder Moore sold his interest to his son Rufus Scudder Moore (q.v.), and the brothers, under the firm name of C. S. and R. S. Moore, continued the business of lumber manufacturing until 1910. They became the owners of 20,000 acres of timber land in Klamath county, and built a modern steam and electric saw mill in Klamath Falls. They also built a large electric power plant on Link river, acquired the electric and water plants at Klamath Falls and combined them under one management, supplying light and power to the towns of Klamath Falls, Merrill, and Bonanza. In 1910, in association with others, they built a twelve-story office building in Portland. During 1886–98, Mr. Moore was a partner in the general merchandise business of Martin, Moore & Co. He was also a director in the Klamath County Bank; vice-president of its successor, the First National Bank of Klamath Falls, and vice-president of the First National Bank of Merrill, Ore. His political affiliations were with the Republican party, and he was a dominant factor in the councils of that party in southern Oregon. He held various town offices; was first president of the board of trustees of Klamath Falls, and in 1894–98 was county judge of Klamath county. As a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1896, he was a member of the platform committee which inserted the gold standard plank. In 1898 and again in 1902 he was elected state treasurer; was the first chairman of the Klamath county central committee; a member of the state central committee, and was delegate to practically every local and state convention after 1882. He served as lieutenant in the Oregon national guard on the staff of Gen. H. B. Compson, a veteran officer of the civil war. He was a member of the Al Kader Temple of the Mystic Shrine of Portland, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Klamath Falls, and attained the 32nd degree in Masonry. He found his chief recreation in motoring and in trout fishing. He was a man of lofty ideals in business as well as in public and private life; he was a diligent student and a clear thinker. He was a progressive factor in banking and business affairs; thoughtful, courageous, farsighted, of sound and self-reliant judgment, and won a position of prominence among his fellowmen, all of whom placed implicit confidence in his integrity. He was married at Klamath Falls, Ore., July 29, 1884, to Mary L., daughter of Nathaniel Langell, a retired merchant of Jacksonville, by whom he is survived with two sons, Charles Langell and John Meldrum Moore, bankers. He died in Portland, Ore., July 20, 1915. Portrait opposite page 404.

CORSON, Dighton, jurist, was born in Somerset co., Me., Oct. 21, 1827, son of Isaac and Nancy (Tuttle) Corson, of Scotch descent. He attended the public schools of Waterville, Me., and later studied law in Waterville and at Bangor, Me., being admitted to the bar in 1853. That same year he settled in Milwaukee, Wis., and practiced there until 1861. In 1857–58 he was a member of the Wisconsin legislature, and while living in Milwaukee county was also elected state's attorney, serving for two years. He then went to California, but shortly after removed to Nevada. On the organization of the territory, he was chosen district attorney, and served as state's attorney at Virginia City, Nev. Subsequently he returned to California, but in 1877 settled in Deadwood, Dak., where he engaged in private practice and was one of the first attorneys for the Homestake Mining Co. During the remainder of his life he was prominently identified with the bar of South Dakota. He served in the volunteer convention of 1885, and in the permanent convention of 1889 took a leading part in forming the present state constitution. In the same year he was elected to the supreme bench of South Dakota, where he served continuously until 1913, when he retired. Judge Corson was splendidly equipped for the important duties of his long and eventful life. He assisted in creating a new commonwealth, contributed largely to the establishment of the organic laws of a new state, and aided in adding another star to the American flag. In all his political and official life he was a man above reproach. Dignified, courteous, kind-hearted and courageous, he was invariably considerate of all the rights of others. It was said of him by one of his colleagues of the supreme court, "that the laws of South Dakota have been and will be affected and influenced by his labors; its life and his life have been so interwoven that no history of the one will ever be complete without the history of the other." He was married, May 22, 1882, to Mrs. Elizabeth Hoffman (nee Bassler), of Goppingen, Wurtemburg, Germany, whose father was a man of prominence in that city; there is one child of this union, a son, Ralph Corson, of San Francisco, Cal. Judge Corson died in Pierre, S. D., May 7, 1915.

BROOKE, D[avid] Tucker, jurist, was born in Richmond, Va., Apr. 28, 1852, son of Henry Laurens and Virginia Sarah (Tucker) Brooke. His first American ancestor was William Brooke, who in 1621 came to the Virginia colony, then under control of the London Co., on the ship Temperance, and selected for his plantation a region on the Rappahannock river since known as Essex county. From him the line of descent is traced through his grandson Robert and his wife, Katharine Booth; their son Robert and his wife Phoebe ———; their son Richard and his wife, Ann Hay Taliaferro, and their son John Taliaferro and his wife, Ann Mason Mercer Selden, who were the grandparents of D. Tucker Brooke. Richard Brooke (IV) was a planter who had three sons in the Continental army and one in the navy under John Paul Jones (q. v.), viz: Robert Brooke (q. v.), afterwards governor of Virginia; John Taliaferro and his twin brother Francis Taliaferro Brooke (q. v.), the latter afterwards judge of the superior court of appeals, and Dr. Laureus Brooke, surgeon of the "Bonhomme Richard." John Taliaferro Brooke was an officer in the revolutionary war; later he became a lawyer at Fredericksburg, planter at Millvale, Stafford co., judge of the court of that county, justice of the peace, and vestryman of the parish. He was a Federalist of the Washington type. The maternal great-grandfather of our subject was Judge St. George Tucker (q. v.), poet and professor of law at William and Mary College, and his grandfather, Henry St. George Tucker (q. v.), was president of the court of appeals of Virginia. Henry Laurens Brooke, our subject's father, was a lawyer of Richmond and Baltimore, for years commonwealth attorney at Richmond, and was one of the early captains of the Richmond Grays. D. Tucker Brooke attended private schools in Richmond, the school of Virginius Dabney (q. v.), at Middleburg, and the University of Virginia, after which for nine years he taught public and private schools, chiefly in Norfolk, Va. Meanwhile, he studied law under the preceptorship of Tazewell Taylor, Norfolk; was admitted to the bar of Virginia in 1874, and in that year began the practice of his profession at Norfolk in partnership with George McIntosh, under the style of McIntosh & Brooke. The firm was dissolved in 1879, and the following year, in association with Thomas Borland, he established the firm of Borland & Brooke. In 1884 he was elected by the Virginia legislature to fill out an unexpired term as judge of the corporation court, to which position he was regularly elected in 1888 for a term of six years, declining reëlection in 1895. He took a keen interest in political matters, and engaged actively in every canvass prior to assuming his position on the bench. In 1901 he became a member of the Virginia constitutional convention, serving as chairman of the committee on counties, cities and towns; and member of the committees on corporations, final revision of the constitution, and of the special committee on memorial exercises on the death of Pres. McKinley. In 1903 he formed a law partnership with Milton C. Elliott, under the firm style of Brooke & Elliott, which relation was maintained until 1907, when he became associated in practice with his son, Henry Laurence Brooke, as Brooke & Brooke, continuing until his death. He was a member of the Shakespeare Club, Norfolk. His dominating personal characteristics were his love of God and of his fellow men; absolute unselfishness, and an unfailing, tender devotion to his family. In his chosen profession he was adjudged eminent. But lack of aggressive ambition debarred him from seeking the higher political fields for usefulness in which his mental gifts and equipment gave ample qualification. He was married Apr. 7, 1880, to Lucy Borland, daughter of Ignatius Higgins, a banker of Norfolk, Va., and had six children: Lucy Drummond, wife of William Hubert Witt; Eloise Minor; Henry Laurence; May Walton; Lena Randolph and Marguerita Custis Brooke. He died at Norfolk, Va., Mar. 28, 1915.

PLIMPTON, George Arthur, merchant, was born at Southbridge, Mass., Sept. 19, 1837, son of Chester and Harriet (Newell) Plimpton. His earliest American ancestor was John Plimpton, who came from Cambridge, England, in 1640, and settled at Dedham, Mass.; his wife was Jane Dammant, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife Sarah Turner; their son John and his wife Susannah Draper; their son Daniel and his wife Deborah Smith, and their son Elias and his wife Anne Weld, who were the grandparents of George Arthur Plimpton. John Plimpton, settler, was one of the founders of Medfield, Mass., and subsequently of Deerfield, Mass. He took a prominent part in King Philip's war as a sergeant, there being few higher officers at that time. Taken prisoner by the Indians at Deerfield, he suffered untold tortures, and was finally burned at the stake when near Chamblee. Daniel (IV) was the originator of brick and potash manufacturing at Sturbridge, where he served as constable, highway surveyor, sealer of leather and selectman; was a colonel in the volunteer army in 1776, and was a member of the committee to ratify the constitution in his town. Elias Plimpton was a soldier in the revolutionary war and later a captain of militia at Sturbridge, where he held various town offices. Chester Plimpton, father of the subject, was a farmer. The son received his preliminary education in the public schools of Southbridge, Mass., and took a course at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, Buffalo, N. Y. He began his business career in the latter city in 1855 as clerk with John Williams & Co., wholesale druggists and grocers. He became a partner in 1865; junior partner in 1872, under the firm name of Powell & Plimpton; senior partner in 1890, under the style of Plimpton, Cowan & Co., and remained in that relation until his death. The present house of Plimpton-Cowan Co., Inc., was founded by William Williams in 1834 as a wholesale drug, chemical, grocery, paint and oil establishment. It has steadily increased the volume of its business under the different names of John Williams & Co.; Harries, Powell & Co.; Powell & Plimpton; Plimpton, Cowan & Co.; and the Plimpton-Cowan Co., Inc., the latter with a capitalization (in 1918) of $400,000. It was incorporated under the present title in 1915. Aside from the interest in the business in which he was so many years a factor he was vice president of the Bank of Attica (N. Y.), until it was merged with the Marine Bank of Buffalo; director in the Frontier Telephone Co. of Buffalo, and interested also in the Union Oil Co., and the Union Provident Co., of California. He was a member of the Buffalo, Ellicott, and Park clubs, Buffalo, also a life member of the Buffalo Public Library and Albright Art Gallery. For twenty-eight years he was vestryman and for twelve years warden in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension. He found his chief recreation with his family and in literary studies. His dominating personal characteristics were his extreme generosity and kindness of heart, his placid nature, his excellent judgment in all matters and his decisive and positive opinions. A sound, well-balanced, honest energetic man of business, he was also deeply interested in all matters pertaining to civic betterment. He was married (1) in Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1874, to Amelia Monnin; she died in 1883 and he was married (2) Oct. 30, 1889, to Jenny Faulkner, daughter of Frederic Harding, of Buffalo, N. Y.; she survives him, with two children by the second union: George Faulkner and Chester Harding Plimpton. He died in Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1911.

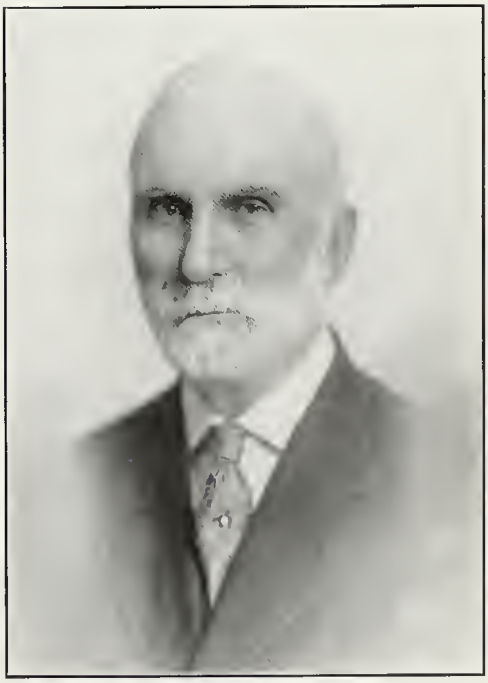
ROOD, Henry Martyn, engineer, was born in Amanizimtoti, Natal, South Africa, Feb. 21, 1853, son of Rev. David and Alzina (Pixley) Rood. His father was a Congregational minister, who went as a missionary to South Africa, where his son was born. Henry Martyn Rood attended Phillips (Andover) Academy, in 1871–73, and was graduated with honors at Yale College in 1877. Because of poor health he then returned to his native land, where he obtained employment with a government surveyor. In 1881 he again came to



D. TUCKER BROOKE
JURIST

GEORGE A. PLIMPTON
MERCHANT

HENRY M. ROOD
ENGINEER



JOHN SINCLAIR
PHYSICIAN

Walter Schell

the United States, entered Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and completed the engineering course in two years, receiving his degree in 1883. Subsequently he accepted a position on the Burlington & Missouri Railroad in Nebraska, and for about a year did pioneer work as transitman and leveler on location and construction. Returning East he became associated with the late J. James R. Croes, as assistant on surveys for the New Rochelle Water Co.'s earliest works, and on the construction of the Suburban Rapid Transit Co.'s railway, which was then penetrating the borough of the Bronx. This work included the building of a bridge across the Harlem river and extending the line over a right of way through solidly built up city blocks. This portion of the road was supported on solid brick piers elevated sufficiently to cross intersecting streets above grade. It was designed for heavy rolling stock, and was operated by steam locomotives far more powerful than those previously used on other elevated lines in the city, and its superiority was recognized at the time of the great blizzard of Mar. 13, 1888, when every other line of transportation in New York city was blocked by trains unable to proceed because of the accumulated masses of driven snow. Later he associated himself with Brown, Howard & Co., in the construction of the second Croton aqueduct, and was engineer in charge of a section of the tunnel work. He then became identified with the New York state canals as assistant to the division engineer, Ellis B. Noyes, then in charge of improvements on the Champlain canal, lengthening docks, building bridges and in various ways increasing the capacity and rendering the waterway more easily navigable. The appropriation for this work was exhausted in 1891, and the engineering partly disbanded. Subsequently he entered the employ of Corydon Purdy, a noted architect and engineer of Chicago, Ill., and engaged in the computations and details of designs of high buildings. In this direction he met with immediate success, owing to his remarkable ability, energy and fidelity. During 1894–97 he was city engineer in the department of public works at Mount Vernon, N. Y. Thereafter his services were sought for various municipal works, including waterworks for Kingston and White Plains, and paving and sewerage at Port Chester, N. Y., where for a time he was associated with F. S. Odell. He also compiled a table for calculating distances on land surveys, which proved a real time-saver. In politics he was a Republican and his religious affiliations were with the Congregational church. He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. Mr. Rood was exceedingly modest and unassuming, and was possessed of a sterling character, high ideals and a powerful influence for righteousness. He was married Aug. 19, 1894, to Grace Sarah, daughter of William Mellen, of Oberlin, O., by whom he had five children: Emily, Grace, Henry, Margaret and Chester Rood. He died in Port Chester, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1914.

SINCLAIR, John, physician, was born at St. Andrew's, Quebec, Canada, June 24, 1836, son of Duncan and Jean (McCallum) Sinclair, both natives of Scotland. When he was thirteen years old the family moved to St. Mary's, Ontario, where they settled on a farm. John worked his way through school and at the age of sixteen rode forty miles to take his examination and obtain a certificate to teach a high school grade. He taught until he entered the Toronto Grammar School, now the Collegiate Institute. Subsequently he taught in St. Mary's High School, and in 1862 entered the Medical College of Toronto University, where he was graduated M.B. in 1866. In 1865–66 he did post-graduate work at Bellevue Hospital, New York, and was given the degree of M.D. He began the practice of medicine in St. Mary's, Ont., where he remained for twenty-six years, taking an active part in the city council during a large portion of this time. In 1889–90 he took special work at Rush Medical College, Chicago. In 1893 he moved with his family to St. Thomas, N. D., where he practised medicine and engaged in agricultural pursuits until he removed to Minneapolis in 1903. In North Dakota, 1896, he took a prominent part in the campaign for McKinley. In early life he became an elder in the Presbyterian church, with which he was affiliated at the time of his death. He was a man of sterling character and was highly regarded wherever he lived. A fighter for clean things always, eminently fair and, therefore, was respected by all. He was twice married (1) July 11, 1876, to Elizabeth, daughter of William Dale, of St. Mary's, Ontario, Canada, by whom he had one daughter, Elizabeth Dale Sinclair. Mrs. Sinclair died in 1878 and he was married (2) Jan. 18, 1882, to Frances Ann, daughter of James Henderson, of St. Mary's, Ontario; she died in 1915. Their children were: Arthur D., physician; John F., banker; Myra, Jean and Gregg M. Sinclair. He died in Minneapolis, Minn., Apr. 6, 1916. Portrait opposite page 406.

SCHELL, Walker, physician and surgeon, was born at Spencer, Ind., Feb. 3, 1857, son of Frederick Augustus and Elizabeth Howard (Walker) Schell. His father, a native of Maryland, was likewise a physician and surgeon, one of the most prominent medical men in his section of the state. Walker Schell was graduated at De Pauw University in 1875, and then took a course at Miami (O.) University medical college where he received the degree of M.D. in 1879. He also took a two years' course in literature at the University of Michigan, and post-graduate courses in the best hospitals and universities of Munich, Vienna and Berlin, for two years. The practice of his profession was begun at Spencer, Ind., in 1883, but in 1890 he settled permanently in Terre Haute, Ind., where he gained a position of first rank in his profession. Perhaps the most notable achievement of his life was the recognition paid him by the Austrian government, which invited him to direct one of the state hospitals of Vienna. Aside from his laboratory work in Europe, the hours not devoted to his patients at home were spent in studying the latest advances of his profession. He wrote a number of valuable papers for medical journals. His encouragement of art, civic interests and the better things of life marked him as a valuable citizen. His personal qualities were gentleness, kindness of heart, patience amounting almost to a fault, and a never failing tolerance and sympathy. He was president of the Indiana Medical Society and the Vigo County Medical Society, and standing delegate from that society to the meetings of the American Medical Association. He was also a member of the Congress of Surgeons of America. He found his chief recreation in travel abroad. He was a communicant of the Central Presbyterian Church, and his political affiliation was with the Democratic party. He was married at Bloomfield, Ind., Dec. 20, 1885, to Carrie, daughter of E. H. C. Cavins, and died at Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 15, 1915.

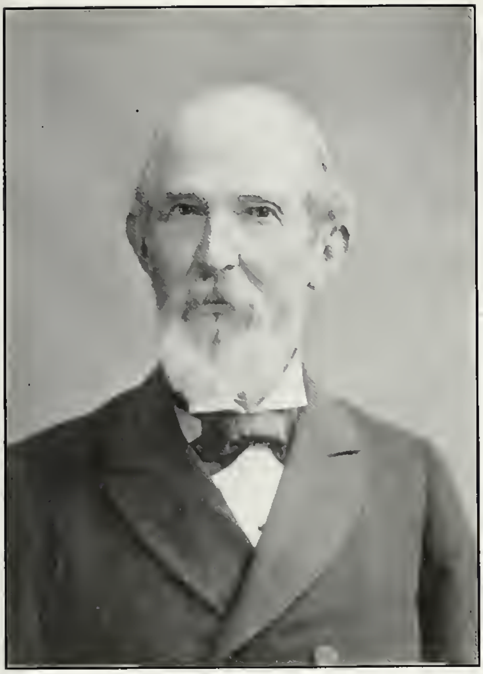
McMAHAN, Matthew Bogle, was born at Athens, Tenn., Dec. 16, 1827, son of John and Hettie (Moore) McMahan, grandson of John

McMahan and great-grandson of John McMahan, an Irish Protestant, who came from county Donegal in the eighteenth century and settled in Virginia. Both grandfather and great-grandfather served in the war of the revolution, and his father joined the volunteer army under Gen. Jackson in 1813 and served in the campaign against the Creek Indians in Alabama until their surrender in 1814. Later he erected the first sawmill in Athens, Tenn., and engaged in farming and stock raising. Matthew Bogle McMahan was graduated at the University of Tennessee and soon after began a business career as clerk in the mercantile establishment of Cowen & Dickinson of Knoxville, Tenn. Later he entered the Bank of Tennessee, became its cashier and for some time was the virtual head of that institution. While banking was always the business he loved, yet his manifold energy brought success in various other enterprises. He owned a thriving tannery at Knoxville and an iron foundry in north Georgia and was one of the foremost business men of his state. He was never a large owner of slaves, but kept enough for household use. After the civil war he was associated with the Equitable Life Assurance Society in New York city, first as special representative in various capacities and for eighteen years preceding his death as inspector for the Pacific coast. Paul Morton, president of the Equitable, said of Mr. McMahan: "He is one of the grandest men ever associated with the Equitable, and he is loved all over the United States." In his youth he joined the Presbyterian Church and at his death was senior elder in Calvary Church, San Francisco. Of the very best stock of the southland, he was typical of his day and generation, courteous and polished, brave and truthful, kindly and generous, upright in character, straightforward and fair in all his dealings; loyal to friend and to conviction. It is recorded by his children that he never spoke a harsh word in the home. He was one of the most delightful of companions to those to whom he gave the privilege of his companionship. His connection with the Equitable was more than official and much more than supremely efficient. It was intimately and affectionately personal and called forth a solicitude that made it of incalculable service not only to the institution itself, but to the thousands of employes in training there for lives of future usefulness. He was married at Knoxville, Tenn., Mar. 20, 1855, to Calphurnia Virginia, only daughter of Gen. Joseph Alexander Mabry (q. v.). There are four surviving children: Hugh Percy, Marion, Virginia and Alice, wife of Colin Menzies. Mr. McMahan died in San Francisco, Cal., July 30, 1915.

WHITE, Luther, jurist and capitalist, was born at Granby, Hampshire co., Mass., Sept. 2, 1841, son of Andrew and Philena (Stebbins) White. He received his preliminary education in the public schools and at Williston Seminary and was graduated at Brown University in 1864. He then studied law under the preceptorship of Judges Wells and Soule, at Springfield, and Charles Robinson, Charlestown. He was admitted to the bar in 1868 and began the practice of his profession at Springfield in the offices of Wells & Soule. In 1870 he returned to Chicopee, where he had been a high school student, practiced independently, and became active in public affairs. He was at one time a member of the school committee, trustee of the public library, and president of the common council of Chicopee. After serving many years as associate he was appointed judge in 1903, and also held the office of city solicitor during 1903–12. He was likewise active in commercial and industrial affairs, having served as secretary of the Chicopee Savings Bank, secretary and later treasurer of the Ames Manufacturing Co., and subsequently became a director of the Ames Sword Co. and the Chicopee Gas Light Co. He was vice-president of the Overman Wheel Co. for ten years and was associated with Lewis M. Ferry in the insurance business. He was a member of the American, Massachusetts and Hampden County Bar associations and the Brown University Club of the Connecticut Valley. His religious affiliation was with the Third Congregational Church. Politically he was a Republican. Those who knew him best were his greatest admirers and could bear witness to the unsullied purity of his public and private life. He was conceded to be an authority on the law and had a large probate practice. One of the main secrets of his success was the confidence he inspired in both judge and jury. He was married Oct. 5, 1872, to Mary, daughter of Moses C. Hadley, of Chicopee, Mass., and is survived by one daughter: Mabel Adaline White. He died at Chicopee, Mass., Mar. 15, 1914.

MOSS, Jesse Lathrop, secretary and financial agent of the Newberry Library, was born in Westerly, R. I., Nov. 12, 1847, son of Jesse Lathrop and Frances Swan (Dixon) Moss. He descends from John Moss, who came from England in 1639 and settled in New Haven, Conn., the line being traced through his son John, who married Martha Lathrop; their son Isaac, who married Hannah Royse; their son, Capt. Jesse, who married Mary Moss, and their son, Rev. Reuben, who married Esther Cheesebrough and was the grandfather of the subject. His mother was a daughter of Nathan Fellows Dixon, U. S. senator from Rhode Island, and his father was a manufacturer of cotton and woolen goods. The son was graduated at Phillip's Academy, Andover, Mass., in 1865, and at Yale College in 1869. He was employed in the counting room of the White Rock Manufacturing Co. until 1873, when he helped organize the Moss Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of cotton dress goods, at Westerly, R. I., of which he was agent and subsequently president. In 1883 he was sent to the state legislature, and was re-elected in 1884. Removing to Chicago, Ill., in 1887, he engaged in the real estate and investment business until 1898, when he became financial agent and secretary of the Newberry Library, Chicago, a position he still holds (1918). Mr. Moss is a member of the Chicago and Onwentsia clubs. He has been twice married: (1) Oct. 26, 1876, to Fanny Greene, daughter of Edwin Channing Larned, of Chicago, and had two children, one of whom survives, Julia Larned Moss, wife of Joseph Curtis Sloane. Mrs. Moss died in 1887, and he was married (2) June 15, 1892, to Harriet Allison, daughter of Rev. Simeon Howard Calhous, and has one son, Jesse Lathrop Moss.

BROWN, George Artemas, physician and educator, was born in Barre, Mass., Apr. 18, 1858, son of George and Catherine (Wood) Brown, and a descendant of Thomas Brown, who came to this country from England and settled in Concord, Mass., in 1638. His father was a prominent physician and proprietor of Elm Hill, a private school for the education of feeble-minded persons, probably the oldest and most successful of its kind in America. The son attended the public schools and Phillips (Andover) Academy, and was graduated A.B. at Yale University in 1880, and M.D. at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia



MATTHEW B. McMAHAN
BANKER

LUTHER WHITE
JURIST

JESSE L. MOSS
LIBRARY EXECUTIVE

GEORGE A. BROWN
PHYSICIAN

Regd. K. Wilson

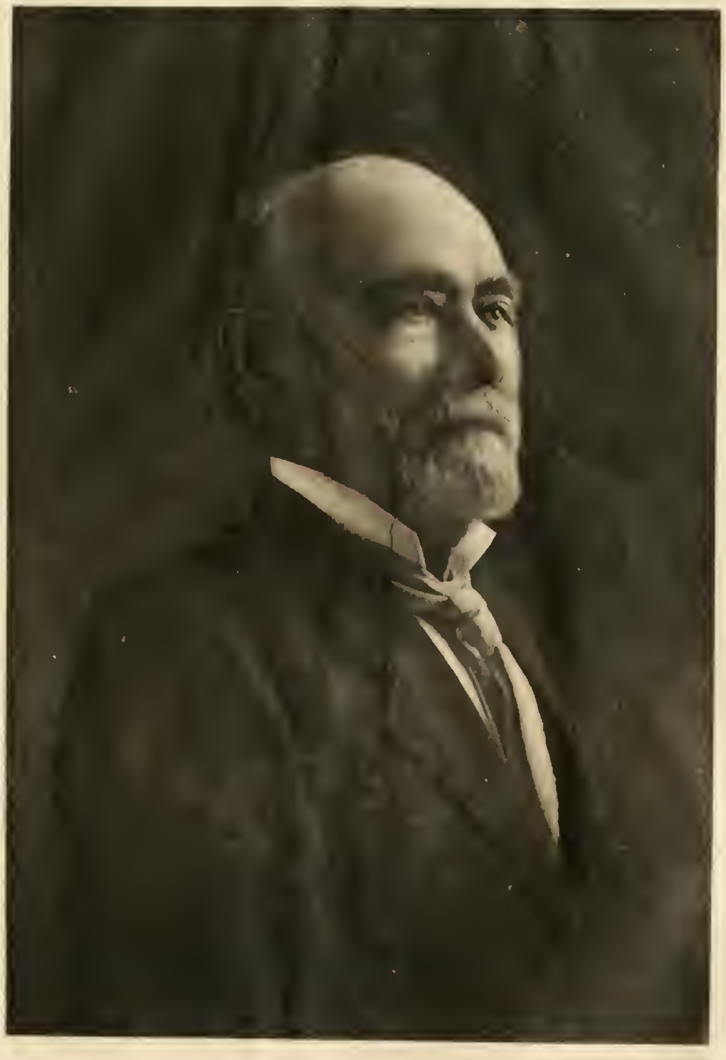
University in 1883, having taken special laboratory courses in nervous diseases. In the latter year he became associated with his father in the management of Elm Hill, and has since continued the work there with marked success. This institution was established in 1848 by Dr. Hervey B. Wilbur (q.v.), who was succeeded by Dr. George Brown in 1851. In 1853 Dr. Brown was obliged to remove to a larger building, to which constant additions have been made. There are now (1918) four spacious buildings: the Central Building for boys and their caretakers; the North Division for girls; the East Division for custodial cases, paralytic boys and epileptic girls, and a building for epileptic boys and feeble-minded adults called Der Platz; a shop room, with tool benches and lathe adjacent, gives the recreation needed by this class. In these different buildings there are extensive sitting rooms, dining rooms, school rooms, recreation rooms and gymnasiums. There are fine piazzas to the south, affording a place for exercise in bad weather, or a lounging place in summer; a bowling alley and roller skating rink, as well as separate grounds for croquet, swings, tennis, football, basketball and other games. There are also various buildings for the accommodation of the superintendent and his family, the caretakers, also matrons and other assistants; hospital cottage fitted in every part for the care of contagious diseases, with accommodations for twelve cases and nurses; a large stable with twenty horses and a large assortment of carriages, sleighs and carts, and over 260 acres of farm land, affording a fine pasturage for cows, pigs, chickens, etc. The institution has gained national repute. There, from the first, great intelligence and ability, high ideals, large-hearted benevolence and unflagging energy have combined in establishing an earnest sympathetic, religious atmosphere. Aside from this enterprise Dr. Brown has held numerous positions of trust in the town. He has been a member of the Town Library Committee since 1895; president of the Barre Water Co. since 1894; vice-president of the Village Improvement Society since 1896; vice-president of the Glen Valley Cemetery Association since 1892, and clerk of the Evangelical Congregational Society since 1886. He is also a member of the New England Psychological Society, the State and County Medical Society, the Association of Superintendents of Institutions for the Feeble-Minded, and is also a member of the Worcester County Congregational Club. In politics he is an Independent Republican, and served as delegate to the state conventions of 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898. He was married, May 18, 1887, to Susan E. Barnum, and they have three children: George Percy, Catherine Durant and Donald Romaine Brown.

WILSON, Joseph Robert, lawyer and author, was born in Liverpool, England, Sept. 6, 1866, son of Joseph Wilson, senior partner of the firm of J. & R. Wilson, shipowners, of Liverpool, and Mary Amanda Victoria (Hawkes) Wilson. Upon the death of his father in 1888 he came to the United States and settled in Philadelphia, Pa., where for some time he was engaged in engineering work and scientific research. In 1899 he took up the study of law and was graduated LL.B. at the law school of the University of Pennsylvania in 1902. He at once obtained recognition at the bar, and is one of Philadelphia's able lawyers. Throughout his life Mr. Wilson has continued his scientific studies, and for many years was associated with his father-in-law, Thomas Shaw, an inventor. He became recognized as an authority on the subject of ventilation, and in 1894 was called upon by the national house of representatives in Washington to report on the ventilation of the Capitol. In 1895 Mr. Wilson conducted a series of experiments at the Polyclinic Hospital, Philadelphia, to demonstrate his theory that any stage of consumption could be determined by analyzing the exhalations of the patient for carbonic acid gas. He lectured before the School of Mines at Columbia University on "The Detection of the Presence and Percentage of Fire Damp in Coal Mines," and at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy on "The Effect of Noxious Gases on Animal Economy." In 1898 he published an article suggesting "A Chapel in Every Home," and in 1909 he wrote a book addressed to all denominations advocating that a special room in every dwelling be dedicated to the worship of God. While a student Mr. Wilson was elected president of his law class for three successive years, was president of the Miller Law Club of the University of Pennsylvania, and after his graduation was made chairman of its advisory board, serving from 1909 to 1911. Mr. Wilson is a trustee of the American Oncologic Hospital, and chairman of its finance committee; director of the Philadelphia Rescue Home; member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Transatlantic Society of America (of which he has been one of the governors since 1909), Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses, Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, National Municipal League, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Public Education Association, National Geographic Society, Geographical Society of Philadelphia, American University Extension Society, Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society, American Bar Association, Pennsylvania Bar Association, Law Academy, Law Association, and Society of the Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania, of which he has been one of the board of managers since 1906. As a member of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, he was a delegate to the National Congress of Harbors and Rivers held in Washington in 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, being a member of the University Lodge, No. 610, F. and A. M., and the Philadelphia Consistory. He has twice served as national president of the Acacia Fraternity, which draws its membership exclusively from college men who are Master Masons. He is an honorary member of the Harvard, Yale, and Columbia chapters of this fraternity, and is a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity. His clubs are the University, Manufacturers', Houston City, Young Republicans, Yachtmen's, Overbrook Golf, Church and Scranton. Mr. Wilson was married, Mar. 14, 1890, to Cora Irene, daughter of Thomas Shaw, of Shawmont, Pa., and has four children: Mary Michelet, John Hawkes, Sydney Violet and Cora B. H. Wilson.

PETTIBONE, Rufus, jurist, was born at Litchfield, Conn., May 26, 1784. He was graduated at Williams College, in 1805. It seemed natural that one born in the birthplace of the first American law school might desire to make that field his profession, and so Mr. Pettibone did. He studied law in Onondaga county, New York, and in the office of the distinguished Albany lawyer, Abraham Van Vichten, and was admitted to the bar in 1809. He settled at Vernon, Oneida county, where his ability was quickly recognized so that within three years, (1812), he was sent to the New York house of representatives from that county. He remained in Vernon nine years. When the great slavery struggle began in 1817 in Missouri territory, where the north sought to induce the settlement of people devoted to the freedom of the negro and the south for the status quo, Mr. Pettibone was among those whose convictions were fired by the contest and in 1818 he departed for St. Louis. Here, Col. Rufus Easton, the acknowledged leader of the bar, offered him a partnership and with this introduction he at once entered into the contest. He was a candidate for membership in the constitutional convention of 1820 but was defeated. His ability was recognized at the organization of the state government in 1821, by his appointment as judge of the St. Louis circuit court, while his partner was made attorney general. Two years of excellent satisfaction to all concerned, marked him for the first vacancy on the supreme court bench of Missouri. The first court consisted of Judges Matthies McGirk, John D. Cook and John Rice Jones. Judge Cook's was the first death to break the court's numbers, in 1823, and Judge Pettibone was at once appointed to his place. He gave great promise for a fine career, and his opinions justified expectation. He had served two years when, according to an act of legislation of Feb. 21, 1825, provision was made for preparation and publication of a revision of the statutes of Missouri, and Judge Pettibone and Henry S. Geyer, speaker of the house of representatives, were appointed to effect it. The result was the admirable two volumes of revised laws of that year, which have been Missouri classics ever since. These additional duties, however, appear to have been too great a burden, for his death followed in St. Charles, Mo., July 21, 1825.

BALL, Henry Seymour, capitalist, was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., Mar. 30, 1830, son of Aaron Ball, a farmer, and a descendant of William Ball, who came over from Wiltshire, England, in 1636, and settled in Massachusetts. William Ball was the grandfather of Mary Ball, mother of George Washington. In 1850 he joined the gold rush to California, and in his trip across the plains experienced the usual hardships of the pioneer. He engaged in mining at Hangtown, now Placerville, and subsequently at Downieville, but not making a success of this venture he established a stage line between Sacramento and the mining camps. In 1855 he removed to Shasta county, engaged in trading, later building a ferry which is still called Ball's ferry, across the Sacramento river below Redding, and was also employed in horticultural pursuits and lumbering. In 1868 he engaged in farming on a large ranch in the Salinas valley. Meeting Isaac Friedlander, the erstwhile wheat king of the Pacific coast, he became the latter's sales agent, and for seventeen years managed and was secretary of grain warehouses at Castroville, Chualar, Gonzales, Salinas and Soledad. He afterward built and operated at Salinas what was then the largest warehouse in California. It extended 1,000 feet along the tracks of the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. and had a capacity of 1,200 tons, and in it he stored and handled about all of the grain produced in the valley. He was the first mayor of Salinas, holding that office thirteen years. Retiring from business in 1891, he finally settled on the Monterrey peninsula, built a beautiful home at Pacific Grove and established there the Bank of Pacific Grove, of which he was a director. He was a 32d degree Mason, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and in politics a Republican. He arrived in California ten days before the state was admitted to the Union, and from that day to the day of his death his love and loyalty to his California home admitted of no question. He was wise in colonizing and a born leader of men. He was one of the most conspicuous among those hardy and capable characters who during the commonwealth's infancy assisted in its development. He was twice married, (1) Dec. 10, 1856, to Catherine, daughter of Stephen Lean, of Sacramento. She died in 1881, and he was married (2) Sept. 20, 1882, to Eva B., daughter of Capt. H. M. Allen, of Detroit, Mich. By the first union he had two children: Stephen J. and Leile K., wife of George McDougall, of Whitcomb county, Wash.; and one daughter by the second union, Eva I., wife of James Barlow Ferguson, of Stockton, Cal. He died at Pacific Grove, Cal., Aug. 6, 1916.

LEWIS, William, lawyer, was born on a farm in Chester co., Pa., in 1751. Like Benjamin West, his inclinations to a profession not approved by the Quakers, to which sect he belonged, compelled him to educate himself and he proved to be a remarkable schoolmaster as well as pupil. While studying law in the office of the able Quaker lawyer, Nicholas Waln, he taught himself Latin and French enough to enable him to read old entries and reports. Horace Binney said of him that no man of his day knew the doctrines of the common law better than he. About 1773 when his preceptor, Mr. Waln, retired from practice, Mr. Lewis was admitted to the bar and at once received all of Mr. Waln's practice. He was active in Quaker meetings, but was what has been called "a fighting Quaker," and in 1774 was one of the Chester County Committee of Correspondence recommended by the continental congress. He was one of the chief associates of James Wilson in defense of those charged with high treason in Pennsylvania, and, indeed, made Fort Wilson his home and office after Mr. Wilson left it after the riot of Oct. 4, 1779, which gave it its name. He was counsel in the noted trials for treason of Chapman, Roberts and Carlisle. His great intellectual ardor, strong grasp of mind, wide knowledge, and passionate upholding of the law, the courts and the rights of all under the common law generally won his cases, so that he had a continental reputation as an authority on crown law and treason. He was in almost all the great cases of his time, including those growing out of the organization of the new governments, during 1783–1801. He was one of Mr. Wilson's chief aids in bringing about the new constitution of Pennsylvania of 1790. In 1780 he was said to have had some share in the preparation of the gradual emancipation act of Pennsylvania, and was one of the chief defenders of the supreme court judges in the legislature's period of what has been called "judge-breaking." Pres. Washington offered him the United States district attorney's office for his district, and in 1792 appointed him to succeed Judge Francis Hopkinson on the U. S. district bench at Philadelphia, which he accepted, but feeling himself more of an advocate than a judge resigned after about a year. He was leading counsel in the trial of the western insurgents in 1794, and in 1800 defended Fries in that celebrated treason case in which Mr. Lewis so dramatically rebuked the court for "prejudging the law." By refusing to try the case, he compelled the court to try it, which resulted in a conviction, but he finally secured Fries's pardon. His last case was that of Willing vs. Tilghman in 1819. He was one of the ablest and most picturesque figures in legal history, and was the first counsel to appear before the United States senate,



H. S. Ball

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F. C. Waterbury

as he did in the Albert Gallatin election case in 1794. He died in August, 1819.

WATERBURY, Frank Calvin, manufacturer and capitalist, was born at Freeport, Ill., Apr. 16, 1866, son of Stephen and Lydia E. (Overman) Waterbury, and grandson of Rev. Calvin and Priscilla (Betts) Waterbury. His father was a physician of Illinois and Iowa. He received a public school education, studied pharmacy and when nineteen became a traveling salesman for a pharmaceutical house. In 1896 he was joined by his brothers, Eugene W. and Milton O. Waterbury, in the organization of the Waterbury Chemical Co., of Des Moines. As president of the organization he has bent his energies largely to the development of the business, which stands to-day one of the leading manufacturing enterprises, its trade relations extending not only throughout this country and Canada, but to all parts of the civilized world. The product represents the latest scientific achievement in pharmaceutical manufacture. The head laboratory and main offices are in Des Moines, and there are branch laboratories in New York city and Toronto, and branch offices in London, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Sydney, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Rangoon, Singapore, Madras, Karachi and other foreign cities. One of the chief products is a cod liver oil compound, the manufacture of which was at first begun only for the local trade, but the demand steadily increased until it is now shipped by car loads to the foreign branches, and it is the only preparation of the kind manufactured. This compound has always been maintained as a strictly ethical pharmaceutical product for the exclusive use of physicians and has stood the test of the most careful and thorough analysis, receiving the endorsement of many of the most eminent members of the medical profession throughout the entire country. The laboratories and factories present the appearance of careful systematization, with a thorough regard to sanitation in every particular. In the Dominion of Canada the business is established under the corporate title of Waterbury Chemical Co., Ltd., of which he is likewise president. He is also president of the Waterbury Investment Co. and Waterbury Apartments Co., and vice-president of the Commercial Savings Bank, Des Moines. He is chairman of the Greater Des Moines Committee, and a member of the National Chamber of Commerce, Des Moines Chamber of Commerce, Des Moines Press, Golf and Country clubs, of Des Moines, the Circumnavigators club, of New York city, and he is a 32d degree Mason. He finds his chief recreation in travel, and thus has combined business and pleasure. He has held commissions from Governors Cummins and Carroll to investigate the conditions of health and commerce in various countries, including the Hawaiian Islands, Philippine Islands, New Zealand, Australia, India, Egypt, Japan and China. He was appointed special commissioner for the United States for international exhibitions in Rome, Paris, Vienna, London, Antwerp, Amsterdam and Rotterdam, embracing the departments of hygiene and pure food and allied arts, and also special commissioner for the royal appointments. With him opportunity has been synonymous with activity in public connections as well as in business affairs. His political affiliation is with the Republican party, and he is a communicant of the Unitarian church. He was married at Vinton, Ia., July 12, 1892, to Coral P., daughter of D. S. Chaflin, of Vinton; they have two children: Carl and Chloris Patience Waterbury.

PACKARD, John Quackenbos, miner and capitalist, was born at Johnstown, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1822, son of Joseph and Sarah (Wynkoop) Packard, and a descendant of Samuel Packard, who lived near Wymondham, Norfolk, England, and came to America in 1638, settling first at Hingham, Mass., and later at West Bridgewater, Mass. The line is traced through his son Zaccheus, who married Sarah Howard; their son Israel and his wife, Hannah; their son Seth and his wife, Mercy Bryant; their son Isaac and his wife, Eunice Rawson, and their son Joseph and his wife, Sarah Wynkoop. John Q. Packard received his education at the schools of Johnstown and Albany, N. Y., and, at the age of eighteen, began his business career as clerk in a silk firm in New York city. Upon the discovery of gold at Sutter's Creek in 1849 he went to the Pacific coast by way of the Isthmus of Panama and settled in Marysville, Cal., where he formed a partnership with a Col. Edwards Woodruff and engaged successfully in general merchandising until the flood of 1862, when they sold out. In the meantime Packard had founded the Marysville Water Co. and acquired extremely valuable water rights, which he held until his death. He also acquired large ranching interests in that vicinity. In the early sixties he returned to New York, but still retained his holdings in Marysville and vicinity. After the civil war he purchased a plantation in Mississippi and another in Louisiana, which he subsequently sold at a handsome profit. In 1871, with Col. Woodruff, he went to Utah and invested in a number of silver mines, from which he made a large fortune. One of these, the Eureka Hill, alone yielded several million dollars, and it is still in operation. He was manager of this and two other mines for many years. During a residence of twenty years in Salt Lake City he became a notable figure in the business world, and won a warm place in the affections of his fellow-citizens. When he removed to Santa Cruz, Cal., in 1900, he left in Salt Lake City a splendid memorial in the shape of the Packard Library, which he presented to the city, and he presented another library building to Marysville. During his later years he was also actively interested in business in Santa Cruz, where he owned a controlling interest in the Santa Cruz Lime Co. and the Big Creek Power Co. He was a man of strong personality, indomitable will when he was sure he was right, great executive ability, and, above all, invariable modesty in the generous works with which he finally crowned his career. John Q. Packard was a life member and vice-president of the Society of California Pioneers, and a charter member of the Alta Club, of Salt Lake City. He was unmarried, and died in Santa Cruz, Cal., Oct. 1, 1908.

TILL, William, jurist, was born in England, it is said, about 1697. He came to America about 1720 and settled in Sussex county, Del., where he served in the local courts and in the assembly. In those days men who had property and sometimes homes in both provinces (Pennsylvania and Delaware) often held offices in both and a number of offices at the same time. He was a justice for the trial of negroes in Sussex county as early as 1726, and was prothonotary of New Castle as late as 1748. He succeeded Dr. Samuel Chew as chief justice of Delaware, serving until Oct. 26, 1715, but meanwhile he was also a resident of Philadelphia as early as 1739, or before, when he was elected judge of its court of common pleas, and in 1741 became both an alderman of the city and a councillor of the province of Pennsylvania. In

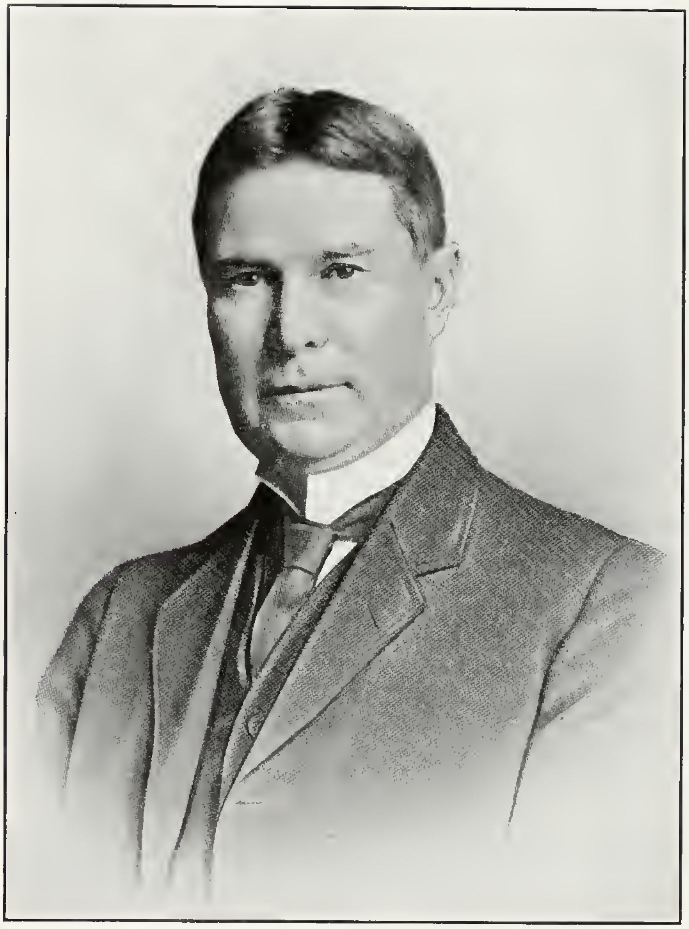
1742 he became mayor of Philadelphia, and on Apr. 5, 1743, was commissioned "third judge" of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. This was a time when members of that bench were commissioned as "chief justice," "second judge" and "third judge" to denote precedence, so that after Judge Till had served as "third judge" until the death of Chief Justice John Kinsey in Pennsylvania, when there was a reorganization of the court under Chief Justice Allen, he seems to have had a period of rest for six years, and then, in July, 1756, was made "second judge" of the supreme court of the "lower counties" or Delaware. In this position Judge Till served until Oct. 30, 1764. He was also collector of the port of New Castle, Del. His daughter was the wife of a son of the first Andrew Hamilton, it is said. He died in 1766.

EIDLITZ, Otto Marc, civil engineer, was born in New York city, Sept. 18, 1860, son of Marc and Mathilde (Sohr) Eidlitz. He was educated in the College of the City of New York and Cornell University, being graduated B.C.E. at the latter in 1881, and received the degree of C.E. in 1890. He became associated with his father in 1881, and in 1884 a partnership was formed, the firm being Marc Eidlitz & Son. In 1888, the father withdrawing from active work, Mr. Otto Eidlitz became head of the business. Among the buildings erected by the firm of Marc Eidlitz & Son are: The New York Clearing House, and the National Park, Chemical National, American Exchange National, Mechanics and Metals, Importers, Traders' National, Commonwealth, Bowery, Mutual, New York Savings, Seamen's Savings, Franklin Savings, Union Square Savings banks and the Bank for Savings; the Bankers Trust, Guaranty Trust, Brooklyn Trust companies' buildings; the Presbyterian, Orthopædic, Rockefeller and Roosevelt hospitals and the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled; the St. Regis, Belmont and Manhattan hotels; also the following buildings: Washington Life, Altman, Empire, Barclay, Susquehanna, Constable, Astor House, Ethical Culture School, Travelers Insurance Co., Aetna Life Insurance Co.; the Connecticut State Library and Supreme Court Building, of Hartford, Conn.; Brown Brothers, American Telephone & Telegraph, J. P. Morgan & Co.; New York Yacht, Racquet and Tennis, Lotos and Yale club houses; Metropolitan Opera House, New Theatre, Institute of Musical Art, St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church house, St. Boniface's and St. George's chapels, and Astor Court apartments, as well as many handsome residences. He was appointed tenement house commissioner in 1900 by Gov. Roosevelt; commissioner by Gov. Hughes in 1909, on the Commission for Investigating Employers' Liability, Workmen's Compensation and Safety Appliances, and the Cause and Effect of Unemployment in the State of New York, and in 1912 was chosen a member of the board of arbitration on the controversy between fifty-two railroads east of Chicago, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He is a director of the United States Mortar Supply Co., the Colonial Assurance Co., the Mutual Bank, the Commonwealth Bank; trustee of the Bank for Savings; fellow of the Fine Arts Society, member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Testing Materials, executive committee of the Civic Federation, National Geographical Society, Metropolitan Museum of Art, the New York Chamber of Commerce, American Museum of Natural History; president of the Mason Builders' Association of New York, 1900–04; chairman of the board of governors, Building Trades Employers' Association, 1903–05; and member of the following clubs: Cornell University, Transportation, Liederkranz, New York Athletic, Engineers, Lotos (New York); Chelsea Plantation, S. C.; Laurentian, Canada, and the Delta Upsilon fraternity. In 1917–18 he served as chairman of the building industry on the various Liberty Loans in securing subscriptions. In October, 1917, he was called to Washington by Daniel E. Willard, chairman of the Advisory Council of National Defense, and headed a committee of five, appointed by Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, to investigate the restriction of output of war materials, due to lack of housing for industrial workers. In November he was appointed a committee of one to take up the question with the various departments of the government, to see whether the lack of housing could be remedied through existing laws or through existing contracts. The following February he was appointed director of housing and transportation of the department of labor to investigate and provide the necessary housing for industrial workers producing war products for the army and navy. He was married to Anna May Thomas.

JOHNSON, Charles Nelson, dental surgeon and author, was born in Brock twp., Ontario, Can., Mar. 16, 1860, son of Winthrop and Laura (Moore) Johnson and grandson of Layton and Barbara (Rollins) Johnson, both natives of New England. After a high school education he studied dentistry at Port Perry, Ont., and was graduated L.D.S. at the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto, in 1881, and D.D.S. at the Chicago College of Dental Surgery in 1885. Lake Forest University gave him the honorary degree A.M. in 1897. He has practised his profession in Chicago since 1885; has been professor of operative dentistry in the Chicago College of Dental Surgery since 1891, and editor of "The Dental Review" since 1902. He is a member of the Illinois State Dental Society (president), the National Dental Association, the Odontological Society of Chicago (president), and the Chicago Dental Society. He is author of the novel, "The Hermit of the Nonquon" (1893); "Principles and Practice of Filling Teeth" (1900); "Poems of the Farm, and Other Poems" (1901); "Success in Dental Practice" (1903), and "Text-Book on Operative Dentistry" (1908). His political affiliation is with the Republican party. He was married at Toronto, Ont., Mar. 7, 1883, to Fannie, daughter of Elijah Patterson, a dental surgeon of Toronto, and has two children: Mignon, who married O. T. Carpentier, and Nelyon Johnson.

EOFF, Alfred, banker, was born at White Hall, Ill., son of James and Ann (Ayres) Eoff. The family is of Dutch extraction and settled first in Virginia. Eoff street in Wheeling, W. Va., perpetuates the name. He was educated in the public schools of Chicago, where he had made his home with his uncle, Enos Ayres. At the age of seventeen he went to Colorado and about 1860 enlisted in Col. George L. Shoup's regiment, medical department. In 1866 he entered the employ of the Overland Mail and Express Co. as special agent to take out supplies for the various offices of the corporation. Purchasing the supplies in St. Joseph, Mo., he took them, in a special coach, to Atchison, Kan., outfitting every station as far as Denver, westward to Salt Lake and northward through Idaho, reaching Boise in June, 1866. In October the business was purchased by

Otto M Eidlitz



ALFRED EOFF

Wells, Fargo & Co., and Mr. Eoff was appointed paymaster on the line between Salt Lake and Denver. When the new overland railroad reached Cheyenne in 1868 he became terminus agent and continued with the company until April, 1869, when Promontory was reached. He was purser on a steamship line between San Francisco and Honolulu in 1870, was associated with Hugo Richards in the post trading business in Arizona during 1871–72 and then secured a clerkship in the Wells-Fargo Bank of San Francisco. In the fall of 1872 he was sent to Salt Lake City as cashier of the company's bank there, and in 1878 returned to San Francisco as assistant cashier of the Wells-Fargo Bank. Being sent to Prescott, Ariz., to take charge of a failed bank indebted to Wells-Fargo & Co., he organized, with E. A. Hawley, the First National Bank of that place and took over the business of the failed concern. The assets were realized on satisfactorily and the indebtedness to Wells, Fargo & Co. was paid. The former owners then bought out the bank and Mr. Eoff returned to San Francisco. Having determined to establish a bank, he went to Boise City in 1885 and organized the Boise City National Bank, his associates in this enterprise being E. A. Hawley, of San Francisco, and H. B. Eastman, A. H. Boomer and Joseph Perrault, of Boise. The bank began business in the following April, and during the twenty years of its existence it paid 10 per cent. a year in dividends and added $200,000 to the value of its property. Mr. Eoff was cashier of the institution until 1906, when the bank changed hands, and he retired from active business. He was also connected with the Weiser Land and Improvement Co., owners of most of the Weiser township. Besides his property in Boise, he also had extensive realty holdings in Weiser and San Francisco. In politics he was an ardent supporter of the Democratic party. His favorite recreations were walking, golf and horseback riding. Mr. Eoff was a public-spirited citizen and a prominent factor in the development of Boise, working zealously for its welfare, always earnest, courageous, manly and honorable. At the time of his death the "Daily Statesman" said editorially: "There are few men here who stand in such a peculiarly high position as that which was occupied by Mr. Eoff. He was strong in counsel, forceful in action, tender in the feelings of all of every station with whom he came into contact, and so lovable in his social relations that the most exacting critic, coming to know him, could not fail to set the seal of approval upon him. He was true as the steel of Damascus, loyal as the sun itself and of such exalted character that he may well be selected as a pattern for every man who is actuated by a desire to win and retain the confidence and the love of those with whom he is associated and the community in which he lives." Mr. Eoff was married in San Francisco Oct. 12, 1881, to Victoria Louise, daughter of George S. Marsh, of Brighton, Ontario, and died in Boise City, Ia., June 29, 1908.

RUST, Marshall, contractor, was born near Front Royal, Warren co., Va., Oct. 8, 1857, son of John Bushrod and Julia Ann (Burgess) Rust. His earliest paternal American ancestor was William Rust, who came from England about 1650 and settled in Northumberland (afterwards called Westmoreland) county, Va. From him and his wife Ann Gray, the line of descent is traced through their son William and his wife Margaret Bonum; their son Samuel and his wife Martha; their son Mathew and his wife Frances Middleton; their son Benedict and his wife Jane Middleton, and their son John Rust and his wife Elizabeth Marshall, who were the grandparents of Marshall Rust, who was named for his paternal grandmother, a descendant of Chief Justice John Marshall (q. v.). Various members of the family were represented in the colonial and revolutionary wars, the war of 1812 and civil war. Dr. John B. Rust, father of our subject, was a skilled physician, noted for his high moral and religious character and his great generosity and hospitality; his wife was a daughter of Oliver Burgess, a land owner of Rappahannock county. Marshall Rust received his education in the public and private schools of Virginia. Losing his father in early boyhood he went with a brother to Hannibal, Mo., but soon returned to his native state and engaged in railroad contract work, which became his life vocation. In 1874 he again went West and was engaged in railroad building in Missouri and Texas. In 1881 he settled in Pilot Grove, Mo., and engaged also in the lumber business, having branch yards at Bunceton and Knobnoster, Mo. He returned to railroad construction work in 1888, accepting important contracts in Oklahoma, Illinois, Minnesota and other states. He also laid out and graded Forest Park in St. Louis. He ranked high as a successful contractor, and for years made a specialty of revetment work, executing contracts for river improvements on the Missouri and Mississippi for both the government and the railroads. He was given the honorary title of consulting engineer by the Wabash Railroad Co. His extensive bridge and construction contracts compelled him to maintain headquarters in the larger cities, chiefly of Missouri, but he retained a legal residence at Pilot Grove. Perhaps his most notable piece of work was digging the Chicago canal in 1895, uniting the waters of the Great Lakes and the Mississippi river. He built the Walker branch of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad and later was engaged in the revetment of the Missouri between Kansas City and St. Louis, and also between Rock Island and St. Louis on the Mississippi. Mr. Rust was essentially a man of action and circumspection, and he was at all times ready to lend his influence and tangible coöperation in the furtherance of measures and enterprises meeting the approval of his judgment. He was chief stockholder and treasurer of the Hogg-Harris Lumber Co. of St. Louis during 1911–15, was vice-president and large stockholder of the C. J. Harris Lumber Co. of St. Louis, in 1905–16, and president of the electric line of the Mexico & Santa Fe Railroad Co. during 1913–16. In these corporations he was no mere figurehead, but a dominant factor in their active management. Despite his multitudinous business interests he found time for public service, and he possessed a fine sense of civic duty, and was ever loyal to Pilot Grove and Cooper county. He was for two years presiding judge of the Cooper county court and in 1911 was elected to the state assembly, in which he was chairman of the eleemosynary institute committee, and member also of the roads and highways, and municipal corporations committees. In politics he was a Democrat; he was a 32d degree Mason, and in religious faith a Baptist. Splendidly endowed intellectually, he had the courage of his convictions and the ability to clearly and forcibly express them. He was broad-minded and generous in all business dealings, and the very embodiment of honesty and integrity. In truth he was one of those rare creatures whose integrity is never questioned. An ardent desire to help the unfortunate, combined with a generous purse, made him a friend of the friendless and a public benefactor. He loved to give of himself and of his means, and took all the more pleasure in it when he was certain none would ever know. His indomitable zest in life, his unfailing and optimistic buoyancy, compelled the interest and respect of all who knew him. His was a character of rugged strength embellished with optimistic enthusiasm. Purity of ideals and loyalty to all trusts were dominant traits. He was a man of intense patriotism. Love of his country and his duty as a citizen thereof were with him a paramount issue. His executive ability and his masterful control over men were characteristics that contributed largely to his successful career as a business man. While recognized as a man among men and sought after as a genial companion he was uncompromising in his attitude toward temperance. He was married at Harriston, Mo., Oct. 28, 1885, to Mary Lou, daughter of Dr. Nathaniel Wilson Harris, of Harriston; she survives him. He died in Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 28, 1916.

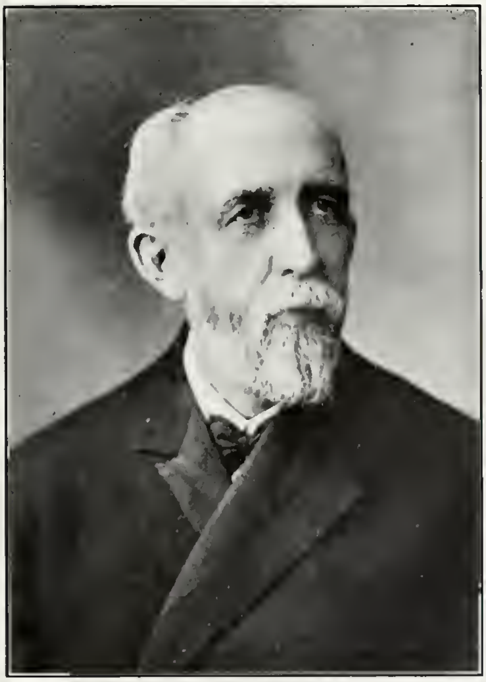
FFRENCH, Charles, publisher and newspaper writer, was born in Dublin, Ireland, June 26, 1861, son of Joseph J. and Marianne (Ingram) Ffrench. His father was an author and classical scholar of note. The son was educated at St. Charles College, near London, England, at a military academy and under private tutors. In 1892 he came to the United States and settled in Chicago, Ill. For a time he engaged in editorial work and general writing, and in 1900, in conjunction with Mrs. Ffrench (known in newspaper circles as Florence Ffrench) he established "The Musical Leader." Mr. Ffrench was president and general manager of the Musical Leader Publishing Co., with offices in New York as well as abroad. The success of "The Musical Leader" as a weekly paper devoted to music and in a minor way to books and literature generally, was immediate. Later the "Concert Goer" of New York was purchased and the two papers were combined under the name of "The Musical Leader." The paper is recognized today, and has been for several years, as one of the two or three great authoritative musical journals of the world. Mr. Ffrench was the author of "American Irish in America" (1896) and "Music and Musicians of Chicago" (1904). He was president of the Irish Fellowship Club in 1913, and in 1915 was a member of the Chicago Board of Education, having been appointed by the mayor, and was the only member unanimously confirmed by the city council. He was a life member of the Press Club of Chicago, prior of the Medievalist Society and a member of the Chicago Athletic Association and the South Shore Country and Adventurers' clubs and also held membership in various other social and literary organizations. In politics he was a Republican and in religion a Roman Catholic. He possessed a large library which was particularly strong in Irish literature, art and reference works, and also owned many fine paintings. He was married about 1885 to Florence, daughter of Stevens Burt, of London, England, and had six children: Charles Joseph, Clara, Evelyn, Josephine, Jasper and Florence Ffrench. Mr. Ffrench died in New York city, Aug. 17, 1916.

MORGAN, William Pitt, dental surgeon, agriculturist and horticulturist, was born at Albion, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1846, son of William Pitt and Eunice (Chester) Morgan. He received his preliminary education in the public schools and was graduated at the Harvard Dental School, in 1869, with the degree of D.D.S. After a brief period in Salem, Mass., he removed to Saginaw, Mich., in 1871, where he practiced his profession from 1871 until his retirement in 1913. During 1908–13 he was in partnership with Dr. J. Alfred Connery. He also served several years as president of the Tri-State (Michigan, Ohio, Indiana) Dental Association. Shortly after taking up his residence in the west he purchased land on the Tittabawassee river, where he developed many ideas that proved of immense agricultural value. Through care in breeding he established one of the best herds of cattle in the state, and also devoted considerable attention to breeding draft horses. He was an acknowledged pioneer in the great bean-growing industry of Michigan; introduced the first bean-puller to the county, and was the first in his section to own a bean-thrasher. Through his efforts Saginaw county became one of the first in importance in the bean industry, and the city of Saginaw took second rank as a shipping center for beans. He imported the first Angora goats known to Saginaw county, and stock from his herd won prizes at exhibitions representing the industry in America. As a boy he was familiar with apple culture and he later became one of the most enterprising and successful orchardists in Michigan. A student of scientific culture, he did much experimental work: was the first to introduce orchard heaters to overcome the effects of late frosts; likewise the first to experiment with dynamite and chemicals for planting, cultivating and enriching orchards. His crops demonstrated that as fine apples could be grown there as any place in the United States. He was an exhibitor at state and county fairs and at horticultural exhibitions; was a member of the Saginaw county farm bureau, and served on various county fair organizations. For nearly two decades Dr. Morgan was superintendent of the Sunday school of the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church; was the prime mover in building a new church edifice, and at his death was senior deacon. He entered heartily into the red ribbon movement in behalf of temperance in 1877, and his efforts assisted largely in making Temperance hall, Saginaw, possible. He was a member of the original board of the Saginaw Young Men's Christian Association, and subsequently became president, and he was an organizer of the City Rescue Mission. His was preëminently an unselfish life; he loved his fellow men, and was willing to take time from his onerous duties to help his city, to relieve distress, and to care for the poor and friendless. He was married, Sept. 18, 1871, to Sarah M., daughter of Joseph T. Burnham, a lumberman, of Saginaw, Mich.; she survives him, with four children: Lillian B., Julia B., William J., of Saginaw, and Fred C. Morgan, of Detroit, Mich. He died at Saginaw, Mich., Dec. 21, 1914.

KETTLES, Robert P., chief of the grain sampling and seed inspection department of the Chicago Board of Trade, was born in Glenfarg, Perthshire, Scotland, Feb. 22, 1859, son of Francis Drummond and Margaret (Philips) Kettles. He was educated in the public schools of Scotland, and at an early age learned the milling business. In 1887 he came to the United States and obtained employment as a sampler for the Chicago (Ill.) Board of Trade. He continued in this capacity for two years, and subsequently returned to the milling business, operating at Plano, Ill., until 1891. In the latter year he again became a sampler of grain in Chicago, and in association with Albert M. Ware, established the firm of Kettles & Ware, recognized throughout the country for its reliable grading and dependable service. In 1904 the Chicago Board of Trade organized its own department of grain sampling

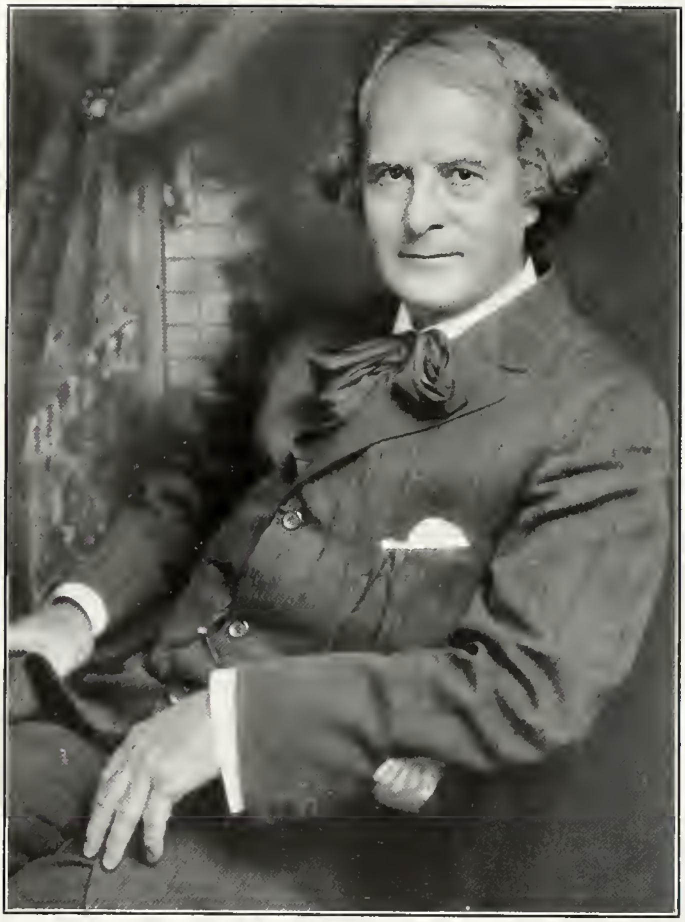
MARSHALL RUST
CONTRACTOR

CHARLES FFRENCH
PUBLISHER AND AUTHOR



WILLIAM P. MORGAN
DENTIST

ROBERT P. KETTLES
GRAIN EXPERT



Elbert Hubbard

and seed inspection, with a view to securing greater uniformity in the inspection of grain. Owing to his excellent record and long experience in grain sampling, Mr. Kettles was appointed chief of the department, which position he retained until the close of his life, having been a member of the board since 1894. He was an indefatigable worker, and his knowledge of grain and inspection commanded the confidence and esteem of the trade, not only of this country but in the East. "As a judge of grain," said Adolph Gerstenberg, chairman of the grain committee of the Board of Trade, "he was a recognized authority in this country and abroad. A certificate issued by him was construed as the best evidence of the quality of the grain described by him, and was taken by bankers and money advancers without the slightest hesitancy. He was exceedingly well qualified for the service which he rendered the trade as head of the Grain and Seed Sampling Department of the Chicago Board of Trade, and his loss in that department is keenly felt. He was active in business, attending to the details of his department up to within a half hour before he died." Mr. Kettles was a Mason and a member of the St. Andrew Society and the Englewood Scottish Club. He was a faithful member and an ardent worker in the social and religious activities of the Emerald Avenue Presbyterian Church, and was active in the establishment of a home for Scottish old men and women at Riverside, Ill. In politics he was a Republican. His favorite diversion was reading. A strict disciplinarian and a man of highest honor and unblemished character, his integrity was never questioned. Mr. Kettles was married Mar. 11, 1896, to Rachel, daughter of Andrew Spence, of Dundee, Scotland. He died in Chicago, Ill., June 28, 1916.

HUBBARD, Elbert, author and publisher, was born in Bloomington, Ill., June 19, 1856, son of Silas and Juliana Frances (Read) Hubbard. His father, a physician, was one of the pioneers of Bloomington and a direct descendant of George Hubbard, who came from England in 1633, and was one of the founders of Hartford, Conn. From the latter and his wife, Elizabeth Watts, the line is traced through their son Daniel and his wife, Mary Clark; their son Daniel and his wife, Susanna Bailey; their son Daniel and his wife, Temperance Shaler; their son Daniel and his wife, Eunice Clark, and their son Solomon and his wife, Hannah Willard, who was the grandfather of our subject. Elbert Hubbard received his education in the schools of his native town and at Harvard College, but was not graduated. The foundation of his journalistic work was laid in a newspaper office in Chicago in 1872, and becoming a contributor to one of the leading newspapers, he was soon looked upon as a facile writer. In 1875 he accepted a position with a small soap manufacturing company in Buffalo, of which his brother-in-law was the head. Attracted to East Aurora, N. Y., by the great beauty of the place, he settled there in 1883, and devoted his leisure hours to literature, raising of trotting horses and fancy poultry. In 1891 he published his first novel, "Forbes of Harvard," which, in spite of its crude construction, contains many high qualities. In 1892 he went abroad, visiting William Morris and his Kelmscott Press at Hammersmith, the result of whose influence was later the inspiration back of The Roycrofters at East Aurora. After a brief period with the Arena Publishing Co., Boston, he began the publication of "The Philistine" (1895), a pocket-size periodical, decidedly original in matter, appearance and price. In 1899 he first published "A Message to Garcia," a strikingly appealing lesson in perseverance, for which there was such a demand that 500,000 reprints were made to supply it. It was translated into most of the European languages and to date probably 30,000,000 copies have been circulated. Out of this enterprise grew the Roycroft Shop at East Aurora, where dainty volumes are artistically printed, illuminated and bound by hand. In addition to the printing art, there evolved at the Roycroft shops the making of ornamental metal goods, leather and furniture which have become renowned for their quality and beauty. Mr. Hubbard wrote and published his "Little Journeys" monthly until 1909, while writing nearly all the matter and advertisements of "The Philistine," and in April, 1908, he started another magazine, "The Fra." "The Philistine" had a monthly circulation of 100,000 copies; "Little Journeys", 75,000; and "The Fra", 50,000. Mr. Hubbard also gave a great deal of his time to the management of Roycroft shops which employed the services of about 400 people. He was the author of "Forbes of Harvard" (1891); "One Day" (1893); "No Enemy but Himself" (1894); "The Book of Job" (1894); "Little Journeys to the Homes of Good Men and Great" (1895); "Little Journeys to the Homes of American Authors" (1896); "The Song of Songs" (1896); "The Journey of Kolheleth" (1897); "The Legacy" (1897); "Little Journeys to the Homes of Famous Women" (1897); "Little Journeys to the Homes of American Statesmen" (1898); "As It Seems To Me" (1898); "Little Journeys to the Homes of Eminent Painters" (1899); "Time and Chance" (1899); "Message to Garcia and Thirteen Other Things" (1899); "Life of Ali Baba" (1899); "Little Journeys to the Homes of English Authors" (1900); "The City of Tagaste" (1900); "Little Journeys to the Homes of Great Musicians" (1901); "Ol' John Burroughs" (1901); "Little Journeys to the Homes of Eminent Artists" (1902); "Joaquin Miller" (1902); "Little Journeys to the Homes of Great Orators" (1903); "Contemplations" (1903); "Little Journeys to the Homes of Great Philosophers" (1904); "The Man of Sorrow" (1904); "Little Journeys to the Homes of Great Scientists" (1905); "Respectability" (1905); "Consecrated Lives" (1904); "Love, Life and Work" (1906); "Health and Wealth" (1908); "One Thousand and One Epigrams" (1911). Albert Lane said of him: "His philosophy is that of one who understands and enjoys Emerson; his satire is that of Thackeray; his wit is as subtle as Beecher's; and there is an occasional suggestion of Hearn or Le Gallienne in some of the sweet tender articles that is most pleasing." In his publications Mr. Hubbard exposed many shams and overturned many old theories. He demonstrated that printing is an art as well as a business; he made quality pay, and taught that self-supporting art asks not for favors, may not be Bohemian, but is respectable. He was twice married, (1) June 2nd, 1880, to Bertha Crawford, of Bloomington Ill. They had three sons: Elbert, Ralph and Sanford Hubbard, and one daughter, Katherine; and (2) Jan. 16, 1904, to Alice L., daughter of Welcome Moore, of Strikersville, N. Y., by whom he had one daughter, Miriam Hubbard. Mrs. Alice L. Hubbard was the author of "Woman's Work"; "Beauty and Sentiment as Collateral" (1907); "Justinian and Theodora" (with Elbert Hubbard 1906); "Life Lessons" (1909), and other volumes. Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard lost their lives when the steamship Lusitania was torpedoed by a German submarine, May 7, 1915. Since his death the business of the Roycrofters has been continued by his oldest son, Elbert II, whose chief ambition is to perpetuate the institution as Elbert Hubbard's finest monument.

BUTTERFIELD, Ora Elmer, lawyer, was born at Brattleboro, Vt., Nov. 9, 1870, son of Oscar Holland and Rosalia Edna (Elmer) Butterfield. The first of the family in America was Benjamin Butterfield, a native of England, who came to this country prior to 1638 and settled in Charlestown, Mass.; from him the line of descent is traced through his son Joseph and the latter's wife, Lydia Ballard; their son Sergt. Benjamin and his wife, Elizabeth Fletcher; their son Ensign Benjamin and his wife, Kenzia Patterson; their son Capt. Benjamin and his wife, Susanna Spalding; their son Luke and his wife, Mercy Feld, and their son Franklin and his wife, Mary Holland, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. When Charlestown village was established into a separate town, named Woburn, Benjamin Butterfield, the settler, was one of the signers of the orders for the government of the town; was made a freeman in 1643, and was the first signer of a petition to the general court for a tract of land which became Chelmsford; he was a deacon in the first church. The last-named Benjamin Butterfield was a captain in the New York militia, and one of the judges of the royal court which sat at Westminster, Vt., before the revolutionary war. After the outbreak of the war he became a first lieutenant in Warner's regiment of Green Mountain Boys. Ora E. Butterfield was educated in the Brattleboro (Vt.) High School and Childs Business College, Springfield, Mass., and was graduated at the University of Michigan Law School in 1891. While a law student he was secretary to Hon. Thomas M. Cooley (q.v.), and the experience and training thus gained were a lasting influence on his business ideals and subsequent practice. Immediately after his graduation he entered the law office of Andrew J. Sawyer at Ann Arbor, and in 1893 formed a partnership with John F. Lawrence, who was the local attorney for the Michigan Central railroad in Ann Arbor, under the firm name of Lawrence & Butterfield. Early in Mr. Butterfield's career he became interested in interstate commerce law, and although the subject was attracting little attention at that time, he made a thorough study of it. Thus from the very beginning of his career he specialized in railroad law, a department of legal practice in which he was to be a national figure. In 1896 he became local attorney for the Michigan Central in Ann Arbor, and was so successful in handling railroad cases that in 1902 he was called to Detroit as attorney for the Michigan Central system. He was made general attorney for the road in 1908; assistant general solicitor of the New York Central lines (which included the Michigan Central) a year later, and was called to Chicago in the same capacity in 1912. In the following year he was transferred to the New York offices, and in 1916 was appointed general solicitor of the New York Central railroad system. He devoted almost his whole attention to legal questions arising under state and federal regulation of railroads, and appeared in many important cases before the Interstate Commerce Commission. Among the most notable of these were: the Back Tax case in Michigan, involving the power of the state of Michigan to tax railroad corporations; the Indianapolis Freight Bureau cases, involving class rates on freight in the states of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan; the Hay Exchange case, the Central Freight Association Rate case and the Indiana Class Rate case, each involving freight classifications; the Pittsburgh Steel Co. vs. Lake Shore, the Connellsville case, the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. case, the Wisconsin Steel Co. case, and the Iron Ore Rate cases, involving rates on coal, coke and ore in the Pittsburgh-Mahoning valley manufacturing territory; cases involving a general advance in freight rates throughout official classification territory in 1910 and 1913, the latter being known as the Five Per Cent. case; Terminal Allowance cases, involving the propriety of allowances by railroad companies to industries for terminal services; and the so-called Panama canal case, involving the divesting of the railroads of their ownership in the steamship lines on the Great Lakes. In these cases Mr. Butterfield's work was especially distinguished by thoroughness of preparation and skill in the examination of witnesses. While in Ann Arbor he was circuit court commissioner for four years; alderman in 1895; city attorney in 1898; delegate to the National Convention of the League of Republican Clubs at Omaha in 1898, and Michigan member of the executive committee. For a number of years from 1896 he was chairman of the Washtenaw County Republican committee. In religion he was a member of the Universalist and Unitarian churches, and in 1912 was vice-president of the Universalist General Convention. He was a member of the Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity, the New England Society of Detroit, the American Historical Association, and the Michigan University Club of New York. He made two visits to Europe accompanied by his wife and daughter, in 1909 and 1912. His avocation was writing on subjects outside of his profession. Among his addresses were: "The Original Church and Its Gospel," "The Trial of Jesus from a Lawyer's Viewpoint," "A Layman's Conception of an Efficient Church," "A Study in Psychology," "Conscience in Commerce" and "Railway Taxation." Mr. Butterfield was a total abstainer. His tastes were domestic; he was devotedly fond of his home and family, yet few men had a larger circle of loyal friends who were attracted to him by the charm of his personality, his keen intelligence, and his inexhaustible fund of kindly humor. He was married at Ann Arbor, Mich., Sept. 14, 1893, to Amy Iola, daughter of Scott Dunklee, of Brattleboro, Vt., and had one child, a daughter, Helen Iola Butterfield. He died in New York city, Dec. 22, 1916.

DEWEY, Charles, lawyer, was born in Sheffield, Mass., Mar. 6, 1784. He was graduated with honors at Williams College, in 1811, and having studied law, removed to Paoli, Orange co., Ind., in 1816, to practice his profession. He early took an interest in politics and in 1821 was elected to the state legislature. In the following year he was the unsuccessful candidate for congress, being defeated by Gen. William Prince. He removed to Charlestown, Clark co., in 1824, and devoted himself assiduously to the practice of his profession. He was again nominated for congress in 1832, but was defeated by Gen. John Carr. In 1836 Gov. Noble appointed him judge of the supreme court, to fill the place of Stephen C. Stevens, which office he held for eleven years, and honored it as few have done. Upon retiring from the bench he entered into a law partnership with George V. Howk, the firm enjoying a large practice in southern Indiana as well as in the supreme court of the state, the reputation of the senior

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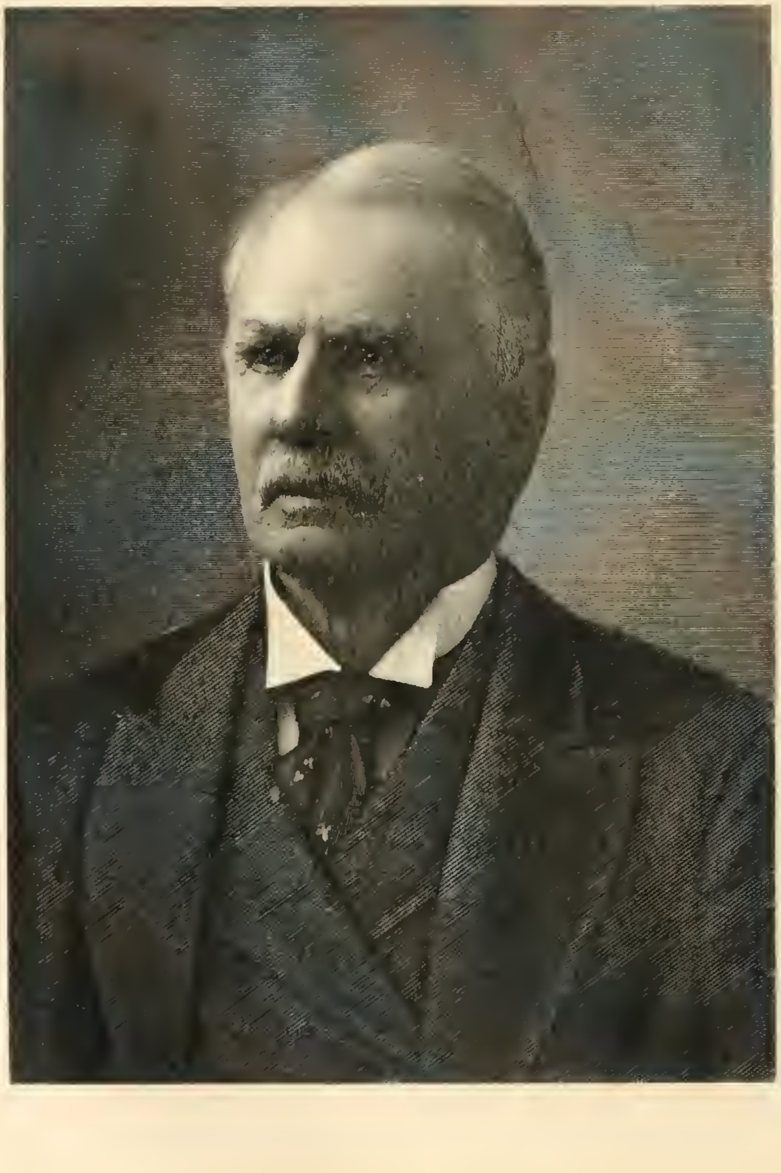
O E Butterfield



Henry C. Brown

partner bringing it business, far and near. While he was not an orator, the meaning of his words was never obscure. He could talk with the greatest of ease and fluency, and was very logical and effective when presenting his views to the court. His published opinions prove him to have been a writer of marked ability. Judge Dewey was contemporaneous with the men who made Indiana a state, and practised at a bar which contained many able members, none of whom, however, outranked him. In politics he was a Whig, and at the time of his death was a communicant of the Presbyterian church. In person, he was large and commanding; six feet in height and weighing nearly 200 pounds. His hair was black, his complexion dark, his forehead broad and high, and his mouth very expressive. He was married, and died in Charlestown, Ind., Apr. 25, 1862.

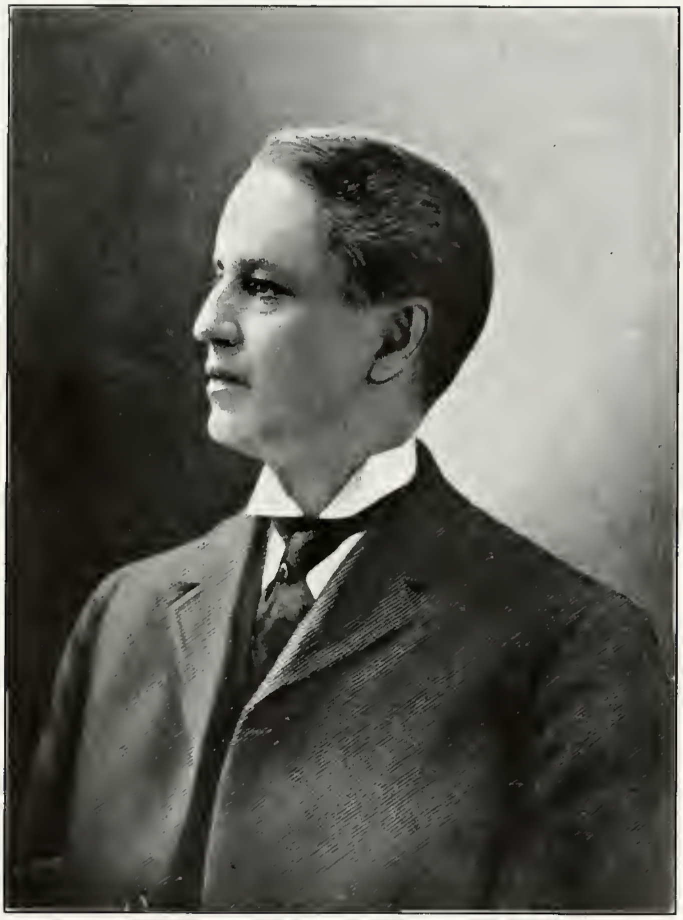
BROWN, Henry Cordis, pioneer and builder, was born near St. Clairsville, Belmont co., O., Nov. 18, 1820, son of Samuel and Polly (Newkirk) Brown. His father served in the revolutionary war; was a lieutenant under Col. William Prescott at the battle of Bunker Hill; participated in the engagement at Concord and the siege of Boston, and also took part in Arnold's expedition to Quebec. After the war he settled in Belmont county, and served in three expeditions in the Northwest territory against the Indians. The son was left an orphan at the age of seven, and learned the carpenter's trade with his brother in St. Louis, Mo. In 1852 he went to California on foot, and after several months in the lumber business in Washington followed his occupation of architect and builder in San Francisco, Cal. He returned to St. Louis by way of Cape Horn; spent two years in Decatur, Neb., where he purchased property and built a hotel, but the venture was unsuccessful and he returned to St. Joseph, Mo. A year later he removed to Denver, Colo., with his family, and resumed his trade as architect and builder. He soon became identified with the affairs of the city and state. He helped build the first irrigating ditch; planted the first trees; was a charter member of the board of trade, the first commercial organization of business men in Denver, and was a member of the company that was organized to build the first railroad into Denver, the Denver-Pacific railroad. He was also interested in the construction of the present street railway system of the City Tramway Co., and with C. D. Gurley established the Bank of Denver. In 1862 Mr. Brown took up a preemption claim of 160 acres, known as Brown's addition to the city of Denver, ten acres of which he donated to the state as a site for a capitol building, and the remainder is now the most beautiful part of the residential district of Denver. The Brown Palace hotel was built on this tract during 1889–92 at a cost of over $1,600,000; it was long regarded as the finest hotel west of Chicago, and will stand a permanent monument to his memory. In 1892 he became the owner of the Denver "Tribune," now the Denver "Republican." He subscribed the first $1,000 for the founding of the Denver public library, and was a liberal patron of all public and charitable enterprises. No man did more for the state and for the city of Denver than Mr. Brown, whose best efforts, time and money were given at a time when the state was in need of public-spirited men, and at a time when men of wealth were almost unknown. His son, James Henry Brown, was city attorney of Denver and member of the Colorado legislature in 1890. Henry C. Brown died in Denver, in 1909.

GIRARD, Charles, naturalist, was born in Mülhausen, France, Mar. 9, 1822. He was educated at the University of Neuchâtel, Switzerland, where he studied under Louis Agassiz, whose assistant he became. In 1848 they both came to this country, and Girard remained with Agassiz for three years. In 1850 he attached himself to the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., and was naturalized four years later. About that time he began to study medicine at Georgetown University, D. C. He was graduated M.D. in 1856, but instead of practicing that profession engaged in scientific pursuits. He collaborated with Prof. Spencer F. Baird in the study of the herpetology and ichthyology of North America, in the latter domain writing a valuable work on the cyprinidae of North America and the fauna of the Pacific coast. He retained his connection with the Smithsonian Institution till 1860. During this period he published: "Monograph on a New Genus of American Cottoids" (1851); "Bibliographia Americana Historico-Naturalis" (1852); "Researches Upon Nemerteans and Planarians: I, Embryonic Development of Planacera Elliptica" (1854); "Life in Its Physical Aspects" (1855); "Herpetology of the United States Exploring Expedition Under the Command of Capt. Wilkes" (1858); and jointly with Prof. Baird "Reptiles" (in Stansbury's "Exploration and Survey of the Great Salt Lake of Utah," 1853), and "Catalogue of North American Reptiles in the Museum of the Smithsonian Institution—Part I, Serpents" (1853). Of his numerous papers contributed to scientific publications the more important are "Mammalia," in the "Iconographic Encyclopedia of Science, Literature and Art" (1851); "Reptiles, Fishes and Crustacea," in Gilliss's "U. S. Naval Astronomical Expedition to Chile" (1856); "General Report Upon Fishes," in "U. S. Explorations and Surveys for Railroad Routes from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean" (1859); "Report Upon Fishes," in Emory's "Survey of the United States and Mexican Boundary" (1859), and many others. In 1861 Charles Girard was awarded the Cuvier prize by the Institute of France. Two years later he made a scientific journey through the southern states. In 1865 he returned to Paris, France, where he spent the rest of his life practising medicine and died there Jan. 29, 1895.

RUSSELL, Harry Luman, bacteriologist, was born at Poynette, Wis., Mar. 12, 1866, son of E. Fred and Lucinda Estella (Waldron) Russell. His father, a physician, was a native of Vermont. He was graduated at the University of Wisconsin with the degree of B. S. in 1888, receiving the degree of M. S. two years later. As a student he became interested in the new science of bacteriology, and under the influence of his teacher, Dr. Edward A. Birge, went to Europe for special instruction under the early masters of science, Robert Koch at Berlin and Louis Pasteur at Paris. After another year of study under Dr. William H. Welch of Johns Hopkins he became assistant professor of bacteriology at the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, in 1893, taking the chair four years later. His first scientific work was the study of the bacteria of the deep sea, carried on first at the Naples Zoological station, Italy, and later at the Nurine Biological laboratory, Woods Hole, Mass. He began his professional work at the University of Wisconsin by investigating the relation of bacteria to dairying and to bovine tuberculosis. The original experiments of Pasteur in using a relatively low temperature for destroying the fermentative organisms capable of causing abnormal fermentations were applied to the preservation of beers and wines, although he had demonstrated in the laboratory that they would also apply to milk. Recognizing the great commercial value of such a process for treating milk under factory conditions, Prof. Russell began working out a practical method that could be applied on a large scale and the result of his experiment was the basic principle of the process now known as pasteurization of milk. The creamery at the University of Wisconsin was the first commercial plant in the United States to put his methods in actual use, methods that are now universally used by large milk producers. Prof. Russell also made a study of the contamination of milk, the sources of such contamination and its prevention. His investigation of bovine tuberculosis resulted in the general adoption of the tuberculin test. The Wisconsin experiment station's herd of cattle was the first one west of the Alleghanies and the second in the United States to be given that test, which disclosed the fact that twenty-five out of thirty animals were diseased, and the entire herd was killed. Another line of effort in which his study of bacteriology has yielded results of great practical value was the relation of bacteria to the ripening of cheddar cheese. The discovery that cheese could be ripened at much lower temperatures than was previously thought possible was a by-product of scientific work, a by-product that adds hundreds of thousands of dollars to the income of the cheese industry. Various other fields of farming investigation have engaged his attention, such as the study of bacterial diseases of plants, especially the black rot of cabbage. In 1907 he became dean of the College of Agriculture and director of its experiment station. He was appointed head of the Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Commission in 1898; was later president of the advisory board of the Wisconsin Tuberculosis Sanatorium, and in 1903 he organized the Wisconsin State Hygienic Laboratory, of which he was director for five years. Prof. Russell is the author of "Agricultural Bacteriology" (1898); "Public Water Supplies," with Prof. F. E. Turneaure (1910); "Outlines of Dairy Bacteriology," with E. G. Hastings (9th edition, 1915), and also of various reports and bulletins of the Wisconsin Experiment Station since 1893. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; member of the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, Society of American Bacteriologists, American Public Health Association, Wisconsin Academy of Science, and Washington Academy of Sciences. He received the degree of Ph.D. from John Hopkins University in 1892. He was married Dec. 20, 1893, to H. May, daughter of C. W. Delany, of Poynette, Wis., and had two children, Gertrude E. and Eldon B. Russell.

TAFT, Oren Byron, banker, was born at Medina, N. Y., June 19, 1846, son of Joel Freeman and Orpha Jane (Britt) Taft, and a descendant on his mother's side of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins. At the age of ten he, with his widowed mother and only sister, went to make their home with an uncle in a then unsettled locality in Illinois, since become the town of Paxton. Here he built the first rude, temporary depot, while one room of his home was post office, railroad, real estate and lumber yard office. He was educated in the district schools and the old Chicago University. In 1863–68 he had charge of the office of the circuit court of Ford county. By the time he was twenty-one he had accumulated a substantial capital, and in search of a larger field of activity he went to Chicago in 1869 and associated himself with Daniel K. Pearsons in the land mortgage business. In 1876 he became a member of the firm of D. K. Pearsons & Co., and after the retirement of Mr. Pearsons in 1879, he assumed control of the business. The movement known as "rural credits" engaged Mr. Taft's attention as early as 1896, when he spent several months in Europe getting data and learning the methods of foreign land credit banks. Upon his return in 1897 the business was incorporated, under an Illinois state bank charter, as the Pearsons-Taft Land Credit Co., which he served as president until his retirement from active business in 1914. The Pearsons-Taft Land Credit Co. of Chicago is probably the oldest house in the United States—representing a continuous business since 1865—confined exclusively to investments in mortgage loans upon farm lands. Beginning in a few counties in Illinois, its investments today include the whole Mississippi valley from Canada to Texas, and from Idaho on the west to Georgia on the east. It was the first to make amortizement loans upon farms, using the precise principle, as well as methods and forms, used in Europe. Mr. Taft is acknowledged as one of, if not the best judge in the extent of his knowledge of farm land values and possibilities in this country. He has insisted that in aiding in the development of the West, the farmer was not to be exploited nor his misfortune taken advantage of. He has endeavored to be an influence toward placing the business of farm credits in this country upon a basis of established recognition where it would have to uphold its integrity, as is the case with commercial banking, and believes the effort has not been lost. He finds his chief diversion with his books, being the possessor of many rare publications connected with English history of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, some only duplicated in the library of the British Museum. He has been a close student of philosophy, and in 1900 published for private circulation a small volume entitled "A Ceptacle Hypothesis," as a new angle to the science of being. He has appeared in the "North American Review" as the author of a proposed law for labor organizations. Mr. Taft is a life member of the Chicago Art Institute and a member of the Mayflower Society, Chicago Historical Society and the Chicago Union League, Bankers and Midlothian clubs. He was married at Paxton, Ill., June 20, 1867, to Frances E., daughter of Rev. George Schlosser, a Congregational clergyman, and has three children: Oren Edwin, who succeeded him as president of the Pearsons-Taft Land Credit Co.; Harry Lee, vice-president of the same corporation, and Ina Mary Taft.

HARSHA, William McIntire, physician and surgeon, was born at Harshaville, O., June 15, 1855, son of William Buchanan and Rachel (McIntire) Harsha, grandson of Paul and Martha (Buchanan) Harsha and great-grandson of James Harsha, who came from County Downs, Ireland, in the 18th century and settled at Middletown, Dauphin co., Pa. Both his father and grandfather were millers. He was graduated at National Normal University, Lebanon, O., with the degree A.B., in 1878, and A.M. in 1890. He began the study of medicine at the University of Michigan; and later entered the Cincinnati Medical College, being graduated M.D. at the Northwestern University School of Medicine in 1883. He practised his profession at Cerro Gordo and Decatur,



Oren B. Taft

Geo. L. Andrews,

Ill., until 1890, when he settled in Chicago, Ill., where since 1891 he has been professor of surgery and clinical surgery, College of Physicians and Surgeons, now University of Illinois College of Medicine. He is attending surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago. He is a fellow, member of the board of governors and a founder of the American College of Surgeons; past president (1916–17) Chicago Surgical Society, and member also of the American Medical Association, American Academy of Medicine, Mississippi Valley Medical Association, Western Surgical Association, Illinois State Medical Society, Chicago Medical Society, Institute of Medicine, Chicago, Physicians' Club, Chicago, and the University Club, Chicago. He is an extensive contributor to medical journals of original articles on surgical operations, one of these being published in Truman W. Brophy's "Oral Surgery." He finds his chief recreation in travel. His political affiliation is with the Republican party, and he is a communicant and trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago. He was married June 1, 1880, to Adelia S., daughter of Thomas J. Hutchinson, a carriage manufacturer, of Lebanon, and had two sons: William Thomas, a physician, and Edward Houston Harsha, a real estate dealer of Washington.

ANDREWS, George Leonard, soldier, was born at Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Mass., Aug. 31, 1828, son of Manasseh and Harriet (Leonard) Andrews. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was also the inventor of the circular saw in sections, and of other articles. The son received his early education in the public, high and State Normal schools of his native town, and in 1847 entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, being graduated at the head of his class in 1851. That same year he was appointed brevet second lieutenant, corps of engineers, and for three years thereafter was assistant engineer to Col. Thayer, then in charge of the construction of Fort Warren in Boston harbor. In 1854 he became instructor in civil and military engineering and the science of war in the United States Military Academy. He received his commission in the following year and entered the service of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Co., Manchester, N. H., as engineer, remaining in this connection until 1857. Subsequently he was employed as a civil engineer by the United States government. In 1860 he was connected for a time with a large business house in Boston. At the commencement of hostilities in 1861 he accepted the position of lieutenant-colonel of the second Massachusetts volunteers, and commanded the regiment in Banks' retreat from Strasburg to Winchester on the night of May 24, 1862, and the courage and ability with which he managed his men was highly commented upon by his superiors. In June of that year he was commissioned colonel and in November, brigadier-general United States volunteers, "for highly meritorious services at the battles of Winchester, Cedar Mountain and Antietam." That same year he joined Gen. Banks' expedition to New Orleans and was engaged in forwarding troops and supplies from New York until January, 1863. As chief of staff of Maj.-Gen. Banks he took part in the advance on Port Hudson in March, 1863, and also in the combat at Fort Bisland; in the advance upon Opelousas and Alexandria and in the siege of Port Hudson, of which he received the formal surrender in July, 1863, and was then selected by Gen. Banks to organize and command the Corps d'Afrique with headquarters at Port Hudson. Subsequently while retaining command of the colored troops, he was placed in command of the district of Baton Rouge and Port Hudson. He was made provost marshal general of the army of the Gulf under Gen. Canby and was breveted major-general, United States volunteers, in March, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious services in the campaign against Mobile and its defenses." From June to August, 1865, he was chief of staff of Maj.-Gen. Canby, when he was honorably mustered out of the service. He then became a planter in Washington county, Miss., and in 1867 was made United States marshal for the State of Massachusetts, remaining thus until 1871. He was appointed by Pres. Grant, professor of French in the United States Military Academy, and in 1882 became by operation of law professor of modern languages in the same institution. Gen. Andrews was retired from active service by operation of law in August, 1892. During his long years of service he distinguished himself for his efficiency as a disciplinarian, and his skill and bravery in the field always secured the confidence, respect and love of all who served under or with him. Few commanders were more efficient, faithful or devoted, and with those acquainted with his career, none stood higher in their estimation for the qualities which constitute an able chief and a courteous gentleman. Fort Andrews on Peddock's Island, Boston harbor, was named for him. Gen. Andrews was never a politician and his high ambition was to do his duty and give himself unreservedly to his country. He was married, at Roxbury, Mass., Dec. 21, 1853, to Sara Bridge, daughter of Josiah Fiske of Boston, Mass., by whom he had three children, one of whom survives, Helen Bridge Andrews. He died at Brookline, Mass., in April, 1899.

LOVERING, Leonard Austin, soldier, was born at Quechee, Vt., Nov. 13, 1854, son of John Leonard and Ellen A. (Tyler) Lovering, and a descendant of John Lovering, a native of Wales, who settled at Ipswich, Mass., in the middle of the seventeenth century. The line of descent is traced from this John Lovering through his son John, who married Hannah Kilham; their son Ebenezer and his wife, Esther Dearborn; their son John and his wife, Anna Sanborn; their son Simeon, a soldier in the revolutionary war, and his wife, Sarah Sanborn and their son John and his wife, Hannah Porter Pease, who were Col. Lovering's grandparents. The latter was graduated at West Point Military Academy in 1876, being commissioned second lieutenant in the 4th U. S. infantry. He was promoted first lieutenant Jan. 3, 1885, and captain Oct. 15, 1893, meanwhile having served as acting professor of chemistry, mineralogy and geology at West Point (1881–85); engineer officer department of the Columbia (1888–89); aide-de-camp to Brig.-Gen. John Gibbon (1889-91) and to Brig.-Gen. Thomas J. Ruger (1891-92). He was in command of his company at Boise barracks, Ida., and Fort Sheridan, Ill., from 1892 until the Spanish-American war. He was in the fifth army corps in the Santiago campaign, participating in the battles of El Caney, San Juan, and the bombardment and siege of Santiago. During 1899–1901 he served with distinction in the Philippines, in Schwan's expedition in southern Luzon and as acting inspector-general at Manila, and again in 1902–04 as commanding officer of the South Province and inspector-general at Manila. In 1905 he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel and for three years was inspector-general of the southwestern division. In September, 1909, he was made colonel of the 28th regiment, and on Feb. 28, 1910, was retired for disability, having rounded out a service of forty years in the various branches of the army—with his troops in three wars; as instructor, engineer officer, inspector-general, supervisor of the Philippine census, governor of Parana, P. I., and Spanish translator for the government. He was one of the strictest disciplinarians of the army, being sent to many disturbed stations to bring order out of chaos. A fear and dread to lax recruits, he was always commended by his superior officers for his efficiency and strict attention and obedience to orders. Six feet in height and weighing 200 pounds, with a firm chin and penetrating gray eye, he was a man of prepossessing appearance and soldierly bearing. He was a 32d degree Mason, a Knight Templar, and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, Army Club of Washington, D. C., United Spanish War Veterans, Order of Foreign Wars, Society of Santiago, Army of the Philippines and West Point Association of Graduates. Col. Lovering was unmarried and died at Claremont, N. H., May 29, 1914.

ILLOWAY, Henry, physician, was born at Kolin, Bohemia, Nov. 29, 1848, son of Rev. Dr. Bernard and Katharine (Schiff) Illoway. When five years of age he came to the United States with his parents, and was educated in the public schools of the different cities in which his parents resided and by private teachers. He was graduated M.D. at the Miami Medical College, of Cincinnati, in 1869. At the outset of his career he became (by examination) one of the resident physicians of the Cincinnati hospital (1869–70), and on the expiration of his term in that institution he established himself in the city and built up a large practice. Later, on its reorganization, he was made one of the visiting physicians to the Jewish hospital. In 1888 he was appointed professor of the diseases of children in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and held that position for five years, up to the time of his removal from that city. In 1893 he went to Europe and studied in Berlin with Professors I. Boas, E. Mendel and others, and in Vienna with Prof. L. Oser. Returning to the United States in the following year, he settled in New York city, and since then has devoted himself entirely to the treatment of diseases of the digestive tract. Dr. Illoway has written extensively on medical subjects. He was one of the collaborators on "The American Text-Book on the Diseases of Children" (1893), and is the author of "Constipation in Adults and Children, with Special Reference to Habitual Constipation and Its Most Successful Treatment by the Mechanical Methods" (1897) and "The Summer Diarrhœas of Infants" (1904), a German edition of which was published in Berlin in 1905. Besides these larger works he is the author of numerous papers contributed to various medical journals, such as the "Medical Record," the "New York Medical Journal," the "American Journal of the Medical Sciences," the "Archives of Pediatrics," "Laryngoscope," "Archiv f. Verdauungskrankheiten," "Berliner Klinik," etc. Dr. Illoway is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and a member of the American Medical Association, the Medical Society of the State of New York, the Medical Society of the County of New York, the German Medical Society, the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, and the New York Physicians' Association.

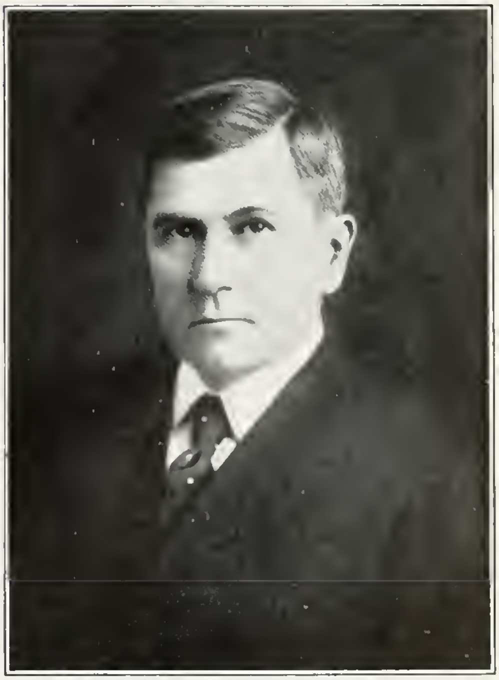
JORDAN, Jules [Julius], musician, was born at Willimantic, Conn., Nov. 10, 1850, son of Lyman and Susan (Beckwith) Jordan. The founder of the family in America is said to be Thomas Jordan, who settled originally at Coventry, R. I. On the maternal side, his great-great-grandfather, Col. Isaac Beckwith, was the first man who built a sailing vessel in New London. The subject of this sketch inherited his musical talent from his father, who had a fine tenor voice and much musical ability. At the age of twenty-one the son removed to Providence, R. I., where he secured the position of solo tenor in Grace Church, and thus was enabled to commence seriously the study of music. He studied singing in Boston and later in London and Paris. In 1880 he was chosen by Leopold Damrosch to create the title role in Berlioz's "La Damnation de Faust," which he sang repeatedly and always with success in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Worcester and other cities. He was one of the principal soloists at five consecutive musical festivals at Worcester, appearing first as Faust in the Berlioz work. In 1879 Dr. Jordan organized the famous Providence Arion Club, of which he has been conductor ever since, and has never missed a concert. At the concerts of this club he has conducted performances of the standard oratorios and many of the great operas and for many of the greatest singers. As a conductor he is one of the best, and as a singer his talents serve him as well as his broad and practical musicianship. Dr. Jordan has written much music and is widely known as a fine melodist and not lacking in the other requirements of a composer. His best known works are, "Rip Van Winkle," a romantic opera, produced with success by the Bostonians in Providence in May, 1897; "Barbara Frietchie," which was written for full adult chorus with a virile and elaborate orchestral accompaniment, but which has been taken up by schools and sung by children at various times with great effect; "Wind Swept Wheat"; "A Night Service," and a dramatic scene, "Jael." His songs and anthems comprise a list of from 250 to 300, some of which have been extremely popular. Worthy of note are his "Battle Hymn of the Republic," "Great Western Land," "Ride on in Majesty," Festival "Te Deum," "Benedictus," "Magnificat," and "Nunc Dimittis." As a teacher of singing, Dr. Jordan has laid the foundation for the great success that some of his pupils have achieved, and there are many more that owe to him the lucrative positions they fill in the community where he has dwelt so long. His services to his state and city have been immeasurable, and in recognition of this fact Brown University conferred upon him in 1895 the honorary degree of Mus. Doc., the first distinction of the kind ever bestowed by that institution. He is unmarried.

TAPLIN, Mortimer Mason, physician and surgeon, was born at Addison, Ontario, Can., June 25, 1868, son of Rufus and Lucy (Stowell) Taplin. His first American ancestor was Mansfield Taplin, a native of England, who settled in Charlestown, Mass., and died there in 1734, and the line of descent is through his son, Col. John Taplin, who married Hepsibah Brigham; their son John, who married Catherine Lovewell; their son Henry, who was a native of Montpelier, Vt., married Melinda Huntly, and their son Rufus, the father of Dr. Taplin. He was graduated M.D. with honors at the Athens High School, Brockville Business College and McGill University, Montreal, and immediately took over the practice of his profession with his uncle, Dr. O. O. Stowell, at Copenhagen, N. Y. In 1896 he removed to Rochester, N. Y., where he continued his practice until his death. He was a member of the Rochester Academy of Medicine, the Rochester Pathological Society, the Monroe County Medi-

LEONARD A. LOVERING
SOLDIER

HENRY ILLOWAY
PHYSICIAN

JULES JORDAN
MUSICIAN



MORTIMER M. TAPLIN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

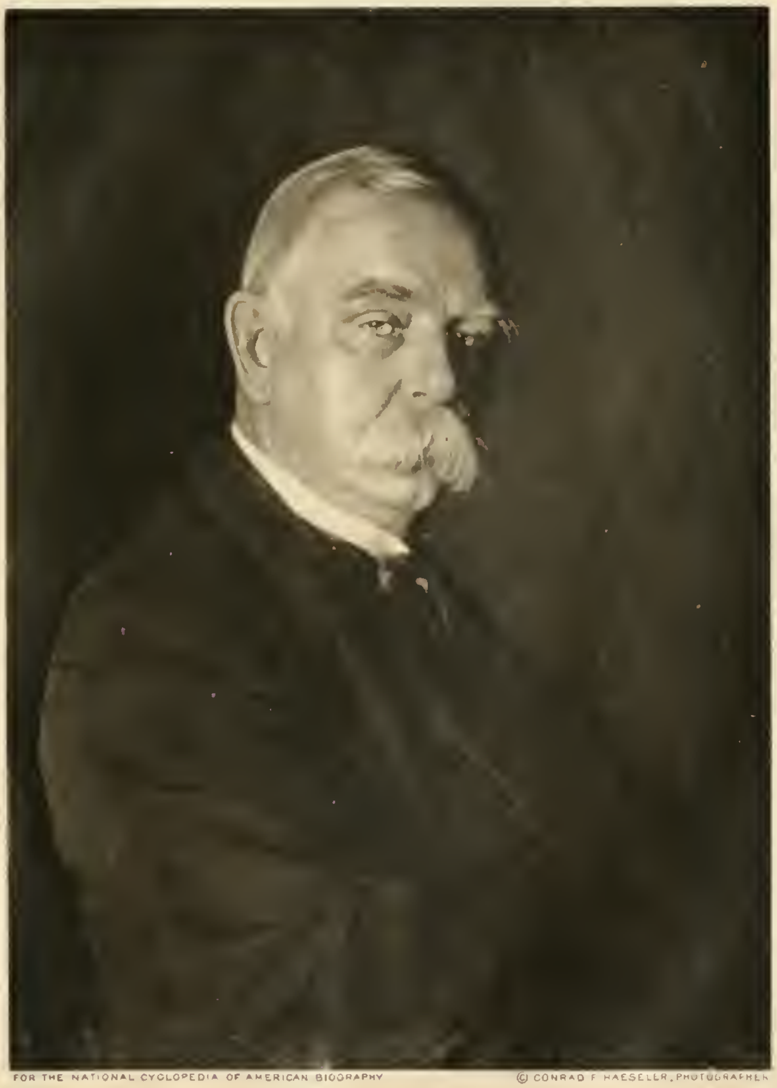
Antoinette Sawyer

cal Society, and the New York State Medical Association. He was also a member of Valley Lodge, F. and A. M. To a firm foundation of righteousness there were added in the character of Dr. Taplin qualities that indicated the great physician, and he was the loyal, kindly, generous, modest friend of all who came within his influence. He was married Dec. 30, 1903, to Nettie, daughter of Asa Douglass Vorce of Copenhagen, N. Y., who survived him with two children: George Vorce and Ruth Taplin. He died in Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1913.

SAWYER, Mrs. Antonia (Savage), singer and manager, was born at Waterville, Me., Apr. 26, 1863, daughter of Asher and Adaline (Chase) Savage, and granddaughter of DeForest Savage, a son of Jacob Savage, whose first American ancestor, Jacob Savage, came to America from Dublin, Ireland, and settled in Athens, Me. Inheriting a marked musical talent from her mother, who was a singer of note, she pursued the study of music in Boston under Charles R. Adams and Warren Davenport. In 1882 she was married to Henry Hubbard Sawyer, of Boston, but continued her education for a musical career. Making New York city her home in 1890, she sang at the old First Presbyterian church for twelve years and at the Jewish Temple for eight years. She visited Europe four times, studying in London, Paris and Berlin. In London she sang with George Henschel, Sir Joseph Barnby, and Randegar, and in Paris with Anne De La Grange. In 1894 she made a tour through the United States with Anton Seidl from whom she acquired a comprehensive knowledge of the Wagner arias. Mrs. Sawyer has a remarkable alto voice, more individual in some songs than any other of America's great artists. In 1909 she established herself in New York as a manager of professional musicians, such as Kathleen Parlow, Canada's noted violinist, who toured America in 1911; Katherine Goodson, pianist, and Julia Culp, the Lieder singer of Holland, who first visited America in 1913.

JOHNSON, John Graver, lawyer, was born in Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 4, 1841, son of John and Elizabeth (Graver) Johnson. His father, a blacksmith, died during the boy's childhood, and his mother took up millinery to support herself and family. The boy was a student of unusual power and industry and used to amuse himself by committing to memory whole plays of Shakespeare as an exercise. Upon graduating at the city high school in 1858, he entered the law offices of Benjamin and Murray Rush in Philadelphia in the capacity of what was then called a scriven, whose legal study was accompanied by the work of making numerous copies of legal papers in longhand. While an office student he was an active member of the Law Academy and attended the lectures at the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1863. He began his legal practice in association with William F. Judson, and upon the latter's death succeeded him as counsel for the Pennsylvania Co. for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, a corporation having business connections in every part of the United States. The field of corporation law soon attracted him, and he showed therein such peculiarly marked ability that within ten years a distinguished jurist of Philadelphia said that the young man had no superior at that bar. Shortly after his admission, Pennsylvania was threatened by the Confederate army at Gettysburg, and, joining a company of volunteer artillery, young Johnson went to the field to support the Union army, which, however, did not prove to be necessary. It is said of him that all his leisure on this journey was spent in the study of his law books, but whether true or not it typified the common knowledge of his great devotion to legal study, of which succeeding years furnished far greater illustration. His industry was accompanied by a striking simplicity and singleness of mind which evinced a profoundly direct instinct for the point or principle at issue, and a consequent impatience with what was not pertinent. He was interested in vital issues and possessed a never-failing memory for the law of corporations. It was soon discovered by leading corporations that his antecedent advice was quite as valuable as his defensive ability after trouble arose, so that he began to be retained as counsel quite as much in the former line as the latter. It became proverbial among financiers that John G. Johnson's opinion was tantamount to a judicial decision. Corporations and individuals, too, began to observe that a peculiarly personal standard of democracy characterized his practice and a very fine kind of ethics of compensation, for a small case which interested him had right of way over the greatest brought to him by the most powerful corporations and financiers, if it came first, and his standards of compensation were so personal and just that they often astonished the powerful by their modesty, as well as the poor client by their generosity. Indeed it was said that he was "both the highest priced and the lowest priced lawyer in the land." Among the notable cases with which he was identified were the Central Transportation Co. vs. Pullman Palace Car Co., involving a lease of its cars by the former to the latter; the Oleomargarine cases, involving the validity of state laws as to coloring marketable products; the Interstate Commerce Commission vs. the Lehigh Valley Railroad, involving a question of freight rates; the anti-trust cases of the United States vs. the Reading Co.; the Coal Trust cases; the Northern Securities dissolution suit and its consequent suit of Harriman vs. the Northern Securities Co.; the Commodities Clause case under the Hepburn act; the Full Crew law; the Eight-Hour law; the American Tobacco Co. cases; the Standard Oil Co. cases, and the case of Virginia vs. West Virginia, involving the share of the latter in the former's pre-civil war debt. One of his greatest triumphs as a vindication of his personal advice and judgment was in the case of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. vs. the Western Union Telegraph Co., where the United States supreme court finally sustained, under the terms of the lease, the removal in a single night, without notice, of the poles of the telegraph company from the railroad's right of way. He was counsel for the Amalgamated Copper Co., the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., the New York Central Railroad Co., the U. S. Steel Corporation, the American Distilleries Co., the National Hardware Association, and scores of other like organizations. One of his last important cases was the argument for the railroads against the constitutionality of the Adamson eight-hour law before the U. S. supreme court in 1916. During the last fifteen years of his life Mr. Johnson stood pre-eminently at the head of the bar of the nation. In answer to a direct question whom he regarded the greatest lawyer in America, Mr. Justice Brown of the U. S. supreme court replied: "Speaking among ourselves we call Mr. Johnson 'The King of the American Bar.'" Said Hon. Hampson Carson in "The Legal Intelligencer": "Judges attended to his utterances as did Themistocles to the Oracle. The problems submitted to his judgment were so stupendous and the interests involved were so vast that he carried a weight of professional responsibility never before placed upon a single man. He never swayed beneath the burden and never paused for breath. His versatility was astonishing, and his concentration was like the coil of the python. There was no black art resorted to, no artifice, no deception, no relaxing of principle. His word was a covenant. His conduct was a code of ethics." He possessed such a phenomenal memory that many years afterwards he could recall the details of a case that he had once mastered. His knowledge of men was extraordinary, and his judgment of character was instinctive. His peculiar strength as a lawyer was his instant grasp of every situation presented to him and his intuitive understanding of the strength or weakness of his clients' cases and of what confronted him on the other side. His chief characteristics were thorough preparation of his cases; the presentation of his clients' cause always concisely but never obscurely; his accuracy in the statement of facts, and his clear and forceful exposition of the law applicable to them. So careful was he in the study of the facts of a case, and so accurate in the statement of those facts, that it was always dangerous for an opponent to challenge his assertions, and judges in all courts, high and low, learned to trust him implicitly. It is related that on one occasion in an argument before the state supreme court his opponent denied some of his assertions, to which Mr. Johnson's only retort was: "The Court knows us both." As a result of his wide relations to great clients, Mr. Johnson declined Pres. Garfield's call to the supreme bench of the United States and also Pres. Cleveland's tender to him to succeed Justice Bradley on the same high tribunal, as well as the request of Pres. McKinley that he accept the post of attorney-general. His legal work absorbed his whole life to a degree scarcely equaled by most distinguished men, but he had one relaxation, and that was the enjoyment of great paintings, a collection of which he spent forty years and nearly $3,000,000 in the making. Unlike many Americans who purchase valuable works of art, he bought purely for his own pleasure—not for purposes of exhibition, but as his constant companions. No other American collection had at once so wide a range and so even a level of quality. It became so famous in the art world that for years a steady stream of art critics, art collectors and museum officials visited his Philadelphia home to view it, and Sir Claude Phillips characterized it as "one of which any European capital or great American city might legitimately be proud." It excelled in examples of the old masters, the crown of the collection being a number of Italian paintings, which include Pesellino's "Virgin and Child Between Two Saints"; "Madonna and Child," by Bellini; a portrait by Botticelli; a predella by Botticelli; "Pieta" by Crivelli; a decorative pair of panels by Cima da Conegliano; "Story of Alcione" by Carpaccio, and "Magdalen Reading" by Signorelli. A catalog printed in 1913–14 listed 1,116 canvasses and seventy-three sculptures. In his will the collection was bequeathed to the city of Philadelphia. Mr. Johnson was recognized as an expert in the art of great works of art; for many years he made the selections for the Wilstach galleries in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, and during his last years was a director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. The only public position he ever held was that of commissioner of Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Pennsylvania and by Princeton University in 1915. He was a member of the American Bar Association and the Rittenhouse and Philadelphia clubs. He was married about 1900, to Ida, daughter of John Hare Powel, and widow of Edward Morrell of Philadelphia, Pa., and died without issue in Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 14, 1917.

SAGE, Margaret Olivia (Slocum), philanthropist, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1828, daughter of Joseph and Margaret Pierson (Jermain) Slocum. Her family traces descent from Anthony Slocum, one of the forty-six "first and ancient purchasers" of Cohannet in 1637 which was incorporated two years later as Taunton, New Plymouth. He served his town as surveyor of highways and in other capacities, and gave his name to Slocum's river, originally the Pascamawset. From him the line runs through his son, Giles, and his wife, Joan ———; their son, Peleg, and his wife, Mary Holder; their son, Joseph, and his wife, Susanna Wanton; their son, John, and his wife, Hanna Brown; their son, William Brown, and his wife, Olivia Josselyn, and their son, Joseph, who was Mrs. Sage's father. The latter was employed by the Russian government to establish schools of agriculture throughout the empire and to import into Russia the latest improvements in American agricultural machinery. Margaret Olivia Slocum was educated in private schools of Syracuse and was graduated at Troy Seminary in 1847. A year later, when financial reverses overtook the family, she resolved to take upon herself the responsibility of her own support. She secured a position as teacher in Philadelphia, but after two years she was forced to resign through impaired health. Her position as the wife of Russell Sage naturally entailed obligations and responsibilities of no ordinary kind, and she realized them with a fine judgment, dignity and generosity which soon made her a noted and admired figure in New York society. She showed the same qualities in her philanthropic connections, which were numerous and prominent. The Women's Christian Union, the Woman's Hospital, the Woman's Exchange, Home and Foreign Missions, and many other charitable organizations owe much to her financial assistance as well as to her executive ability. She was the first president of the Emma Willard Association and was long a member of the board of trustees of the Emma Willard School, formerly Troy Seminary. Her gift of $1,000,000 to the school, made after her husband's death, enabled it not only to extend its work, but to move the school from a congested city block to its present location. Upon the death of her husband the heavy responsibilities of an enormous fortune fell on her shoulders. Mr. Sage had such confidence in his wife's ability and judgment that with the exception of a few bequests he left her all his wealth and made her executive without any qualification or restriction. Her benefactions include $1,000,000 to the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, $1,000,000 to the Troy Female Seminary (Emma Willard School), $800,000 to Cornell University, $250,000 to Berea College, $350,000 to the Y. M. C. A., $500,000 to the Methodist Episcopal church, the gift of Constitution Island at West Point to the United States, $115,000 to the public school at Sag Harbor, L. I., $350,000 to the New York Young Men's Christian Association, $150,000 to the American Seaman's Friend Society, $150,000



FOR THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

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John G. Johnson

Margaret Olivia Sage

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Rudolph Wurlitzer

to the Northfield (Mass.) Seminary, $300,000 to the Sage Institute of Pathology of the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island, $250,000 to a home for Indigent Women, dormitories to Princeton University, a new campus known as the Sage-Pierson Campus to Yale, a freshman dormitory to Harvard, and various large gifts to Syracuse. The most important of her philanthropies was the gift of $10,000,000 to establish the Sage Foundation for Social Betterment, the general purpose of which is "the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States of America." It is not a philanthropic institution for the relief of cases of individual poverty or misfortune. Its purpose is wider and more fundamental; it seeks to cure the disease rather than the symptoms. In other words, the object of the Russel Sage Foundation is to promote constructive social activities and create sound public opinion. Among its agencies are a charity organization department, for extending the work and increasing the efficiency of charitable bodies; a child-helping department, for promoting improved methods of dealing with dependent, neglected, delinquent and defective children; a department of child hygiene, for promoting the physical and mental progress of children by suitable playgrounds, sports, etc.; a remedial loans department, for reducing extortionate loaning and fostering associations to make small loans at reasonable interest rates; and the Sage Foundation Homes Company, which established at Forest Hills Garden, L. I., a model suburban village planned to show the possibility of combining landscape effect and attractive, healthful housing, with economy of space and commercial profit. For this undertaking she gave an additional $2,750,000. The Sage Foundation also conducts investigations into housing, industrial conditions, school problems, etc., and maintains a publication department which has issued a number of important books. Among these are: The Pittsburgh Survey (6 vols.), Correction and Prevention (4 vols.), Socialized Schools (4 vols.), Juvenile Courts and Probation (3 vols.), Workingmen's Insurance in Europe, The Standard of Living Among Workingmen's Families in New York City, Practical Books on Housing, One Thousand Homeless Men—A Study of Original Records, The Almshouse—Construction and Management, Handbook of Settlements, Juvenile Court Laws in the United States—Summarized. The Campaign Against Tuberculosis in the United States, Report on the Desirability of Establishing an Employment Bureau in the City of New York, Wider Use of the School Plant, etc. Mrs. Sage was married to Russell Sage at Watervliet, N. Y., in 1869.

PALMER, William Franklin, shipbuilder, was born at Webster, Mass., May 30, 1859, son of William Harris and Jane Elizabeth (Hoyle) Palmer. He was descended from Thomas Palmer, who came over from Rowley, Yorkshire, England, in 1638, and settled in Salem, Mass., the line being traced through Samuel, Samuel, Samuel, Parker, Harris, and William Harris Palmer. He was graduated at Williams College in 1880, receiving the degree of A.M. three years later. He was for eight years head of the Bristol Academy, Taunton, Mass., and while eminently fitted for the profession of teacher, he was so passionately fond of the water, that he took up the study of naval architecture and became a builder of ships. The first large vessel, the Marie Palmer, designed by him in 1900, splendidly vindicated his accuracy of judgment, earning 30 per cent. in dividends the first year, and with unbounded enthusiasm and confidence he planned for the construction of others. What became known on the New England coast as the "Palmer fleet" bore eloquent testimony to his skill and genius, consisting of some fourteen sailing vessels, which he not only designed and built, but controlled them after they were launched, and directed and supervised their operation. Besides these merchantmen he built numerous other vessels and sailing yachts. He originated and developed the composite vessel, that is, a ship built partly of wood and reinforced by steel, now a well-known type recognized as an important improvement in ship construction. It was said of Mr. Palmer that he exerted a greater influence toward the upbuilding of the American merchant marine at the time of his death than any other individual for fifty years, and that he built more tonnage in wooden sailing vessels than any other builder or company in the history of American shipbuilding. He was a member of the Boston Yacht Club and the Boston Athletic Association, also of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the New York Maritime Exchange, and the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers. He was married July 17, 1895, to Marie E., daughter of Albert Yale Convers, of Taunton, and had two children: Fannie and Paul Palmer. He died in Boston, Mass., Sept. 29, 1909.

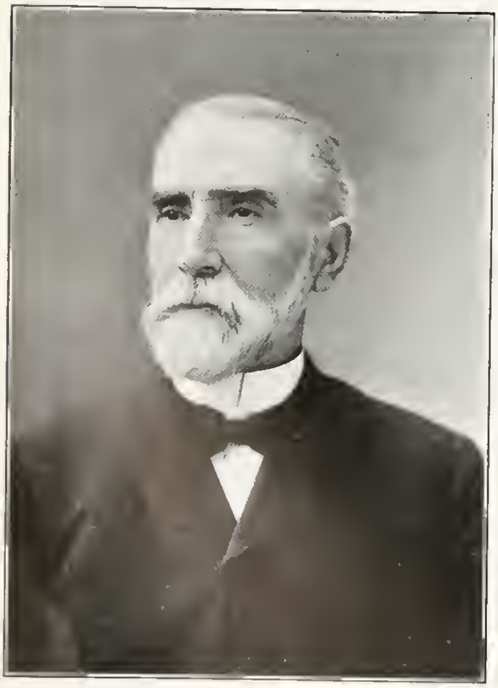
WURLITZER, Rudolph, merchant and manufacturer, was born at Schoneck, Saxony, Germany, Jan. 31, 1831, son of Gottlieb and Caroline (Martin) Wurlitzer. Hans Andreas Wurlitzer, his great-great grandfather, was a celebrated maker of violins at Marknewkirchen, as was also his son Hans Adam Wurlitzer. Our subject's father was a manufacturer of laces and embroideries. The son was educated at the gymnasium of his native city, and having pursued a business course spent two years as an accountant in an export commission house in Leipzig, at the same time continuing his studies at the University of Leipzig. He came to the United States in 1853, and settling in Cincinnati, O., was for three years clerk in a bank. In 1856 he began business for himself as an importer of musical instruments. His interests expanded rapidly, and he soon established branches in various important cities. In 1860 he began manufacturing his own instruments, first making drums and trumpets for the military bands of the U. S. troops; he built a piano factory in Cincinnati in 1868, and kept adding to his line until he was producing every instrument used in a modern orchestra and band. In workmanship, tone and appearance the Wurlitzer instruments are of the highest quality, and the band instruments and drums are surpassed by none. The Wurlitzer piano stands among the leaders; their violins rank with the best; and the Wurlitzer orchestral harp is considered the world's standard. In 1866 Mr. Wurlitzer was joined by his brother Anton, his sons joined him as they reached maturity, and the partnership continued until 1890, when the present company was incorporated with Mr. Wurlitzer as president and chairman of the board of directors. He retired eighteen years later. In 1892 the company began manufacturing automatically played musical instruments, beginning with the well-known barrel organs, orchestrions, etc. It is the pioneer manufacturer of the automatic organ, the first instrument of the kind operated by an electric motor and started by a coin in a slot having been sold in 1892. This was followed by an automatic harp, the strings of which are picked by tiny automatic fingers almost human in their action; a pianino, an electric piano with mandolin attachment without a keyboard; a violin pianino, which has an addition of twenty-one violin pipes and twenty-one flute pipes, all three instruments being operated by coins in a slot. Improvements on these instruments followed rapidly, the company bringing out the Wurlitzer Bijou orchestra, the military band organ, operated by pinned cylinders or perforated rolls, and the pian-orchestra, which plays automatically the different instruments used in a large orchestra, the last-named being manufactured in various sizes up to a large instrument called the motion picture orchestra built especially for small theatres, it being operated either by hand or automatically by paper rolls. The Wurlitzer company's development of the orchestral player reached its climax in their Wurlitzer-Hope-Jones unit orchestra, a marvel of mechanical skill and ingenuity operated by electricity with the component parts of a large orchestra brought under the control of a single man who operates the keys on a three-manual console. This revolutionizing musical instrument, the outcome of a life-long study of Robert Hope-Jones, is a distinctly new musical instrument destined to rank in importance with such inventions as the motor car, the aeroplane and wireless telegraphy. The instruments are so perfect in their reproduction of orchestral music that they are rapidly being installed in hotels, concert halls and theatres, where orchestras of from five to twenty-five players were formerly employed. Rudolph Wurlitzer was typical of his day and generation. His mind grasped large commercial affairs with celerity, and he was possessed of indomitable energy and a business sagacity and integrity that was unquestioned. To those whom he honored by his friendship he was always loyal; to all courteous and gentle. He won all hearts by modesty, cordiality and unselfishness; his humor was unfailing and irresistible, his imagination delightful. He was married Sept. 19, 1868, to Leonie, daughter of Charles Farny of Cincinnati, O., and had five children: Sylvia, wife of Maj. George S. Weinberg, of New York city; Leonie, wife of Karl Eilers, of New York city; Howard E., Rudolph H. and Farny R. Wurlitzer of Cincinnati. He died in Cincinnati, O., Jan. 14, 1914.

FARMER, William Lemuel, journalist and poet, was born at Dupage, Will co., Ill., Oct. 9, 1862, son of William Grove and Hannah Louise (Stolp) Farmer. His first paternal American ancestor was Edward Farmer, a native of Ansley, England, who came to this country in 1670, and settled at Billerica, Mass.; from him and his wife Isabella Barbage, the descent is traced through their son Thomas and his wife, Sarah Hunt; their son Joseph; his son William and his wife Ruth Willard; their son Henry Willard, a revolutionary soldier, and his wife Sybil ————; their son Lemuel and his wife Roxana Rathbun, who were grandparents of William Lemuel Farmer. The father of the subject was a teacher, musician, journalist and writer of verse. William L. Farmer was educated in the common schools, supplemented by an academic course in private schools in Lake co., Ill. He began his journalistic career in 1887, when he established the "Lake County Call," a weekly newspaper, at Libertyville, Ill. This paper in 1889 became consolidated with the "Weekly Record," at Waukegan, Ill., and he was made city editor. In 1894 he was cartoonist and political writer for the daily "Herald," at Morris, Ill., and the following year he returned to Waukegan as editor of the Waukegan daily "Herald." He was city editor of the Waukegan daily "Gazette-Register" in 1896–98, and editor of the Waukegan daily "Gazette" in 1900–05, when he retired from the newspaper business. During his journalistic career, Mr. Farmer served for a time as secretary of the Waukegan Abstract Co. In 1907–08 he compiled a genealogical record of his branch of the Farmer family, complete from the earliest record—1485. He was a prolific writer of verse, but little of it was saved. In 1909–10 he gathered such of it as was available and published a volume under the title, "My Violin." This was said by critics to be "a masterpiece; an edition de luxe of admirable verse from the pen of a rarely gifted poet." Later Mr. Farmer has been compiling "An Anthology of Lake County Poetry," being a collection of the best writings of Lake county versifiers from the earliest history of the county to the present, with biographical sketches of the writers. In 1908 he was appointed assistant postmaster of the city of Waukegan, Ill., which position he still holds. He is a member of Waukegan Lodge of Masons, Waukegan Lodge of Odd Fellows, Illinois Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, Waukegan Court, Tribe of Ben Hur, and Waukegan Council, Yeomen of America. He is modest, unassuming, broad-minded and capable; a man of high motives, large-hearted, generous and true, his connection with the newspaper profession has been ideal. He was married at Webster, N. Y., June 11, 1884, to Ida, youngest daughter of Jerome Herrick, a veteran of the civil war. They have three children: Grace Lucile, wife of Jesse D. Hamilton, of Waukegan, Ill.; Fannie Dee, wife of Charles W. Wotke, a merchant of LaGrange, Ill., and Leo Frederick Farmer, musician and lawyer, of Waukegan, Ill. Portrait opposite page 425.

EVANS, Victor Justice, patent lawyer, was born at Delaware, O., May 20, 1865, son of John Gomer and Elizabeth (Justice) Evans, of English descent. His father served throughout the civil war as captain of the 4th Ohio infantry, participating in many of the prominent battles, including Gettysburg and Chancellorsville. The son was educated in the public schools of Washington, D. C. At the age of eighteen years he entered the office of J. Henry Kiser, as patent draftsman. Subsequently he had charge of the drafting departments of the firms of E. M. Marble and John Wedderburn, and by close study and application, acquired an extensive knowledge of patent law and the facts pertaining to inventions in this country and abroad. He conducted a regular drafting business several years before taking up patent law and as a draftsman prepared the drawings for the Lanston typesetting machines and the Rogers typesetting machines. In 1898 he organized the firm of Victor J. Evans & Co., patent attorneys, which was incorporated in February, 1899, and of which he is now the sole owner. His work in this field includes all forms of investigation into the availability of patent applications, protecting the rights of clients and defending patents from infringement. He has agents in all countries where patents are issued, and has now the largest patent and patent soliciting business establishment in the world. In 1910 he built a special building, the Victor building, in order to place at the disposal of his clients every facility for the prompt and efficient handling of their patent matters. It is a commodious, fireproof, six-story structure, built of bricks, stone, marble and steel, opposite the United States patent office in Washington, and cost $150,000. The refund system of this firm, founded upon a careful search of the patent

WILLIAM L. FARMER
JOURNALIST

VICTOR J. EVANS
LAWYER



JOHN WILLARD
CLERGYMAN

JENNIE A. BROWNSCOMBE
ARTIST

office records, generally advertised as "patents secured or fee returned," of which it is the originator, coupled with the most expert services in the preparation and prosecution of patent applications, has resulted in a business which in volume and results obtained is second to none. He numbers among his clients many of the leading and most successful inventors in the United States. The patents he secures for them aggregate some 5,000 per annum. Mr. Evans is a director of the Provident Savings Bank and the Imperial Theatre Co., both of Washington. He has for some time been interested in aviation, his attention being first drawn to the subject through inventions going the usual course in his office. Perceiving the great possibilities in the development of the aeroplane and the art of navigating the air by means of it, he became president of the Rex Smith Aeroplane Co. of Washington, in 1910. In the interest of the new science, he arranged the details of the record-breaking flight of Harry N. Atwood, from St. Louis to New York, in August, 1911. He is a member of the National Geographic Society and the Chamber of Commerce, of Washington.

WILLARD, John, clergyman, was born in Hartford, Conn., Nov. 10, 1826, son of Asaph and Sophronia (Wells) Willard. His first American ancestor was Maj. Simon Willard, a native of Hasmonden, England, who emigrated in 1634 and settled at Concord, Mass. His wife was Mary Sharpe, and the line of descent is traced through their son Josiah and his wife, Hannah Hosmer; their son Simon and his wife, Mary Gilbert; their son Daniel and his wife, Dorothy Deming, and their son Daniel and his wife, Rhoda Wells, who were the grandparents of John Willard. After being graduated at Yale College in 1849, he taught for a year, then entered Andover Theological Seminary, and was graduated there in 1853. He then spent a year in post-graduate work at Andover on what was known as the "Abbott Foundation." In 1855 he became pastor of the First Congregational Church, Fairhaven, Mass., where he remained for nearly eleven years. Other pastorates held by him were at Birmingham (now Derby), Conn.; Marlboro, Mass., and Decorah, Ia., remaining in the latter place until 1891, after which he retired to Chicago, Ill. He was a frequent contributor of both prose and poetry to religious journals. He was ever a stanch advocate of temperance and always a leader in every effort to suppress the saloon. He was a member of the state central committee of the third party of Massachusetts. In fact, he always took a fearless stand for the right in every good cause; held strong anti-slavery views long before the civil war, delighted in addressing patriotic meetings and in flying the Stars and Stripes from his residence. He entered into the feelings of the young and old alike, and various organizations of young people in each of his parishes did most effective work under his leadership. As a preacher, he was strong, vigorous, forceful and eminently spiritual. He was a fine example of the older New England type of evangelical piety, accurate in scholarship, a clear thinker, possessed of superior rhetorical gifts, clear-cut and strong in his religious and ethical convictions, and a fearless champion of righteousness. He was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 13, 1855, to Catharine E., daughter of Jonathan D. Steele, who survived him, with five children: Rev. Wallace W., Dr. William G., Katherine S., wife of G. Edward Ucker, of Chicago; Charlotte R. and Theodora B., wife of Walter J. Bullington, of Chicago. A sixth son, John D., died at the age of twenty-nine years. He died at Auburn Park, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 1, 1913.

BROWNSCOMBE, Jennie Augusta, artist, was born at Honesdale, Pa., Dec. 10, 1850, daughter of William and Elvira (Kennedy) Brownscombe. Her father came to America from Devonshire, England, in 1840, and settled on a farm near Honesdale, Pa. Her mother was descended from Isaac Sterns, who emigrated from England to Boston in 1630, and was one of the two commissioners who built the first bridge over the Charles river at Boston. Among her ancestors was Capt. John Sterns of Dedham and Attleboro, who was a delegate to the general court of Massachusetts at the time of the Boston tea party. Miss Brownscombe was educated in both private and public schools in Honesdale. From her earliest years she felt a desire to become an artist, though this feeling was somewhat overshadowed at first by a still stronger desire to become a writer. She read the poets avidiously and made verses which, whether good or bad, had the effect of exercising her faculty for expression and of forming the habit of definite imagination visualizing. Her efforts to express herself pictorially were encouraged by her mother who had herself considerable talent with pen and pencil. After her father's death she taught school for two years, and in 1871 entered the Cooper Institute School of Design for Women in New York. Soon afterward she became a student at the National Academy of Design, where she received first medals in the life and antique schools, and she also attended the classes of the Art Students' League for about two years. Meanwhile she was drawing for Harper's, Scribner's and other publishers, making crayon portraits, teaching and writing art notes for a newspaper. She first exhibited at the National Academy in 1876. She spent the year 1882–83 in Paris and Brittany, studying with Henry Mosler. Shortly after her return the first engraved reproduction of her work was published, and since then nearly all her important pictures have been etched, engraved or photo-engraved. In all, about seventy of her pictures have been reproduced. She paints in both oil and water color, and her subjects are mostly genre. Miss Brownscombe has visited Europe several times and had a studio in Rome for five winters. At present she maintains studios in New York city and in Palenville, N. Y. Among the best of her canvases, which are owned in England are: "Lover's Young Dream," "The Gleaners," "Easter Morning," "The Peace Ball," "A Colonial Minuet," "Sir Roger de Coverly at Carvel Hall," "The Harvest Dance," "Cheerful Spring," "Harvest of Roses," "Songs of Rejoicing," "The Recessional," "Washington at Newburgh" and "Washington's Return to Mt. Vernon." She is a member of the National Arts Club, the Municipal Art Society, the Historic and Scenic Preservation Society and Daughters of the American Revolution.

MOORE, Alice Rogers, scientist and author, was born in Quincy, Ill., Dec. 7, 1857, daughter of Hon. William Timothy and Catherine Wilhelmina (Murray) Rogers, and a descendant of James Rogers, who came from England to America in 1635, and settled in New London, Conn. His wife was Elizabeth Rowland, and the line is traced from their son, Capt. James Rogers, who married Mary Jordan; their son, William, who married Elizabeth Harris; their son, Nathaniel, who married Theoda Miner; their son, Dr. Nathaniel, who married Abigail Lay; their son, Lee Lay, who married Rhoda Dimock, and their son, Timothy, who married Dorothy Meachem Billings, and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. John Rogers, son of James, was the author of "The Midnight Cry," printed by William Bradford, in 1705, and the founder of the sect of Rogerenes, who opposed ecclesiastical tyranny. The entire Rogers family in New London belonged to this sect, and its members suffered persecution and confiscation of property in Connecticut in consequence, but to-day they are given largely the credit of keeping church and state apart in America. They were noted for the purity of their lives, their original minds, the beauty of their women, longevity and freedom from disease, and successful men. William T. Rogers (1833–80), Mrs. Moore's father, was twice mayor of Quincy, Ill., where he had large manufacturing interests. Alice Rogers was educated in the Quincy Seminary and when eighteen years old was graduated at the public high school. She was married Jan. 6, 1880, to Dr. Frederick Porter Moore, who died in 1889, leaving one child, Dr. Frederick Porter Moore. While her son was preparing for Harvard, she resided in Cambridge, Mass., and took special courses in biology and literature at Radcliffe College. Later she studied law as an aid in caring for her inherited property. Her ability as an author was displayed at an early age. Her first article appeared in print when she was twelve years old, and before her marriage she contributed occasionally to newspapers and magazines. Her first book, "Tom Blivens in Wormdom" (1890), was a scientific dream story of a boy's visit to the earthworm, who describes to him its house and life in the ground. "In the Fireflies' Glow" (1901), is a collection of juvenile tales that gave her rank with the folklorists of the old world. She edited a page in "The Cambridge Press" for a year, also writing for it. Other publications are, "Madison Square Garden" (1890), "Echoes From An Old Colonial Farm-House" (1901), "In the Land of Evangeline" (1900), "The Borrowed Newspaper" (1898), "Clubs for Working Women" (1898), "A Pleasant At-Home" (1898), "A Widow in Cologne" (1903), "The Personal Note of Hazlitt," "Shall the Curfew Toll Again?", "The Johnston Express," "Woman's Beauty," "Radcliffe Daily Themes" (1905), "A Year That Had No Summer," "Equal Suffrage" (1898), "A Coal-less Christmas" (1898), "Radcliffe Examinations," "Arborday Thoughts" (1902), "Memory's Portrait Gallery" (1904), "A Radcliffe Student's Room" (1898), "Beautiful Bermuda" (1910), "A Wonderful Dog" (1911), "A Strange Color Experience" (1894), and "Image Formation in the Eye—Its Color and Size" (1911). Mrs. Moore has made the architectural designs of several houses in Quincy, Ill., and her own home, "Hill-top," on Watertown Heights, near Cambridge. It was her desire to understand the science of color that led to an exhaustive study of light, and resulted in her treatise on "The Radiation Theory of Light and Color" (1911)—a refutation of Newton's composite light theory. Mrs. Moore is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Daughters of the American Revolution, Colonial Dames, Mayflower Descendants, Browning Society and New England Women's Press Club.

SMITH, William Wickham, lawyer, was born in New York city, Sept. 21, 1859, son of John Alexander and Mary (Lane) Smith. His father was a journalist, and as captain in the 47th New York regiment was killed in the civil war. The son was graduated at the College of the City of New York in 1878, and was instructor in English literature there for six years, meanwhile teaching in the public night schools. He studied law at Columbia, received the degree of LL.B. in 1880 and became an associate of the law firm of Lydecker & Romane. In 1886 he was appointed assistant United States attorney for the southern district of New York. Devoting his attention to customs law, he became one of the leading specialists in that department of legal practice. When he retired from the public service in 1890, he joined the firm of Curie, Smith & Mackie, which later became Curie, Smith & Maxwell. Among the notable law cases conducted by him was one known as the silk fraud prosecution. It had come to the attention of the treasury department that there were serious frauds going on in connection with the importation of Oriental silks, and that collusion existed between the importers and customs employees. Mr. Smith was selected by the government to conduct an investigation, and on his report that a prosecution could be successfully conducted, he was appointed a special assistant attorney-general to take charge of the case. Three persons were indicted, one of whom fled, forfeiting a bond of $30,000, and the other two were convicted. At the bar Mr. Smith was an ingenious and able advocate. He was a prodigious worker, with great powers of application, and possessed a mind far above the ordinary that could grapple with the giant difficulties of the science and master its abstruse theories. He was married June 3, 1885, to Ella E., daughter of Joseph A. Velsor, of Brooklyn, and had one daughter, Elsie Wickham Smith. Mrs. Smith was killed in an Alpine accident in 1901, and he was again married June 5, 1907, to Elsie Claire, daughter of Clara H. Carhart, by whom he had two children: Marion Carhart and Lester Wickham Smith. He was a member of the Union League and Riding and Driving and Crescent Athletic clubs, of Brooklyn, the Lawyers and Merchants Central clubs, of New York, New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion, and the Metropolitan Club of Washington. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1912. Portrait opposite page 427.

POMERENE, Atlee, U. S. senator, was born at Berlin, Holmes co., O., Dec. 6, 1863, son of Peter P. and Elizabeth (Wise) Pomerene, and a great-grandson of Julius Pomerene, who came to America with Gen. Lafayette to espouse the cause of the colonies against the British, and after the war located in Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Julius Pomerene, settled in Holmes county, O., and his father was a prominent physician and surgeon, and a member of the faculty of the Ohio Medical College at the time of his death in 1892. Atlee Pomerene attended the local school and was prepared for college at Vermillion Institute, Hayesville, O., where he was tutor of Latin and Greek for one year. He was graduated at Princeton College in the class of 1884 with honors. Having determined to follow the legal profession, he read law with Gen. Durbin Ward and was graduated at the Cincinnati Law School in 1886, taking the forensic scholarship. He was admitted to the bar in the same year, and began practice with Charles R. Miller in Canton, which continued for fourteen years, when Mr. Pomerene formed a partnership with Judge Robert S. Schields under the name of Schields & Pomerene. In 1909 he organized the Commercial and Savings Bank of Canton. He has long been active in politics. He was city solicitor

Alice Rogers - Moore -

WILLIAM W. SMITH
LAWYER

ATLEE POMERENE
U. S. SENATOR

DANIEL D. WESCHLER
MANUFACTURER

EUGENE F. BALDWIN
EDITOR AND AUTHOR

of Canton, from 1887 to 1891 and was elected prosecuting attorney of Stark county in 1896 for three years, being the only Democrat to hold that office in the county from 1892 to 1908. He was chairman of the Ohio State Democratic convention at Dayton, O., in 1910, which nominated him for lieutenant-governor on the ticket with Judson Harmon, and he was elected in the following November. He was elected to the United States senate on Jan. 19, 1911, by the general assembly of the state to succeed Sen. Charles Dick. Mr. Pomerene served on the board of education, was president of the Sinking Fund Commission of his home city, and was a member of the honorary tax commission of the state appointed by Gov. Harris in 1906, serving two years. He is a member of Canton lodge, No. 68, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and served as exalted ruler. The honorary degree of LL.D. was given him by Mt. Union-Scio College, Ohio, in 1913. He was married June 29, 1892, to Mary H., daughter of L. V. Bockins, of Canton, O.

WESCHLER, Daniel David, maltster and inventor, was born at Erie, Pa., Aug. 5, 1853, son of Jacob and Barbara (Hauck) Weschler. His father, a native of Bavaria, emigrated to America in 1847; worked for a brief period as a farmer at Flushing, Long Island, and then settled at Erie, Pa., where he found employment in a brewery, and subsequently purchased a brewery of his own. In 1864 he built a new brewery, but soon sold it, and thereafter devoted his attention exclusively to malting, in which he was unusually successful. The son, after a course at the Erie Business College, entered his father's business. He learned all the details of the malting industry, and upon the death of his father, in 1893, assumed the entire management of the concern. In 1897 the plant was sold to the American Malting Co., but he remained manager of the Erie branch for eight years. He operated the Gerlach malt house in Milwaukee for one year, was general manager for the George Bullen Co., maltsters, of Chicago, and then resumed business for himself, the firm being still known as D. D. Weschler & Sons, Inc. In this new malt house he introduced his patented malt-handling machines which he invented in 1903. They consist of sixteen fork-like shovels, which are operated by electricity, and were the means of revolutionizing the malting industry. He was a member of the Erie Country Club, Erie and Chicago boards of trade, Erie Mænnerchor, Milwaukee Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, United States Maltsters' Association, and the Wisconsin Maltsters' Club. He was also a member of the Blue Mound Country Club of Milwaukee, and of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce. He was married at Erie, Pa., Aug. 27, 1878, to Sophie M., daughter of George Waldfogel, and was survived by six children: George Daniel, president of the D. D. Weschler & Sons, Inc.; Raymond Jacob, secretary and treasurer of the D. D. Weschler & Sons, Inc.; B. Aline, Edward Albert, vice-president of the D. D. Weschler & Sons, Inc.; Florence Ethel and Walter Karl Weschler. He died in Milwaukee, Wis., May 27, 1913.

BALDWIN, Eugene Francis, editor, publisher and author, was born at Watertown, Conn., Dec. 1, 1840, son of Stephen and Julia (Pardee) Baldwin. When he was a year old his parents removed to Nunda, N. Y., and in 1856 to Wisconsin, where he learned the carpenter's trade. After a year in Milwaukee he engaged in teaching in southern Illinois, and subsequently attended the Normal University at Bloomington. In 1860 he removed to Fort Wayne, where he resumed work at his trade until the breaking out of the civil war. He enlisted as a sergeant in the 12th Indiana volunteer infantry; was captured by Morgan's raiders at Richmond, Ky., in 1862, and after a period of imprisonment he was paroled and discharged from the service on account of ill-health. For a brief period thereafter he attended school at Normal, Ill., and later resumed teaching at Chillicothe, Peoria county. In 1863 he became principal of the first ward school, Peoria. He was editor of the Peoria "Transcript" during 1864-68, and subsequently edited various other newspapers, including the El Paso (Ill.) "Journal," which he purchased. In 1877 he returned to Peoria and, in company with Jacob B. Barnes, founded the daily "Journal," which they conducted successfully until 1891. In 1882 they built the Grand Opera House, Peoria, and were partners in various other enterprises. In 1897 Mr. Baldwin established the Peoria "Star." For years he was president of the Peoria Improvement Association, and was unceasingly active in all civic and municipal matters. He was the author of "Jonah and the Whale and the Bible" (1892); "Dr. Cavallo" (1894), a novel, and "The Philosopher," in three volumes (1913). Since 1910 he has been president of the Peoria library board. He is an honorary member of the Luther Burbank Society, president of the Peoria Sunday Lyceum, and member of the Creve Cœur, Country and Ivy clubs, of Peoria. He was married in 1867 to Sarah Jane Frances, daughter of John F. Gove, of Rutland, Ill., by whom he has two children: Frank E., a practising physician of Peoria, and Sidney, an editor of the Peoria "Star."

OLCOTT, George N., educator, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1869, son of George Mann and Jennie (Arnold) Olcott, and a descendant of Thomas Olcott, who came over from England in 1633 and settled at Hartford, Conn. From him and his wife Abigail the line is traced through their son Thomas and his wife, Mary ———; their son Timothy; his son Timothy, who married Eunice White; their son Timothy, who married Elizabeth T. Chandler; their son Thomas Chandler, who married Betsy Mann, and their son Charles Mann, who married Maria C. Underhill, and was the grandfather of George N. Olcott. He attended the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and was graduated at Columbia College in 1893, receiving the degree of Ph.D. there six years later. He took post-graduate courses at Columbia and at the American School of Classical Studies, Rome, 1897-98. Dr. Olcott followed the traditions of his family in his devotion to learning, for he was a direct descendant of John Eliot, "the apostle to the Indians," and of Roger Williams, founder and governor of Rhode Island Colony. He was lecturer, assistant professor and professor of Roman archæology at Columbia from 1898 until his death. He was editorial contributor on numismatics to the "American Journal of Archæology" and was the author of "Studies in Word-Formation of the Latin Inscriptions—Substantives and Adjectives—With Special Reference to the Latin Sermo-Vulgaris" (1898). At the time of his death he was engaged on a dictionary of Latin inscriptions entitled "Thesaurus Linguæ Latinæ Epigraphicæ," in which every word was to be traced to its origin either on tombs or buildings, bringing thus under one cover all the ascertainable knowledge of Roman life in early times as shown in the language of the people. In 1911 he received from the Carnegie Institution at Washington an appropriation for this work, which is given only for original research along the most original lines, but his death left the work unfinished. Dr. Olcott had the distinction of rising to unquestionable fame in the world of learning and of literary research. His was a life of labor and love, for while an unremitting scholar along the most abstruse lines, he mastered many languages, among them Latin, Greek, Italian, Spanish, French, German and Romany. The "Columbia University Quarterly" said of him: "He worked in 'dry light,' but with the added insight of a high affection. He was, in every sense of the word, a university man, interested beyond question in the general problems of society, but viewing them always as would be natural to one whose most vital interests centered in Columbia University." His widow gave to Columbia a portion of his collection of antiquities and his entire collection of coins, 3,645. He was married at Rome, Italy, July 19, 1902, to Zita Leddorucci, daughter of a retired merchant of that city, who survives him with one child, Bianca Arelia Olcott. Dr. Olcott died in Rome, Italy, Mar. 2, 1912.

SOMERS, Daniel McLean, inventor and manufacturer, was born in Alexandria, Va., March 20, 1841, son of Joseph Risley and Mary Carlton (Atkinson) Somers. The family traces descent from John Somers, lord chancellor of England during the period of the war of the roses. The founder of the family in America was John Somers, who settled in New Jersey in 1681. He had obtained a grant of land embracing Great Egg Harbor, to which he gave the name of Somers Point. The wife of John Somers was Hannah Hodgkins, and the line of descent is traced through their son James, who married Abigail Blackman; their son John, who married Esther Risley, their son John, who married Hannah McLean, and their son, Joseph Risley Somers, the father of our subject. Other members of the family were Col. Richard Somers (q. v.), an active Whig during the revolutionary war, who removed to Philadelphia about 1780, and his son, Comr. Richard Somers (q.v.), who blew up the ship Intrepid off Tripoli to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy, and with twelve comrades was killed by the explosion. Daniel McLean Somers was educated at the Episcopal High School of Alexandria, Va. In 1869, with his brothers, Joseph L. and Guy A. Somers, he organized the firm of Somers Bros., in Brooklyn, N. Y., for the manufacture of metal boxes, stamped out of sheet brass and tin by a process invented by him. The boxes were used chiefly for proprietary articles and tobacco, and the business increased rapidly with each succeeding year as the products of the factory became known. In 1878 the firm of Somers Bros. began the manufacture of decorated tin boxes for use as packages by manufacturers of proprietary articles. The decorations were in the form of artistic designs and pictures and were put on by a lithographic process for coloring the metal invented by Mr. Somers. He was the originator of this idea of using decorated tin boxes, and devised and constructed the necessary machinery both for shaping the boxes and decorating them. The demand for these goods became so great that in 1884 Mr. Somers personally designed and built a large factory and tin plate mill in Brooklyn, which the company operated successfully until 1901, when it was taken over by the American Can Co. He was a man of fertile ideas, and his inventive faculty was strongly developed. Besides the numerous devices that he originated for improving the manufacture of his tin boxes, he was the inventor of a penholder (1872), machines for making tubes (1875), embroidering attachment for sewing-machines (1877), a hand-mirror (1881), automatic pencil case (1881), an insect powder gun (1885), apparatus for pickling metal plates (1892), a hydrocarbon burner (1894), a device for making tin plate (1905), and a steam engine system (1907). He also worked out new forms of motion, such as is applied to the coaster brake, and made improvements in the gas engine. In politics Mr. Somers was a Democrat, and while active in all movements for the civic betterment of his adopted city, he declined many nominations for offices to which there was attached a remuneration. He served for several years as park commissioner under Mayors Whitney and Chapin, and was a director of the Brooklyn Public Library at the time of his death. He was also a charter member and a director of the Brooklyn Manufacturers' Association, a director and former president of the Associated Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., a charter member of the Brooklyn Club, and a member of the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn. He was married April 21, 1881, to Hannah, daughter of William Aldrich, of New York city, who survived him with one son, Donald McLean Somers, a lawyer, of the firm of Black, Varian, Bigelow & Somers, of New York. He died in Brooklyn, Aug. 28, 1912.

PENROSE, Clement Biddle, lawyer and jurist, was born in Carlisle, Pa., Oct. 27, 1832, son of Charles Bingham and Valeria Fullerton (Biddle) Penrose. His first American ancestor was Bartholomew Penrose, who came from England to Philadelphia about 1700; his wife was Esther Leech, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Thomas, who married Sarah Coats; their son James, who married Sarah Biddle, and their son Clement Biddle, who married Anne Howard Bingham, and was the grandfather of Judge Penrose. On the maternal side he was descended from William Biddle, one of the proprietors of New Jersey, who emigrated from England to America in 1681. His father, Charles B. Penrose, was solicitor of the treasury under Presidents Harrison and Tyler. His education was gained at Franklin College and the University of Pennsylvania, being graduated in the classical course at the latter in 1850. He at once began the study of law under his father and his partner, Henry M. Watts, from whom he gained a great love for the classics of the law, which led him to study an original edition of "Coke on Littleton," without later commentary, in his unusual search for the principles of the law. He has left public record that this was more valuable to him than all his other study put together. Consequently, after his admission to the bar in 1853, he was recognized as a peculiarly learned lawyer, and for the next quarter of a century was best known as an adviser of lawyers and judges. This was what led to his elevation as vice-provost of the ancient Law Academy of Philadelphia in 1868. During these years he was closely associated with the late E. Spencer Miller (q. v.). Four years after the creation of the Orphans Court by the constitution of 1874, he was appointed the successor to the late Judge O'Brien by Gov. Hartranft, and in the following November his practically unanimous election followed and was repeated the rest of his life. He and his colleagues, Judges Hanna and Ashman, made a notable court, unchanged for twenty-eight years. On May 3, 1910, he became president judge of his court, and resigned on account of ill health on June 21, 1911.

D M Loomis

Donald Mackay

It was said that Judge Penrose, more than any other man, formed the great practice of that court, that he was to its equity practice what Judge Sharswood had been to the common law practice of the "old district court" of Philadelphia, and that he was "without a peer" in this department of the law. In his line he was what Gibson and Tilghman were to theirs. He had the unique experience of having a double reversal by the supreme court of the state, which thereby confirmed his original decision. His court is said to have been one of the rare courts which was never behind in its business. In 1901 he was granted the degree of LL.D. by the University of Pennsylvania. Judge Penrose was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the American Academy of Political and Social Science and the St. Elmo Club. He was married Sept. 30, 1857, to Mary Anne Knox, daughter of James Linnard of Philadelphia, and had eight children: Emily, Valeria, Charles Bingham (d. 1887), Stephen B. L., Helen, Elizabeth, Lydia Baird and Mary C. Penrose. He died in Avon, N. J., Sept. 4, 1911.

PENROSE, Stephen Beasley Linnard, educator, was born in Germantown (Philadelphia), Pa., Dec. 20, 1864, younger son of Clement Biddle and Mary Anne Knox (Linnard) Penrose. His father (above) was a judge of the orphans' court of Pennsylvania, distinguished for ability and as an authority on realty laws. He was educated at William Penn Charter School, Philadelphia; at Williams College, where he was graduated in 1885, and at Yale Theological Seminary where he was graduated in 1890. Before taking his theological course he was a teacher in the Hill School at Pottstown, Pa. (1885-86), and instructor in Greek and elocution at Williams College (1886–87). He was ordained to the Congregational ministry in 1890, and with other graduates of the seminary formed the "Yale-Washington band," for the purpose of doing religious and educational work in the new state of Washington. He began his labors as pastor of the Congregational Church of Dayton, and there remained until 1894, when he was appointed president of Whitman College, at Walla Walla, of which he is still the head. This institution was founded in 1859 in memory of the missionary, Marcus Whitman. It had struggled along through a feeble youth, maintaining good standards of scholarship, but without endowment or resources. When Dr. Penrose became its president, it occupied three old wooden buildings on a campus of six acres and a half, had temporarily run down to thirty-four students, and had a debt of $12,500. Since then the campus has grown to thirty acres, with five substantial stone and brick buildings; the total resources of the institution are $1,200,000, of which $677,450 is endowment. The student body has grown to 300 college students, besides 172 in the Conservatory of Music. The institution has been granted aid by the General Education Board of New York; its library receives gratuitously the publications of the Carnegie Institution, of Washington, D. C.; it is recommended to foreign universities by the Association of American Universities, and the United States government has recently established a Reserve Officers' Training Corps, with a retired army officer as Professor of Military Science and Tactics. The graduates of the college have made an excellent record for post-graduate work in the great eastern universities, attesting the emphasis which the institution has laid upon high scholarship and hard work. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Ripon College in 1902, and by Williams in 1905. Dr. Penrose is a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; Federal food commissioner for Walla Walla county; honorary president of the Evergreen Highway Association; vice-president of the Republican Club, of Walla Walla; a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and editor of the Whitman College Quarterly. He has contributed articles to "The Educational Review," "The Outlook" and other publications. He is a member of the Rainier Club of Seattle. He is also a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternities. He was married in Hartford, Conn., June 17, 1896, to Mary Deming, daughter of Nathaniel Shipman (q.v.), and has six children: Mary Deming, Frances Shipman, Clement Biddle, Nathaniel Shipman, Virginia and Stephen Beasley Linnard Penrose, Jr.

MACKAY, Donald, financier, was born at Port Chester, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1840, son of John Sutherland and Jane (Winslow) Mackay. When he was ten years of age his parents moved to Brooklyn, where his father engaged in the banking business. Young Donald worked for a time in his father's office and later in the office of Edward Morrison, a well known New York banker. He served through the first part of the civil war in the 14th regiment of Brooklyn, and after the war he entered the office of Carpenter & Vermilye at 44 Wall street, a successful and prominent stock exchange house. The death and retirement of Col. Vermilye's partners necessitated a reorganization of the firm in 1870, and under the name of Vermilye, Donald Mackay, James A. Trowbridge and Latham A. Fish became members. The business under the new regime added largely to its prestige and remained one of the leading houses in the street until its dissolution in 1905. Mr. Mackay was a member of the New York Stock Exchange for forty-five years. He was on the governing board for twenty years and was twice elected president. He was scrupulously and exceptionally honorable and in the whole history of that notable body there cannot be found a more thoroughly clean record. He was one of the leading financiers in New York and possessed an enviable reputation for clean and safe methods and a dignified and exalted standard of business ethics. The connection of his name with any transaction was always looked upon as a trustworthy endorsement of its squareness and reliability. Outside his own firm Mr. Mackay was identified with many important business organizations. He served many times on the reorganization committees of railroads, notably that of the Northern Pacific and of the Metropolitan Street Railway. He was for many years a director of the Manhattan Railway Co., the Merchants' National Bank, the Harriman National Bank and the Fidelity Insurance Co. He was also treasurer of the Down Town Association, and for the last eight or nine years its president. A resolution of the board of directors of the Harriman National Bank, with reference to the death of Mr. Mackay, said of him: "His large experience of life and affairs imparted to his counsels the weight of sound and mature judgment, rendering his advice in matters of moment of inestimable value; his interest in the general welfare of the institution and in the affairs of the bank was manifested by a devotion that spared neither time, nor thought nor personal effort. Mentor, friend and guide to the board in the administration of the business of the bank, he further endeared himself to them by a host of personal qualities marked by a genial humanity and a well rounded philosophy of daily life that earned him the sincere esteem of all with whom he came into contact.'' In Englewood, N. J., where Mr. Mackay made his home for over forty years, he held a position almost unparalleled for a private citizen in any community. He was at the head of every movement for the benefit of the town and its people and never counted the money or time or work spent in the furtherance of their interests. He gave the town an endowed hospital, a library and a park which is named after him. He contributed liberally to all its philanthropic and educational activities. He worked disinterestedly for its business and civic prosperity. Twice he served as mayor of Englewood, and he was a justice of the peace, president of the Citizens' National Bank of Englewood, president of the Englewood Club, an exclusive social organization. Mr. Mackay was married, in 1866, to Jennie Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Wise, and had six children, three of whom survive: Malcolm S., head of the banking firm of Mackay & Co.; Duncan and Jean Mackay. He died suddenly when returning to his home in Englewood, Feb. 29, 1912.

CAMPBELL, John Marie, lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 30, 1851, son of James and Emilie S. (Chapron) Campbell. His father was postmaster-general under Pres. Pierce. He was educated in the private schools of Samuel Allen and John W. Faires, and at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he duly received the degrees of A.B., M.A. and LL.D. Upon being admitted to the bar he at once took an active interest in the orphans' court practice, a local work peculiar to Philadelphia, and soon won a position of distinction before the Philadelphia bar. He is identified with important financial interests as represented by the board of city trusts (of which he has been a member since 1898), the Continental Equitable Trust Co. and the Mechanics' Insurance Co. He is vice-president and solicitor of the Mechanics' Insurance Co., and the Continental Equitable Trust Co., and director and solicitor of the French Benevolent Society. Mr. Campbell has taken an active interest in Democratic politics since his twenty-first year, and has attended as a delegate each Democratic national convention since 1874. In 1892, 1896 and 1904 he was a presidential elector. He has served the city of Philadelphia in various official positions, notably as a member of the board of education from 1878 until 1905, holding the presidency in 1900. From 1885 until 1891 he was surveyor of the port of Philadelphia. He was chairman of the Philadelphia judicial convention and of the mayoralty convention of 1881, and of the convention of receiver of taxes in 1884. He was chairman of the committee of instruction at Girard College and succeeded his father as manager of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum. He was a member of the Catholic congress in Chicago in 1893 and in Boston in 1913; he is connected with the Philopatian Library Institute, is a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and belongs to the Art, Lawyers, Clover, Catholic, Penn, Philadelphia Yacht, Athletic and University clubs of Philadelphia. He was married Feb. 20, 1888, to Frances D. Dohan.

ELY, Richard Sheldon, business man, was born in Hartford, Conn., May 25, 1818, son of William and Clarissa May (Davis) Ely, and a descendant of Richard Ely, of Plymouth, England, who came to this country between 1660 and 1663, and who settled first in Boston, and later in Lyme county, Conn. When he was seventeen years old he went to New York city and became employed in the St. Felix importing house. He subsequently engaged in business for himself, and for eight years resided in Paris. He was in the banking and shipping business in Liverpool during 1853-59, when he withdrew from active business, and spent his last years in New York. He was for a time president of the American Chamber of Commerce. He was a member of the Century Club, the Historical Society, and of the Archæological, Ethnological and Geographical societies of New York. He was married, first, Sept. 17, 1849, to Lucinda, daughter of Matthew Morgan, of New York, and, second, April 18, 1872, to Caroline Phelps, daughter of Maj. Edward Ingersoll, of Springfield, Mass. He died in New York, Mar. 7, 1894.

ROBINSON, Paul Gervais, physician and surgeon, was born in Charleston, S. C., Aug. 22, 1834, son of Stephen Thomas and Mary Margaret (Gervais) Robinson, and a descendant of Stephen Thomas, a native of Eymet, Department La Dordoyne, France, who emigrated with a party of French Huguenots in 1764 and settled in Charleston, S. C. His father was a banker, cotton merchant and planter of Charleston. Paul G. Robinson was educated in the public and private schools of Charleston, and was graduated M.D. at the South Carolina Medical College in 1856, and at the Ecole de Medicine, Paris, in 1858. He was practicing his profession in his native city when the civil war broke out, and enlisting in the medical corps in Gen. Robt. E. Lee's division, was present at the capture of Fort Sumter, and participated in all of the important engagements and battles of the army of Northern Virginia. Soon after the war he removed to St. Louis, Mo., where his skill as a surgeon won him recognition and success, while his marriage into one of the distinguished families of that city added to his standing in the community. For years he taught in various St. Louis medical colleges, including the Missouri Medical College, now a part of Washington University, of which he was a founder. Washington University College of Medicine bestowed upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1888. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, Confederate Veterans' Association, and of the University Club, St. Louis. His favorite pursuit was reading and study, and his personal attainment was very great. He was essentially a gentleman of the old school who believed in humility, courtesy and goodness, and who was altogether averse to ostentation. He brought the skill and devotion of the accomplished physician and minister to the city's poor and forsaken, to all, in fact, to whom his knowledge and experience could be of service. He was married in St. Louis, Mo., in 1871, to Lina, daughter of Bernard P. Pratte, a mayor of St. Louis, and was survived by four children: Nina, wife of David R. Francis, Jr., Marie L., Francis Lee and Adele, wife of Bradford Murphy of Toronto, Can. He died in St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 22, 1913.

TIRRELL, Charles Quincy, lawyer and congressman, was born at Sharon, Mass., Dec. 10, 1844, son of Norton Quincy and Susan Jane (French) Tirrell. His father, a physician, moved with his family to Weymouth in 1850. The son was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1866, became principal of the Peacham (Vt.) Academy and later of the high school at St. Johnsbury, Vt. He studied law principally in the office of Richard H. Dana, and being admitted to the bar in 1870

JOHN M. CAMPBELL
LAWYER

RICHARD S. ELY
MERCHANT

PAUL G. ROBINSON
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

CHARLES Q. TIRRELL
CONGRESSMAN

N. W. Halsey

settled in Natick for practice. In 1871 he was elected to the state legislature, and in 1880 to the state senate. The unanimous choice of all factions, he served for many years as moderator of the Natick town meetings and for many years was a director of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society. In 1900 he was elected to congress from the Fourth Massachusetts district, and was reelected to the 58th, 59th, 60th and 61st congresses. He was identified with legislation extending the post-office facilities and for the irrigation of Western lands, and served as member of the committee on the judiciary and on claims. Fraternally, he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was a grand master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusettts and a member of Meridian Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Natick; the Boston Bar Association, the Middlesex Bar Association, and of the Middlesex, Dartmouth and Episcopalian clubs. He was always interested in all that appertained to the uplifting of the community into good morals and good government, frequently taking a part in the public discussion of such measures. Mr. Tirrell was married Feb. 13, 1873, to Mary E., daughter of Elisha P. Hollis, of Natick, Mass., and had one son, Arthur Hollis Tirrell. He died at Natick, Mass., July 31, 1910.

HALSEY, Noah Wetmore, banker, was born in Forreston, Ill., Dec. 25, 1856, son of Seton and Frances Eliza (Dean) Halsey. The first of the family in America was Thomas Halsey, a native of England, who came to America about 1637. He resided at Lynn, Mass., for a time; was one of the founders of Southampton, L. I., in 1640, and was a delegate to the general court at Hartford, Conn., in 1664. His first wife was Phebe ———, and the line of descent is traced through their son Thomas, who married Mary ———; their son, Capt. Isaac, who married Abigail Howell; their son, Ephraim, who married Martha Conkling; their son, Sylvanus, who married Esther ———; their son, Jabez, who married Euphemie Brewer, and their son, Anthony Post, who married Irene W. Wetmore, and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. This grandfather, Anthony P. Halsey (1794–1863),was president of the Bank of New York for nearly half a century. N. Wetmore Halsey was educated at Beloit College, and the Union College of Law in Chicago. He was admitted to the bar about 1882 and at once began the practice of his profession in that city. He had not been in Chicago long when his business brought him in contact with the banking firm of N. W. Harris & Co., and perceiving a more promising field in the banking business, he became associated with that house. In 1891 he was made manager of the company's New York office. About 1900 he withdrew from the firm of Harris & Co., and organized the firm of N. W. Halsey & Co., of which he was the head until his death. His firm made a specialty of municipal, railroad and public utility bonds, and he was so successful that within a comparatively short time after the business was organized it covered the entire bond markets of the country. He was a keen judge of men, and built around him an organization of marked efficiency. The company has branch offices in Philadelphia, Chicago and San Francisco. Mr. Halsey was a man of original ideas. He was among the first to cater seriously to the needs of individual investors, the first to send out bond salesmen on the road to call upon prospective purchasers, and the first to advertise extensively along educational lines. This progressiveness naturally met with some criticism by the conservative members of the banking fraternity, but only for a short while, and subsequently the methods he introduced were adopted by practically all the leading firms in the business. It was said of Mr. Halsey that he would never recommend the purchase of a security he had not investigated and in which he did not have absolute faith. At the time of the great Galveston (Tex.) flood he was made chairman of the bondholders' committee, which took such a large part in the rebuilding of the city along lines which it is believed will make a repetition of the former disaster impossible, and at the same time has given to Galveston a credit which it never enjoyed before. In politics he was a Republican, and was an active member and generous supporter of the Presbyterian church. He was also a member of the Union League of Chicago, the Chicago Law Institute, the Pacific Union of San Francisco, the City Midday Club, the New England Society of New York, the New England Society of Pilgrims, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the New England Society, the South Orange Field Club, and the Essex County Country Club. He was married, Oct. 20, 1885, to Margaret C., daughter of Andrew M. Hitt, of Chicago, Ill., and had three children: Mrs. Albridge C. Smith, Jr., Ralph Wetmore Halsey, and Helen Halsey. He died at New London, Conn., July 1, 1911.

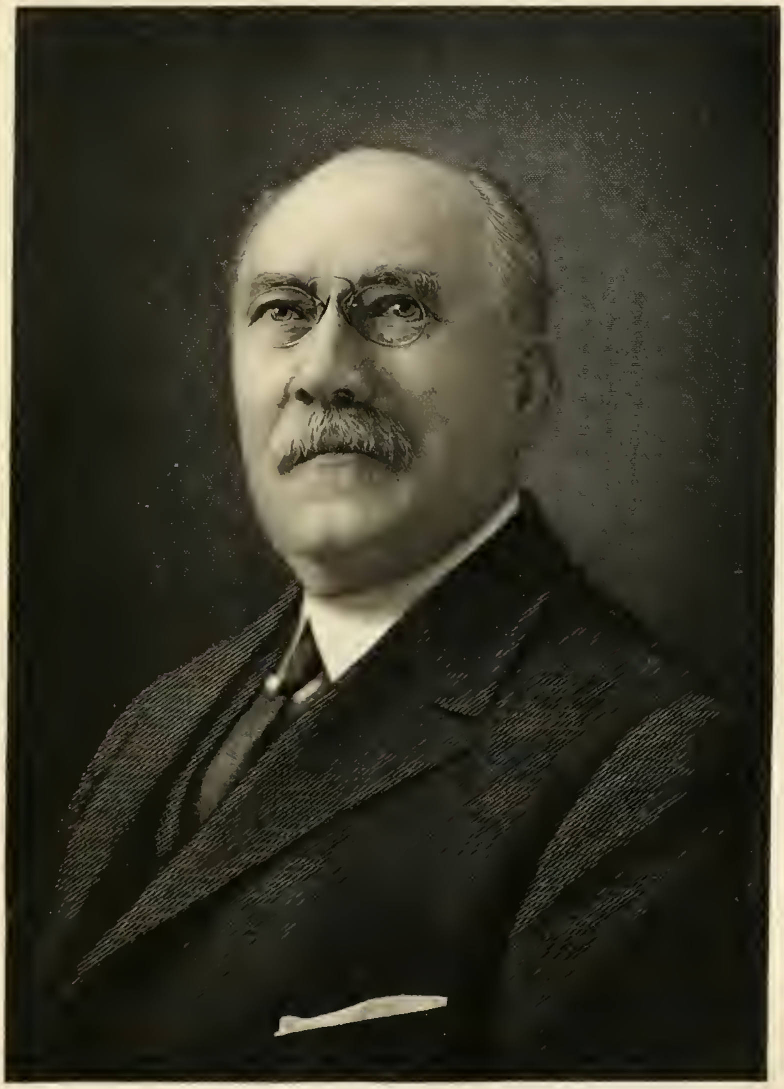
HENDRIE, George, capitalist, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, Feb. 9, 1834, son of John and Elizabeth (Strathearn) Hendrie. He came to America in 1858 and engaged in the cartage business at Hamilton, Ont., establishing a similar business in Detroit the following year. In that city he made the first contract with the Detroit & Milwaukee, and the Great Western railroads, for collection of freight for their patrons. Upon the completion of the first street railway in Detroit he was engaged as manager of the line, and with several associates he secured a seven years' lease of the property. They secured possession of extended lines by purchase, added new lines, and in 1891 sold the entire system to the Detroit Citizens' Railway. He was the chief organizer and owner of the first interurban lines operated out of Detroit, including the Hamtramck & Grosse Pointe Railway, in 1888; the Wyandotte & Detroit River Railway, in 1892, and the Detroit & Pontiac Railway, in 1895. In 1878 he participated in the organization of what is now the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway, extending from the Straits of Mackinac to Duluth and providing the principal transportation facility in the upper peninsula. He was also largely interested in lake navigation enterprises; was chairman of the board of directors of the Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Co., president of the Detroit & Buffalo Steamboat Co., president of the Michigan Avenue Land Co., Eureka Land Co.; vice-president of the Commercial National Bank, and a director of the Detroit and Wyandotte Savings banks, the Union Trust Co., and numerous other financial institutions. He took an earnest interest in civic and municipal matters, and was instrumental in securing the first appropriation for the purchase of Belle Isle for public park purposes. His chief recreation was horse racing and the raising of race horses and among his estates was a large farm at Royal Oak, Mich. He was prominent in the creation of the Detroit Driving Club, and was a member also of the Detroit, Fellowcraft, Country, Yondotega and other social clubs and societies. He was a Mason and Knight Templar, and a member of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church. He was married Oct. 31, 1865, to Sarah

Sibley, of Detroit, who survived him with seven children: Strathearn, George Trowbridge, William, Ellen, wife of Hedley Green; Jessie Strathearn, Sarah Whipple, and Margaret Hendrie. He died at Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich., May 31, 1914.

JOHNSTON, Thomas Slater, merchant, was born at Orphir, parish of Stenness, Orkney Isles, Scotland, Nov. 23, 1845, son of Peter and Betsy (Slater) Johnston. In his infancy his father was lost at sea, and the mother, with that fortitude so characteristic of Scottish womanhood, set out to support herself and her two children. The son attended the school connected with the church at Stenness, earning his first money by herding cattle during the summer months until twelve years of age. He was then apprenticed to James Garrock, a drygoods merchant, at Stromness, and six years later he entered the employ of Messrs. Mann, Byars & Co. of Glasgow, Scotland. In the spring of 1868 he came to the United States to take charge of the men's furnishings department of Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, a drygoods store of Rochester, N. Y., which was just opening its doors as the "Boston Store." His business associates, Sibley excepted, were likewise natives of Scotland, young men of modest wealth, but splendid business training, who had come to America to seek their fortunes, and together they established a business which was successful and has since grown to excellent proportions. Ten years after the business began, Mr. Curr's health failed, and Mr. Johnston took his place in the firm, modestly requesting that the original name of the business be retained, as it remains to this day. The business of the Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co. in Rochester, has been conducted for years on the department-store plan, and is today the largest wholesale and retail business of its kind between New York and Chicago, employing on an average of 1,800 people. It also controls three branch stores, viz, the Niagara Dry Goods Co., of Niagara Falls, the Erie Dry Goods Co., of Erie, Pa., and the Minneapolis Dry Goods Co., of Minneapolis, Minn, Mr. Johnston was married Dec. 24, 1877, to Mary Ann, daughter of Capt. John White, master mariner, of Stromness, Orkney. They had three sons and one daughter: John White, Louis White, Thomas Slater, Jr., and Elizabeth Slater Johnston, all of the three sons at different times being employed in their father's drygoods business. It was the great ambition of the father to see his sons college graduates, and that ambition was happily gratified, John W. Johnston securing his degree at Harvard and the other two at Yale College. Abominating the artificialities and pretenses of society, he was domestic in his tastes, a kind, generous and loving husband and father, devoting himself entirely to his children so that they might profit by the educational opportunities which he had not been permitted to enjoy. Not without human frailties, he gladly set about to correct little faults, as his children on growing to maturity desired, and triumphed. He was a man of indefatigable energy, unbounded justice and absolute honesty of purpose. While a somewhat stern and resolute business man, he was nevertheless a kind-hearted and most genial friend, winning the regard and respect of thousands of his employees. Leaving an estate of over $2,000,000, his benefactions to the family, as well as to the charitable and philanthropic interests of the Brick Presbyterian Church, of Rochester, of which he was a regular and devout worshiper, and to the community bespeak the success and worth of his character as well as the honor which his career reflected on the land of his birth. He died at Rochester, N. Y., June 20, 1915.

JOHNSTON, John White, manufacturer and lecturer, was born in Rochester, N. Y., Apr. 24, 1879, son of Thomas Slater Johnston (above). He was graduated at Harvard College, 1905, and began his business career in the Rochester store in which his father was interested, serving an apprenticeship of six years in all branches of the direct department store advertising. He is the originator and proprietor of 'Snow-White Fluid,' a white ink and water color paint serviceable for pen, brush or air brush, which he has been marketing since 1915. He delivered a lecture on advertising cards before the International Convention of Advertising Display Men in Chicago in 1915, and subsequently prepared a series of twelve illustrated articles on card writing, published in Chicago. He is also the author of a series of lectures on "Interesting Episodes of the Great Battle of Gettysburg" and one on the "Origin and Development of the National Emblem of the United States." He also wrote "The True Story of Jennie Wade—a Gettysburg Maid" (1917); "Col. Patrick O'Rorke, of the 140th New York Infantry" (1917) and "John Burns, Hero of Gettysburg" (1918). He has also written music. Beginning when he was director of the Harvard University orchestra, he has published various musical compositions, including a Harvard alumni song, "The Harvard Yard," a sacred song, "Over Bethlehem Town" and a choral setting for the Twenty-third Psalm. He is secretary of the Harvard Club, of Rochester, and of the Rochester Sportsman's Association. When the United States entered the European war, he joined the New York Scottish regiment. "New York Scottish" is official title. It is the American organization of men of Scottish blood, similar to the famous "London Scottish." Mr. Johnston is unmarried.

REIGHARD, Jacob Ellsworth, zoölogist and educator, was born in Laporte, Ind., July 2, 1861, son of Dr. John Davidson and Mary Elizabeth (Hulbert) Reighard. He was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1882 with the degree of Ph.B., and then devoted the years 1883–85 to the special study of zoölogy at Harvard under the distinguished Mark. Meanwhile he had begun his career as a teacher of science at the high school in Laporte in 1882 and a year later at the high school at North Attleboro, Mass. In 1886 he returned to the University of Michigan, becoming at first an instructor in zoölogy, but a year later was made acting assistant professor and in 1891 full professor of animal morphology. He was transferred to the chair of zoölogy in 1895 with the additional responsibility of the directorship of the zoölogical laboratory, a position he has since held. In addition to his professional duties he had charge of the scientific work of the Michigan Fish Commission during 1890–95, and he made a biological survey of the Great Lakes for the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries during 1898–1901. His connection with the Michigan Fish Commission was marked by such important studies as "The Breeding Habits, Development and Propagation of the Black Bass" (1906) and "The Breeding Habits of the Log Perch, Percina Caprodes" (1913), and out of that work grew his "Methods of Studying the Habits of Fishes and Recording their Life Histories; with an Account of the Breeding Habits of the Horned Dace," which gained for him the first prize awarded at the fourth international fishery congress



Thos. S. Johnston

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Geo Muehlebach

held in Washington in 1908, and to the publications of which he also contributed "A Plan for Promoting the White Fish Production of the Great Lakes." The subject of aquatic photography is one in which he was one of the pioneers and for which he devised special apparatus as described by him in "The Photography of Aquatic Animals in their Natural Environment" (1907) in the Bulletin of the Bureau of Fisheries. An illustration of the excellent results obtained by him in photography may be cited "The National History of Amia Calva Linnaeus," which he furnished for the Mark anniversary volume in 1903, and in which are colored illustrations of Amia. The Amia has been a favorite subject of study with him, and as long ago as 1901 he prepared "Some Further Notes on the Breeding Habits of Amia. (1901) for the proceedings of the Michigan Academy of Sciences. The most notable of his other papers are: "An Experimental Field Study of Warning Coloration in Coral Reef Fishes" (1908); "An Experimental Study of Color Discrimination, Association, and Memory in the Gray Snapper and of Warning Coloration in Coral Reef Fishes" (1912), in the proceedings of the international zoölogical congress held in Cambridge, Mass.; "The Development of the Adhesive Organ and Mesoblast of Amia" (1908); "The Development of Hypophyses of Amia" (1908); "An Ecological Reconnoissance of the Fishes of Douglas Lake, Cheboygan County, Michigan, in Midsummer" (1915). In book form he is the author with H. S. Jennings of "The Anatomy of the Cat" (1901). Prof. Reighard is a trustee of the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, and is a member of the board of scientific advisors of the Michigan Geological Survey. He is a member of the American Society of Zoölogists, of the central branch of which he was president in 1893; the Michigan Academy of Sciences (president, 1900); and the American Association for the Advancement of Science (vice-president, 1910). He is a true nature lover, and he finds his chief recreation in association with his friends in such activities as the Ann Arbor Golf and Outing Club and the Pleasant Lake Club. He is also a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity and of the University, and the University of Michigan clubs. He was married, July 1, 1887, to Katharine E. Farrand, of Detroit, Mich., and has four children: Paul Roby; John Jacob; Catherine Farrand, and Farrand Ketchell Reighard.

ROBESON, Andrew, jurist, was a native of Clonmell, Ireland, and came to America about 1676 as an owner of a share of the colony of West (New) Jersey, conveyed to him by the leader, Edward Byllinge, on its establishment. He became surveyor-general of that province in 1687. In that capacity he ran the line between East and West Jersey and located the 41st degree of latitude on the Hudson river in 1686. On Feb. 14, 1688, he was made one of the judges of the county court, of which Gov. Jennings was presiding judge. In 1690 he bought "Sumac Park," the old homestead at the mouth of the beautiful Wissahichon court, now in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, and made it his home. When Gov. Fletcher of New York was ordered to take over these two provinces of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, in 1693, Judge Robeson was made a member of his council and served until June, 1694. Gov. Fletcher and his deputy, Gov. Markham, commissioned him chief justice of the supreme court of the two provinces, Pennsylvania and the "Lower Counties," or Delaware, on May 29, 1693, and his services extended to his death a year later. He had a nephew of the same name, junior, who came over with him but lived in Burlington and was almost equally as prominent as the chief justice, so that some have confused the two, as to the Pennsylvania chief justiceship, especially as, after the death of his uncle's only son, Samuel, he lived at Sumac Park, although he afterward lived and died, in 1719, at Robesonia, near Pottstown. Chief Justice Robeson died on Nov. 22, 1694.

MUEHLEBACH, George, brewer, was born in Canton Argau, Switzerland, Apr. 24, 1833. With three brothers and a sister he emigrated to America in 1857 and settled at Lafayette, Ind. He became an apprentice to a harness-maker, and at the expiration of his two-year term of service he joined his brothers in Kansas City, Mo. He secured employment as a harness-maker in what was then the town of Westport (Kansas City), but subsequently removed to Quindaro, Kan., across the river, where he engaged independently in the harness and saddlery business. Later, with two of his brothers, he bought a number of teams of oxen and established an overland freighting line between Quindaro and Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Silver Bow, Helena and Butte, Mont. He was thus engaged several years prior to the construction of the Union Pacific railroad. At this period he acquired some mining interests in Colorado, and subsequently he and his brother John relinquished freighting and devoted their sole attention to placer mining. Returning to Kansas City they purchased the Helmreich, or "Hub," brewery in 1870. This plant, with a capacity of less than 200 barrels annually, was at once improved with imported machinery and the capacity made 2,500 barrels annually. In 1880 they made important improvements, entirely rebuilding the plant, and increasing its output to 10,000 barrels, and later it was again enlarged to 48,000 barrels. In 1904-05 the present building was erected and the entire plan again remodeled to keep pace with increasing trade demands, the capacity being increased to 65,000 barrels. In the years prior to his death Mr. Muehlebach manufactured exclusively the celebrated Pilsener brew, which proved highly successful, and was extremely popular in his adopted city. John Muehlebach died in 1880, when his share of the business was turned over to his son, John J. Muehlebach. In April, 1904, the business was incorporated as the George Muehlebach Brewing Co., with a capital stock of $300,000, of which George Muehlebach was president; his son, George E. Muehlebach, vice-president, and his daughter, Sophronia Clara Muehlebach, secretary and treasurer. Upon the death of George Muehlebach his son became the chief executive, and the business has since been carried on under the latter's direction. George Muehlebach was a member of the Swiss-American Society, and was enthusiastically interested in all that pertained to the welfare of his native land, as well as of its native sons in America. He was also most loyal to his adopted country and was in full sympathy with its free institutions. He was married in Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 26, 1879, to Margaret M., daughter of John Bessenbacher, and was survived by three children: George Edward, president of the George Muehlebach Brewing Co.; Sophronia Clara, wife of William Buchholz, of Kansas City, and Carl August Muehlebach, secretary of the George Muehlebach Brewing Co. He died in Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 22, 1905.

MUEHLEBACH, George Edward, brewer, was born in Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 10, 1881, son of

George (above) and Margaret M. (Bessenbacher) Muehlebach. His father, a native of Argau, Switzerland, came to America in 1857 and settled at Lafayette, Ind., subsequently removing to Kansas City, Mo.; at various times he was engaged in the harness business, freighting and mining, and finally he purchased a brewery and established the George Muehlebach Brewing Co., of which he was the head until the close of his life. The son received his early education in the public schools and in a German Catholic school in Kansas City. Subsequently he attended Spalding's Business College, where he was graduated in 1899. He then entered his father's business as a solicitor and collector, and after serving in that capacity for two years he became superintendent of the brewery. Later he was admitted into the office, and having thus gained a practical knowledge of the business in all its departments, in 1904 he became a member of the firm, being chosen secretary and treasurer. Upon the death of his father he succeeded to the presidency, having taken over the management of the business the year before and is now conducting the well-established enterprise which is producing gratifying results. Mr. Muehlebach is prominent in business circles and possesses large real estate holdings in Kansas City. He is president of the Muehlebach Estate Co., a holding company for their different interests, and the Diplomat Mining Co. of Galena, Kan. (lead and zinc), and is a director of the German-American Bank of Kansas City. His religious affiliations are with the Roman Catholic church. He is fond of hunting and fishing, and each fall takes an extended vacation in the Indian territory for that purpose. He was married July 5, 1916, to Mrs. Bessie (Forriss) McDonald.

KATTE, Walter, civil engineer, was born in London, England, Nov. 14, 1830, son of Edwin and Isabel (Chambers) Katte. He was graduated at Kings College School, London, and spent three years as an apprentice in the office of a London civil engineer. In 1849 he came to the United States and obtained a position as clerk and draughtsman for the chief engineer of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, with jurisdiction from Whitehouse to Easton, Pa. Later he was rodman and assistant engineer on the Belvidere & Delaware Railroad, and in the early '50's as engineer for a land development company he laid out the town of Deerman, now called Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y. During 1854-57 he was chief assistant engineer on the Western division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, becoming successively resident engineer of the Pennsylvania state canal; assistant engineer of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and of the Pittsburgh & Steubenville Railroad until the outbreak of the civil war. During 1861-62 he was colonel of engineers in the Federal army; was assigned to bridge work in Virginia and Maryland, and was engineer in charge of the construction of the so-called "Long Bridge" over the Potomac river in Washington. In 1863 he served as chief engineer of the Lewiston branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and later as resident engineer and engineer of bridges and buildings on the Northern Central Railroad from Baltimore to Elmira. During 1865-68 he was engineer and secretary of the Keystone Bridge Co. in Pittsburgh, Pa. When the Keystone Bridge Co., with the Union Iron Mills of Pittsburg, opened a joint office in Chicago in 1868, Col. Katte was placed in charge as manager and resident engineer. While there he supervised the erection of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad Co.'s bridge over the Missouri river at Kansas City; the Illinois Central's bridge over the Mississippi at Dubuque, Ia., and the Keokuk & Hamilton Co.'s bridge over the Mississippi river at Keokuk, Ia. In 1870, with Andrew Carnegie, he secured the contract for the great arch bridge over the Mississippi river at St. Louis, of which James B. Eads (q. v.) was chief engineer, and Katte resident engineer. Upon the completion of the St. Louis bridge in 1876 he became city engineer of St. Louis, but he was forced to resign a year later owing to political conditions, and went to New York city as chief engineer of the elevated railroads which were built in that city during 1877-80. Thereafter he was engaged in the construction of the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad from Weehawken, N. J., to Middletown, N. Y., and built the West Shore Railroad from New York to Buffalo, which was followed by the construction of the Jersey Junction Railroad, connecting the West Shore Railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Jersey City, the work occupying 1880–86. He was a member of the board of experts on the traffic facilities of the Brooklyn Bridge in 1889-90. He was appointed chief engineer of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad and served in that capacity during 1886–98. His most important work for that company included the four tracking and depressing of the tracks north of the Harlem river, from Melrose to William's Bridge, known as the "Harlem depression". He made the plans and supervised the construction of the four-track steel viaduct from 102nd street north to the Harlem river during 1892-97, and the great high-level four-track swing bridge over that river. This bridge, which is still the largest and heaviest drawbridge in existence, is of a modified Pratt type, consisting of three parallel trusses, each 389 feet long, with a total width of sixty-one feet. Each truss is sixty-eight feet high in the center, with a clearance of forty-six feet and a clearance of twenty-five feet at each end. It is twenty-four feet above high water, and thirty feet above low water. A noteworthy detail is the mechanism for turning, consisting of 144 steel wheels which support the drum or circular girder on which the bridge superstructure is balanced. The total weight of the bridge is 5,000,000 pounds, and its cost was $550,000. Col. Katte was one of the founders of the Western Society of Civil Engineers, a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the British Institution of Civil Engineers. He made frequent contributions to technical papers, and published one of the first sets of standard specifications for railroad construction work, and compiled and wrote the first "Carnegie Pocket Companion", or handbook, first published in 1872 and now in its nineteenth edition. He patented a number of inventions, the one in most general use being the "Three-tie rail joint." He was twice married: (1) Dec. 20, 1859, to Margaret Jack, who died in 1864, leaving one son, Walter Jack Katte; and (2) Nov. 22, 1870, to Elizabeth Pendleton, daughter of James H. Britton of St. Louis, by whom he had two children: Edwin Britton and Adele, wife of Edwin G. Merrill. Col. Katte died in New York city, Mar. 4, 1917.

MORGAN, David Pierce, banker, was born in Tecumseh, Mich., Aug. 4, 1831, son of Amos and Betsey (Jennings) Morgan, and a descendant of James Morgan, who sailed from Bristol, England, in the ship Mary, in 1636, and landed at Boston, Mass. He first settled at Sandy Bay, near Gloucester, but later removed to Roxbury, where he was made a freeman in 1643. About 1650 he re-

G. E. Muehlebach

Wm Fellowes Morgan

moved to Pequot (now New London), and was one of a committee in 1661, "to lay out the bounds of New London on the east side of the Great river." From him and his wife, Margery Hill, the line of descent is traced through their son Capt. John Morgan, who married Rachel Dymond; their son John, who married Ruth Shapley; their son Capt. John, who married Sarah Cobb; their son Thomas, who married Sarah Leeds; their son Jedediah, who married Amanda Stanton, and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. David Pierce Morgan was educated in the public schools of Aurora, Cayuga co., N. Y. He began his business career in New York city in a clerical capacity and became eminent as a banker. He lived in Paris, France, during 1879–83, and then made his home in Washington, D. C. He was married Sept. 30, 1858, to Caroline, daughter of William Fellowes of Clifton, Staten Island, N. Y., and had three daughters, Clara Hewitt; Caroline, wife of Rudolph H. Kissell of Morristown, N. J.; and Alice Morgan, wife of John Ridgely Carter of Baltimore, and four sons, William Fellowes, (below), David Pierce, Lewis Henry and James Hewitt Morgan. He died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 25, 1886.

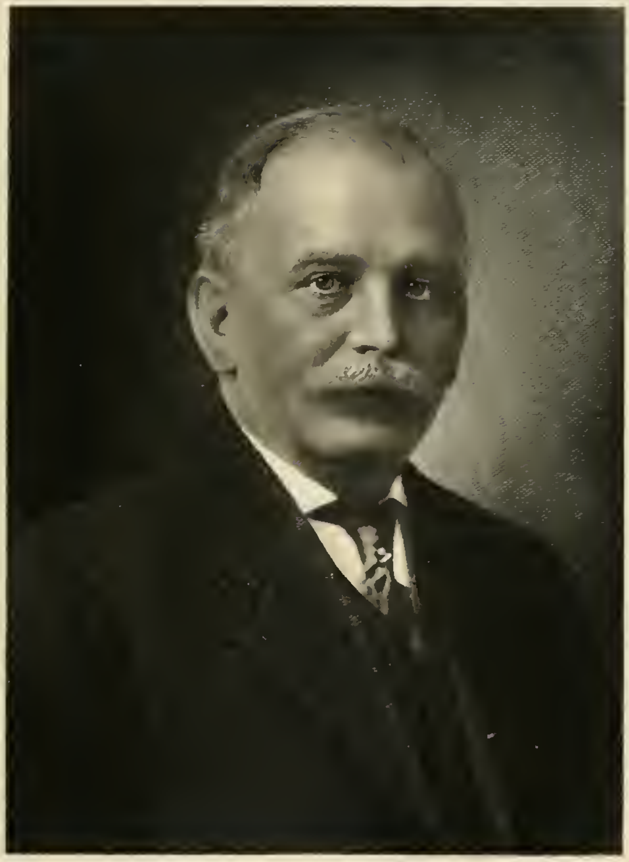
MORGAN, William Fellowes, merchant, was born in Clifton, Staten Island, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1860, son of David Pierce and Caroline (Fellowes) Morgan, and a descendant of James Morgan, who came over to the colonies in 1636, and settled first at Sandy Bay, near Gloucester, Mass., and later in Roxbury, Mass. His father was a prominent banker of New York City. The son was educated in St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., at Rugby, England, and Columbia University, being graduated at the last in 1880. He received the degree of E.M. in the School of Mines of Columbia in 1884 and then began his business career in the brokerage house of Messrs. Leavitt & Davis. In 1887 he became identified with the cold storage business, first with the Brooklyn Bridge Freezing & Cold Storage Co., and then also with the Harrison St. Cold Storage Co., which in 1915 was merged with the Merchants' Refrigerating Co. Since 1891 he has been president of the Brooklyn Bridge Freezing & Cold Storage Co. He is president of the Seamless Products Co.; chairman of the board of the Merchants' Refrigerating Co.; and director of the American Beet Sugar Co., the Tri-State Land Co. of Nebraska, the Barlow Foundry Co., and the Citizens' National Bank, and a trustee of the Irving Savings Institution. Mr. Morgan has been a member of the board of directors of the Merchants' Association of New York since 1912, and a member of the executive committee since 1913; he was chairman of the membership committee during the intensive campaign which doubled the membership in 1912; has served as chairman or as a member of many special committees including the committee of postal affairs, the committee on charities, the committee on city government, and the special committee on the constitutional convention; and in 1915 was elected president of the association. Mr. Morgan lives in New York and has a summer residence in Short Hills, N. J. He was a member of the New Jersey legislature in 1905 and 1907. In 1882 he joined the 7th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and in 1884 was appointed on the staff of Brig.-Gen. W. G. Ward of the 1st brigade. He has for many years taken an active interest in the work of the Y. M. C. A., of New York city, and in 1905 was elected president of the association. He was alumni trustee of Columbia University during 1910–16, and is a trustee of the Episcopal Theological School of Cambridge, Mass., and the Syrian Protestant College of Beirut, Syria. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the N. Y. Academy of Sciences, the Delta Psi fraternity, the Columbia University Club, the City Club, the Knickerbocker Club, the St. Anthony Club, the Racquet and Tennis Club, the City Golf Club and the Baltusrol Golf Club. He has served as president of the Metropolitan Golf Association and both as secretary and treasurer of the United States Golf Association. He was married Jan. 22, 1885, to Emma, daughter of Henry S. Leavitt of New York city, and has one son, William Fellowes Morgan, Jr., warehouseman, and two daughters, Beatrice, wife of Frederick Pruyn of Albany, N. Y., and Pauline Morgan.

WADLIN, Horace Greeley, statistician and librarian, was born at Wakefield, Middlesex county, Mass., Oct. 2, 1851, son of Daniel Hadson and Lucy Eaton (Brown) Wadlin. He was educated at the public schools of Reading, Mass., and under private tutors. He studied architecture and entered the office of Lord & Fuller, architects, of Salem and Boston, Mass. Later, he became associated with the firm in Boston and shortly thereafter engaged in independent practice, devoting his attention principally to schools and municipal buildings and to domestic work. In 1879 he became an attaché of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor, in charge of special lines of statistical and economic investigation. Upon the resignation of Carroll D. Wright, chief of the bureau, he accepted that position in 1888, the appointment by the governor being immediately confirmed by the executive council under suspension of the rules, a compliment not usually paid to a new incumbent. By virtue of this position he was superintendent of the decennial census of Massachusetts, taken in 1885, and in 1890 and 1900 he was supervisor for Massachusetts of the eleventh and twelfth U. S. Census. In each of the latter cases Mr. Wadlin conducted the entire work of enumeration in Massachusetts, appointing, organizing and directing a force of enumerators considerably larger than was placed under any other superior in the country. In 1902 he resigned as chief of the Bureau to become librarian of the Boston Public Library, a position he still holds (1918). Mr. Wadlin was a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives in 1884 and 1885. He was also a member from the 14th Middlesex district in 1887 and 1888. While in the legislature he served upon the committees on the census, woman suffrage, education, railroads and expediting public business. He was house chairman of the committee on woman's suffrage in 1885, of the committee on education in 1885 and 1887, and of the committee on railroads in 1888. Mr. Wadlin is a member of the American Statistical Association (vice-president and corresponding secretary); American Economic Association; American Academy of Political and Social Science; Practical Geographical Society; American Library Association; American Unitarian Association (former vice-president); Massachusetts Library Club (president); Unitarian Club of Boston (president) and the Papyrus Club of Boston. He is a lecturer on social science, history and art, and is the author of "Reports on the Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, 1888–1901" (14 vols.); "Annual Statistics of Manufacturers of Massachusetts, 1886–1901" (16 vols.); "The Decennial Census of Massachusetts for 1905" (7 vols.); "Monograph'' (jointly with Carroll D. Wright) on the industries of Boston during the 19th century in ''Memorial History of Boston'' (Osgood, 1881-——); and two articles on "Massachusetts" published in Chambers' "Cyclopedia" and the Encyclopedia Americana (1904). Tufts College conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters in 1905. Mr. Wadlin was married Sept. 8, 1875, to Ella Frances, daughter of E. Averill Butterfield, of Wakefield, Mass.

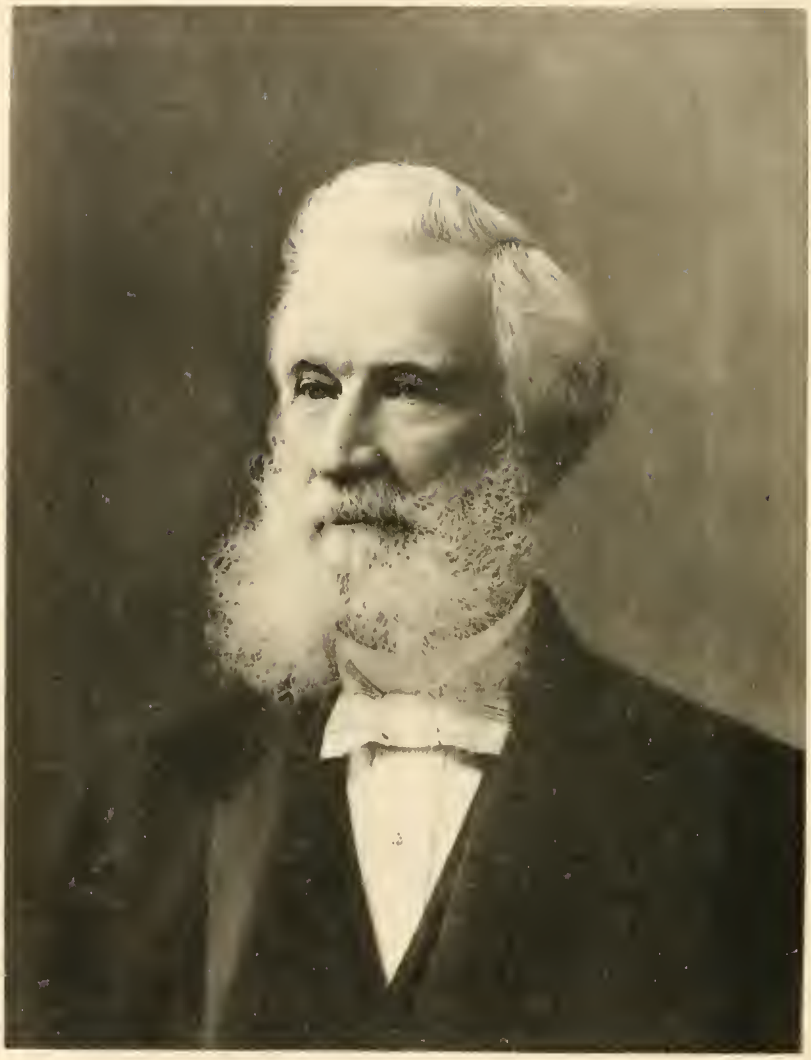
SMITH, Edward Everett, merchant and manufacturer, was born at Hainesville, Clinton co., Mo., Oct. 14, 1856, son of Robert Porter and Paulina Mills (Hubbard) Smith. His father, at first a blacksmith, subsequently entered the mercantile business, retailing hats, caps and shoes, later becoming a wholesale dealer in boots and shoes. The son was educated in the public schools of Bloomington, Ill., where the firm of R. P. Smith & Sons, was first organized in 1859, and he entered his father's establishment in 1868. As the business prospered, it was converted from a retail shoe store in 1872 to a wholesale and manufacturing business, and in 1887 it was moved to Chicago, Ill. In 1891 it was incorporated as R. P. Smith & Sons Co., and Edward E. Smith became president, a position he held until the close of his life. The prominent position which the concern occupies in the wholesale shoe and rubber business at the present time (1918) is due to his keen insight, untiring efforts and great ability. Generous, honorable, ambitious and energetic, with a balanced judgment and intuitive perception—he was easily recognized as the highest type of the successful American business man. In political faith he was a Democrat. He was a member of the Chicago, Chicago Athletic and South Shore Country clubs. His favorite diversion was motoring. He was married Dec. 27, 1880, to Addie, daughter of John Harrison Thomas, a farmer, and later a banker, of Champaign, Ill., and one of the early pioneers of that state; of this marriage there is one child, Harry Thomas Smith, president of R. P. Smith & Sons Co. Mr. Smith died in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 3, 1917.

BROWNSON, Henry F., soldier, lawyer and author, was born at Canton, Mass., Aug. 6, 1835, son of Orestes Augustus (q.v.) and Sarah (Healy) Brownson, of old New England stock. His father was a celebrated author and clergyman, pastor of Universalist churches in Vermont and New York and editor of the "Gospel Advocate." In 1836 he founded in Boston a church styled the "Society for Christian Union and Progress," in connection with which he established the "Boston Quarterly Review." In 1844 he joined the Roman Catholic church and revived his magazine under the title of "Brownson's Quarterly Review," devoting his later efforts to the spread of Catholic doctrines. He was the author of a number of important works bearing on religion. A Sunday-school scholar at the age of eight, Henry F. Brownson turned at an early age to the Roman Catholic church and obtained his father's permission to attend Holy Cross College. Later he entered Georgetown College, where he was graduated at the age of sixteen. Subsequently he spent two years with the Jesuits at Isay, France, and also studied two years in Munich, where he was invited by Döllinger, one of the leaders of German thought, to sit at his table. There he met a son of Lord Acton, the future historian of Cambridge, England, and the two sons of Count d'Arco. On his return to America he studied law in Boston, and was admitted to the bar in New York. At the outbreak of the civil war he entered the army as second lieutenant, 3d U. S. artillery; served as captain on the staff of Fitz John Porter and was twice brevetted major for bravery and distinguished service. At the battle of Chancellorsville he was shot in the head and in the right hand, which latter was crippled for life. He was captured and spent some weeks in Libby Prison, from which his father obtained his release through Secretary Stanton. At the end of the war Major Brownson decided to remain in the army and was assigned to the 43d regiment, U. S. infantry, with which he was stationed at Fort Wayne, Mich. In 1871 he resigned from the service and formed a law partnership in Detroit with his brother-in-law, Philip Van Dyke, meeting with merited success. Impaired health eventually forced him from active practice. For years, and until his death, he was secretary of the Soldiers' Relief Commission in Wayne county. Major Brownson had a long connection with literature, beginning with "Brownson's Quarterly Review," to which he was a regular contributor. Despite his law practice he found time to write and to translate numerous important books, including a life of his father, in three volumes; Balmes' "Fundamental Philosophy," from the Spanish, and Tarducci's "Life of Columbus," from the Italian. His greatest service to religion and literature was the editing and publishing of the work of Orestes A. Brownson, in twenty volumes. Major Brownson was amongst the foremost scholars of the United States. His literary taste was unfailing and his reading thorough and extensive. As a linguist he was familiar with Hebrew, Greek, Spanish, Italian, Dutch, French and German. He could, and sometimes did, as an aid to devotion, recite his prayers in a different language every day of the week. The thoroughness and variety of his knowledge were amazing. He was no less remarkable for his modesty, however, than for his learning, and no less conspicuous for piety in private life than for bravery on the field of battle. Those who did not know him well believed him arrogant, yet under that sometimes unwinning exterior was a heart filled with loyalty and affection. He was married Jan. 8, 1868, to Josephine, daughter of James A. Van Dyke of Detroit, who survives him with seven children: Philip, Sally, Orestes A., Edward J., Ernest A., Elizabeth and Josephine V. D. Brownson. He died in Detroit, Dec. 19, 1913.

LAWRENCE, Samuel Crocker, manufacturer, was born in Medford, Mass., Nov. 22, 1832, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Crocker) Lawrence. John Lawrence, the first American ancestor, came from England in 1635, and settled at Watertown, Mass. From him the line is traced through Enoch, Nathaniel, James, Lemuel, and Lemuel, Jr., who was our subject's grandfather. Samuel C. Lawrence was graduated at Harvard University in 1855 and started business in Chicago, Ill., as a member of the banking firm of Bigelow & Lawrence. Two years later, at the request of his father, he returned to Medford and entered the Lawrence distillery, which had been established for 170 years and had been in the hands of his family since 1824. The celebrated Medford rum manufactured by it was famous all over the world for more than a century. He became a partner with his father and brother, under the firm name of Daniel Lawrence & Sons, and was the sole proprietor during 1867–1905, when he closed the distillery. Mr. Lawrence had always been interested in military affairs, and while he was still a student he joined the Massachusetts state militia. In 1855 he was commissioned lieutenant, and promotion



Edward E Smith



Samuel C. Lawrence

thenceforth came rapidly to him until, in 1860, he became colonel of the 5th regiment, which distinguished itself in the civil war at Bull Run, where Col. Lawrence was wounded and left for dead on the field. Its men re-enlisted and served through the war, and it was one of the last regiments mustered out of service. Col. Lawrence was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers in June, 1862, and in the following year led the militia to suppress the Boston draft riots. He resigned in August, 1864, and five years later was elected commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of which he was an active member until his death. He was elected president of the old Eastern Railroad Co. in 1875, when it was on the verge of bankruptcy, and when it was leased to the Boston & Maine Railroad in 1884 he became a director of the joint corporation. During 1893–1908 he was a director of the Boston & Maine Railroad. He was always keenly interested in the affairs of Medford, and did much for the welfare of that town as trustee of the public library, a commissioner of sinking funds and mayor. He spent over $500,000 in destroying the gypsy moth pest in Medford and in Middlesex county and saved Middlesex Fells to the public. As a Mason, he was one of the fifty-seven men who brought about the union of the Scottish Rite Masonic bodies in 1867. He was a grand commander of the Knights Templar of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, 1894–1895; grand master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, 1880–1883; lieutenant grand commander of the Supreme Council 33d° Scottish Rite in Masonry. He was extremely active in the interests of the order, contributing his time and money in many ways to strengthen and extend its influence. His Masonic library contained what is undoubtedly the most complete collection of Masonic literature in the world. Gen. Lawrence left $50,000 in his will to found scholarships at Harvard College, and left another $50,000 for the benefit of the Lawrence Light Guard of Medford, known as Company E, Fifth regiment—his old command, for whose benefit he had also given an ample fund to trustees for the maintenance of the armory building which he had previously erected for the Light Guards. He also left a sum of money to Lawrence Academy and to the Universalist church, Medford. He was an unusual man, with an unusual grasp of affairs, an unusual executive capacity, and an unusual firmness and directness of purpose. He was an able mathematician, and the mental concentration, determination and exactness which he brought to the conduct of his business affairs had doubtless much to do with his success. Gen. Lawrence was married at Charlestown, Mass., Apr. 28, 1859, to Caroline Rebecca, daughter of the Rev. William Badger, and had two children: William Badger and Louise, wife of George L. Batchelder. He died at Medford, Mass., Sept. 24, 1911.

JENNINGS, Samuel, jurist and governor of West (New) Jersey, was probably a native of Coles-Hill, Buckinghamshire, Eng., from whence he emigrated in 1680, to organize the government of "West Jersey" under William Penn and the other trustees. He was a prominent Quaker preacher and leader in England and a man of unusual abilities. He called the assembly of West Jersey, which at its meeting in November, 1681, created a government of unusually democratic character before Pennsylvania was organized. He also served as governor in 1682 and 1683. A year later he became one of a new governor's council and in 1688 was chosen one of the council of West Jersey. He was active in Quaker evangelistic work and Quaker government and became greatly interested in suppressing the George Keith heretical movement about 1690 and after, and seems to have had property in Pennsylvania. The Keith movement used the William Bradford press, which had got into difficulties with Gov. Blackwell for printing the Pennsylvania charter, and under the council executive, with Thomas Lloyd as president, the Keith matter took on a civil as well as religious character. Gov. Jennings was called in and commissioned "prior judge" or chief justice of the provincial supreme court of Pennsylvania on Apr. 10, 1691, with Judges Growdon and Wynne. When George Keith, William Bradford and others were tried on a question involving the freedom of the press, Chief Justice Jennings made the case a celebrated one by determining for the first time in an English court that both the law and the facts must be left to the jury—a case which really set the precedent in the famous Zenger case in New York. He was soon relieved from the court, however, to take up the Keith case religiously, and in 1694 even went to England to aid in the contest, which was finally successful. After his return he lived in Philadelphia a while, and then returned to Burlington. The crown appointed him to the council of New Jersey in 1702, and in 1707 he was in the assembly as speaker and led the conflict with Lord Cornbury, the governor, for colonial liberty. Gov. Jennings was regarded as one of the most distinguished colonial figures of his day. He died in 1708.

GUTEKUNST, Frederick, photographer, was born in Germantown, Pa., Sept. 25, 1831. His father was a native of Germany who came to the United States in childhood, and followed the trade of cabinet-maker in Germantown, where the son obtained his preliminary education. At the age of eighteen the latter was apprenticed to a druggist in Philadelphia. While serving his apprenticeship he began taking photographs by the ambrotype process. He mastered the art as far as it had progressed, and procuring a camera box from his father and a photographic lens, he opened his first studio at 706 Arch street, Philadelphia, and began what proved to be his life-work. He bent every effort and energy toward improvement, and gave his patrons such satisfaction that the business rapidly and steadily increased. He photographed thousands of the foremost American citizens, and won an enviable reputation as one of the leading representatives of the United States, being known as the dean of American photographers. He had in his gallery a priceless collection of portraits, manuscripts, medals, decorations and awards. Before his camera have sat Cardinals Gibbons, Satolli and Martinelli; Generals Grant, Sherman, Meade, Longstreet, Beauregard, Hancock, Rosecrans and a full score more of the commanders on both sides in the civil war; and a long list of notables in every profession. It has not been portraits alone that have brought honor and distinction to Mr. Gutekunst; his famous panoramic picture of the centennial exposition caused the Mikado of Japan to send him a pair of gold lined bronze vases, won for him a gold medal from King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, and a decoration from Francis Joseph, emperor of Austria. He was indeed a lover of his art, and allowed no one else to pose his subjects or focus the camera. Genial and courteous, of innate culture and refinement, he was not only an eminent representative of photography, but also one of Philadelphia's foremost citizens. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 28, 1917.

DOLL, Jacob, manufacturer, was born at Rohrbach in the Duchy of Baden, Germany, Nov. 14, 1849. Coming to the United States at the age of fourteen, he obtained employment in New York at woodworking, of which he had some previous knowledge. He did fretwork and other woodwork for the piano manufacturers, and incidentally learned as much about pianos as the men who made them. By the time he was twenty-one he had opened a business of his own and sold pianos and other musical instruments. In 1871 he began to manufacture piano cases, and within a few years was conducting operations on an extensive scale. He began to make pianos in 1879 and when his factory was destroyed by fire, he built a larger one, which is now one of the largest piano manufacturing plants in the world. On the completion of the new building he took his five sons into partnership with him and the firm was incorporated under the title of Jacob Doll & Sons Company. The officers of the firm were: Jacob Doll, president; Otto Doll, vice-president; George Doll, treasurer; Jacob Doll, Jr., assistant treasurer; Frederick Doll, secretary. The company soon added to its business the manufacture of piano accessories and opened retail stores in New York city; Newark and Jersey City, N. J.; Pittsburgh, East Rochester, Braddock and McKeesport, Pa., and Fairmont, W. Va. The business of Jacob Doll & Sons Co. grew steadily until at the time of the death of its founder the pianos of the firm found their way into every corner of the United States, Canada, Mexico and South America and even in Australia. He was married in 1877 to Emma Bauer, and was survived by ten children: Otto, George, Jacob, Jr., Frederick and Charles Doll; Mrs. Carl Koch, Mrs. Baldwin C. Hvaas, Caroline Doll, Lily Doll and Elsie Doll. All the sons were associated with him in the business and now carry it on with the same marked success which attended the efforts of their father. They inherited from him his energy and capacity for work, his business instinct and genius for detail, and they received under his supervision the most thorough training in all branches of piano making and piano selling. He was a tremendous worker and except for the few weeks he spent each year at his summer residence at Bantam, Conn., he never took a holiday from business. He died at his home in New York, Nov. 13, 1911.

JAMES, Louis (Leavitt), actor, was born at Trement, Ill., Oct. 3, 1842, son of Benjamin Franklin and Almira (Flagler) James. His father was a judge of the appeal board in the Patent Office, Washington. On the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the 16th light artillery, New York battery, and served for two years. From earliest boyhood he had displayed a special aptitude for literature and his predilection for the stage was developed as a youth residing in Chicago. There he was the moving spirit in school and church entertainments and it is told that in the nearby barn of the Honore family he and the future Mrs. Potter Palmer gave frequent theatrical entertainments to delighted neighboring children. After his discharge from the U. S. Army he applied to Barney Macauley (brother of Col. John T. Macauley, and the founder of Macauley's Theatre), who was conducting the Louisville (Ky.) Theatre, and was promptly accepted, making his debut with Laura Keane in ''Rachel the Reaper.'' He spent two years (1864-66) at the Louisville Theatre. His second engagement was with Mrs. John Drew's stock company, Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, Pa., which he always regarded as his alma mater, and the training he received there from Mrs. Drew contributed largely to his success as an old-fashioned stock actor. In 1871 Augustin Daly engaged him for the rôle of Capt. Lynder in ''Divorce,'' at the old Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York. Here, and at Daly's Theatre he played such parts as Joseph Surface, Doricourt, Young Marlow, Bill Sykes, and the hero of ''Yorick's Love,'' and was favorably received by both public and critics. In Joseph Surface, he was particularly successful. Following engagements at Vicker's Theatre, Chicago, at the Baldwin Theatre in San Francisco with John Maguire, in John Ford's stock company at Baltimore, and at the Boston Theatre, Boston, he joined the Union Square Theatre Stock Co., New York. Thereafter, for five years, he was the chief support of Lawrence Barrett. Playing the part of Beppo the jester in ''Francesco da Rimini,'' with Barrett, he reached the height of his career. After appearing with Helen Dauvray in ''One of Our Girls,'' at the Lyceum Theatre, New York, Mr. James starred with his own company, in 1886, in ''Virginius,'' ''Othello,'' ''Much Ado About Nothing'' and ''Ingomar.'' He was with Barrett again at the Lyceum Theatre, London, in 1884, as Master Heywood in ''Yorick's Love.'' In 1892 he began a three-year partnership with Frederick Warde, with whom he produced a lengthy series of standard and Shakespearian plays. His last successes were as Jacques in the all-star cast of ''The Two Orphans'' (1903) as Hardcastle in ''She Stoops to Conquer,'' with Eleanor Robson (1905); as Falstaff in ''The Merry Wives of Windsor'' (1906); as the two Dromios and as Shylock (1907), and as ''Peer Gynt'' (1908); as ''Henry VIII'' and ''Othello'' (1909) and ''The Jealous Wife (1910). As an actor the worst that may be said of Louis James is that he was inspired, though diverse, strong, fine; he scarcely fulfilled the brilliance of his youth. He was endowed with a most admired physique, a healthy constitution, and a deep, musical and singularly expressive voice. Abstemious in his habits, a lover of outdoor life and never in any sense a clubman, he was the most genial of colleagues, and of fireside companions. A man of the theatre could scarcely be more loved by his co-workers than was he. He was first married, in 1871, to Lillian Scanlon, who died in 1876, leaving two children: Mildred, wife of Edgar Stackelberg, and Leavitt James, both of whom went on the stage. His second marriage was Dec. 24, 1892, to Aphie, daughter of John C. Hendricks of Smith's Grove, Ky. She was an actress and played in his companies until 1910, and thereafter in vaudeville. Louis James died in Helena, Mont., Mar. 5, 1910.

SALWAY, or SALLOWAY, William, jurist. He emigrated with the Pennsylvania colonists in 1684, and settled in New Castle, in what is now Delaware, where he became a friend of William Penn. He also had a home in Philadelphia. In 1687 he was a member of the assembly for Philadelphia and also headed their list in 1690. During the royal procession of Pennsylvania, under Gov. Fletcher of New York, Mr. Salway was made a judge of the supreme court of the two provinces, Pennsylvania or the ''Lower Counties,'' or Delaware, on May 29, 1693, under Chief Justice Andrew Robeson. What is most notable about Judge Salway, however, is that at the time when Mr.

Jacob Dell

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C A Canfield

Penn was proposing a world federation, in 1693, and Gov. Fletcher, in October of that year, was summoning the first colonial congress of commissioners from each of the colonies of New York. Judge Salway was not only commissioned to represent Pennsylvania and the "Lower Counties," but was among the few who actually attended and came back to report no quorum. Whether his identification with the Gov. Fletcher administration made him unpopular or not, his public activities appear to cease after the restoration of Mr. Penn's colonies.

CANFIELD, Charles Adelbert, pioneer and capitalist, was born May 15, 1848, son of Orville S. and Sally (Briggs) Canfield, and grandson of Silleck Canfield. His father and grandfather were both farmers, and his father's farm, on which he was born, has since become part of the city of Buffalo. His father moved his family to Minnesota when Charles was fifteen years old. At the age of nineteen he left home to seek his fortune, and was engaged in mining in Colorado, Nevada and New Mexico, making, near Kingston, Nev., in 1886, the biggest strike of his mining career. In 1887, he removed to Los Angeles, Cal., and, investing in real estate, lost his fortune, but made another in the oil fields of southern California and Mexico. With E. L. Doheny as his partner he drilled the first oil well in the Los Angeles district in 1895. About a year later he discovered Coalinga, which became the most prosperous oil district in the state. Then the Midway field was exploited, and finally he and Doheny entered Mexico to develop near Tampico what proved to be the most extensive and richest oil deposits in the world. They secured title by purchase to hundreds of thousands of acres of oil land, now known in a general way as the Mexican Petroleum Co. Mr. Canfield was always interested in California and had large realty and other holdings throughout the state. He was the founder of various banks and a director in several others, as well as in many oil and financial corporations. Many charitable and educational activities profited by his generosity, and he maintained particular interest in those which cared for children, whom he specially loved, leaving handsome endowments in his will for institutions for homeless boys and girls. He probably contributed as much to the growth and development of southern California as any single individual. His success came as the result of integrity, tremendous optimism, indomitable energy and an accurate knowledge of mining and oil properties. He was married, Jan. 22, 1879, at Grand Island, Neb., to Chloe, daughter of Oscar Westcott. She died in 1906, leaving five children: Florence, wife of Caspar Whitney; Daisy, wife of J. M. Danziger; Carrie, wife of Silsby M. Spalding; Eileen and Charles O. Canfield. Mr. Canfield died in Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 15, 1913.

WEBB, William Walter, sixth Protestant Episcopal bishop of Milwaukee and seventy-seventh in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 20, 1857, son of William Hewitt and Esther Odin (Dorr) Webb. His grandfather, Rev. Dr. Dorr, was for many years rector of Christ Church, on Second street, above Market, in Philadelphia. Bishop Webb was educated at the Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia, and the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, with the degrees of A.B. and B.S. in 1882. He studied theology at the Berkeley Divinity School in 1885, and in the same year received the degree of A.M. from his alma mater. In 1885 he became a deacon and was ordained a priest in the chapel of Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn., by Bishop Williams. He was an assistant at Trinity Church, Middletown, Conn., in the following year. In 1886–89 he was curate at the Church of the Evangelist, Philadelphia. He was largely instrumental in founding the large parish of St. Elizabeth's in that city, and was its rector from 1889 until he was called to the chair of dogmatic theology at Nashotah House, Wisconsin, in 1892. On Nov. 21, 1905, he was elected coadjutor bishop of Milwaukee, and was consecrated to his office in All Saints' Cathedral, Milwaukee, by Bishop Nicholson. On Oct. 29, 1906, he became bishop of Milwaukee. He is president of the board of trustees of Nashotah (theological seminary), Racine College and Kemper Hall, and a trustee of Beloit College. Bishop Webb is the author of "Index to Electrolysis" (1882), "Guide to Seminaries" (1887), and "Cure of Souls" (1892; second edition, 1910). He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa fraternity and the University and City clubs of Milwaukee.

HUTTON, Frederick Remsen, mechanical engineer, was born in New York city, May 28, 1853, son of Dr. Mancius Smedes and Gertrude (Holmes) Hutton of Dutch descent. He was prepared for college in a private school in New York and was graduated with honor at Columbia College in 1873. He then attended the School of Mines, at Columbia, from which he received the degrees of C.E. and E.M. in 1876. Later he was given the degree of A.M. by the academic department and Ph.D. by the scientific department of the same institution. After one year spent in the further study and practice of engineering, he was appointed instructor in mechanical engineering at his alma mater, becoming adjunct professor in 1882, professor in 1891, and professor emeritus in 1907. He was dean of the faculty of applied science in Columbia during 1899–1905. He was consulting engineer of the department of Water, Gas and Electricity of the city of New York during 1911-12. He was one of the leading authorities in the engineering profession. His most valuable service to science was his numerous contributions to the literature of the subject, beginning in 1880 with a number of technical monographs written for the tenth United States census. In 1892-93 he was associate editor of "Engineering Magazine," and was one of the associate editors of "Johnson's Encyclopædia" in 1893, the "Century Dictionary" in 1904, and the "New International Encyclopædia" in 1913. His own books, which are valuable treatises on power and heat, are "Mechanical Engineering of Power Plants" (1897); "Heat and Heat Engines" (1899); "The Gas Engine" (1904) and "Mechanical Engineering of Steam Power Plants" (1908). He was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, serving as secretary during 1883-1906 and president in 1906-07, after which he was honorary secretary until his death; he wrote a history of the society covering the period from 1880 to 1915. He was also a member of the Society of Automotive Engineers (first vice-president 1915); fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; charter member of the American Museum of Safety (vice-president 1911–18); general secretary of the National Highway Association, and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, the Century Association, Engineers' Club, Columbia University Club, and the Automobile Club of

America, being chairman of the Technical Committee of the last during 1912-18. He was for many years deacon or elder of the Collegiate Dutch Church in New York, was superintendent of the Sunday-school of the Marble Collegiate Church, and of the West End Collegiate Church, and was secrtary or president for thirty-three years of the board of trustees of the Collegiate Grammar School. He received the degree of Sc.D. from Columbia University in 1904, and from Rutgers College in 1913. He was married May 28, 1878, to Grace, daughter of Marshall Lefferts (q.v.) of New York, and had two sons: Lefferts Hutton, M.D., and Mancius Smedes Hutton. He died in New York city, May 14, 1918.

OGILVIE, Clinton, artist, was born in New York city, Dec. 28, 1838, son of William H. and Maria (Halsey) Ogilvie, and a descendant of the fourth generation of William Ogilvie, a native of Scotland. He displayed artistic talents at an early age and his studies of art were pursued under James M. Hart in New York city. In 1866 he made his first visit to Paris, France, remaining about a year studying under different masters. He went again in 1872 and during 1879-83 lived in Paris, Nice and Mentone, France, and occupying himself chiefly in making out-of-doors studies. He gradually made a specialty of landscapes, in which branch of painting he achieved a wide reputation. He was elected an associate member of the National Academy of Design in 1864, and exhibited a number of his best paintings there. These include: "The Valley of Schwytz, Switzerland" (1870); "Lake Como, near Bellagio" (1871); "Among the Adirondacks" (1874); "The Sunny Summer-Time" (1876); "Summer Afternoon in the Adirondacks" (1877); "The Mountain Brook" (1878); "At Eaux Bonnes, France" (1881); "Environs of Mentone" (1883); "Argeles" (1884); "Down by the River" (1885); "Hyeres" (1886); and "St. Barthelemy, near Nice" (1887). His canvases are poetic in feeling, graceful, full of atmosphere, and excel in vigorous drawing and brilliant and transparent color. Mr. Ogilvie was married Apr. 18, 1872, to Helen, daughter of Jarvis Slade of Boston, Mass., and had one daughter, Ida Helen Ogilvie, who has attained prominence as an educator. Mr. Ogilvie died in New York city, Nov. 28, 1900. In 1913 his widow built the deanery of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in his memory.

OGILVIE, Ida Helen, geologist and educator, was born in New York city, Feb. 12, 1874, daughter of Clinton (above) and Helen (Slade) Ogilvie. Her father was an associate member of the National Academy of Design and an artist of prominence. The daughter developed her interest in scientific subjects at an early age and while a student at Bryn Mawr devoted the summers to zoölogical investigations at Wood's Hole, Mass. After graduating at Bryn Mawr in 1900, she took post-graduate courses at the University of Chicago and Columbia University, receiving the degree of Ph.D. from the latter in 1903. During the summers of 1900 and 1901 she was a member of the geological expeditions in the West under the direction of Prof. R. D. Salisbury of the University of Chicago. She was appointed lecturer in geology at Barnard College, Columbia University, in 1903, subsequently becoming tutor, instructor, assistant professor, and associate professor. During a year's leave of absence in 1904-05 she made geological explorations and investigations in California, New Mexico and Mexico, the results of which were later embodied in scientific papers. Her written contributions to science have comprised papers on glaciers in British Columbia, volcanic rocks in Maine, and geology of the Adirondack mountains, the Ortiz mountains in New Mexico and the San Gabriel mountains in California. Prof. Ogilvie is a fellow of the Geological Society of America, fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences, a member of the Seismological Society of America and of various other scientific societies. Portrait opposite page 441.

CABELL, James Alston, lawyer and author, was born in Richmond, Va., Jan. 11, 1852, son of Henry Coalter and Jane (Alston) Cabell, and a descendant of Dr. William Cabell, a surgeon in the English navy, who emigrated to Virginia in 1720; from him and his wife, Elizabeth Burks, the line of descent is traced through their son, Col. Nicholas Cabell and his wife, Hannah Carrington; and their son, Gov. William H. Cabell, and his wife, Agnes S. B. Gamble, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. His father was a prominent lawyer, and served in the civil war as chief of artillery of the army of the Peninsula and also McLaws' division of the army of northern Virginia. James A. Cabell was graduated at Richmond College in 1870 and at the University of Virginia in 1874, receiving from the latter the degrees of C.E., M.E., and B.Sc. At college he was prominent in athletics as well as in his studies, serving as editor of the "Virginia University Magazine" and winning a scholarship in the scientific department and also a prize of $1,000. Some of his scientific researches published in the "London Chemical News," while a student, attracted the attention of Prof. Joseph Henry, and upon the latter's advice he was called to the professorship in the Central University of Kentucky, which he filled for two years. Having decided to practice law he resigned the chair, was admitted to the bar in 1880 and entered his father's law office in Richmond, Va. Four years later he became a member of the city council of Richmond, taking a prominent part in the advancement of educational facilities and in municipal reform and made an excellent record. In 1893 he was elected a member of the Virginia assembly and served by re-election until 1898. During 1893-1902 he was chairman of the Virginia commission on the uniformity of legislation in the United States, and took a conspicuous part in framing the "negotiable instruments act," which has since been adopted by most of the states of the Union. He was chairman of the general committee on uniform insurance legislation and a member of the state board of charities and corrections, 1908-12. Prof. Cabell is a member of the state and national bar associations, a life member of the American Historical Association, the Southern Historical Association, and the Virginia Historical Society, having served a number of years on the executive board of the last. He reorganized the Virginia Society of the Cincinnati, and was elected president of the temporary organization of the Virginia society in 1889-96. He has served as president of the Sons of the Revolution (1895), is a member of the advisory board of the Society for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, governor of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Virginia, was president of the Richmond Athletic Club (1881-87), and of the Alumni Association of Richmond College (1896), and was commander of the Virginia Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars in 1890. He is also an active, honorary or corresponding member

Clinton Ogilvie

Ida H. Ogilvie

of a number of literary, historical and scientific societies, both at home and abroad, has taken an active part in Masonic circles, being a past master of Metropolitan Lodge No. 11, and grand master of Masons in Virginia. During 1907–10 he was editor of the "Virginia Masonic Journal." He has written numerous scientific, historical and biographical papers, is a graceful speaker, and has achieved no small reputation by his public addresses. He was married, June 12, 1895, to Ethel Hoyt, daughter of James Scott, of New York city, and has three children: Ethel-Alston, Kathrine Hamilton and Dorothy Temple Cabell.

HOLMES, William Henry, archaeologist and anthropologist, was born at Cadiz, O., Dec. 1, 1846, son of Joseph and Mary (Heberling) Holmes. He was educated at the McNeely Normal School, Harrison co., O., and upon his graduation in 1870 became instructor in zoology, physical geography and drawing. In 1870 he went to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington as draughtsman, and two years later was appointed artist to the Hayden exploring expedition to the Yellowstone country. During 1873–76 he assisted Dr. Hayden in the geological survey of Colorado, and in 1875 was given charge of the division of the survey engaged in southwestern Colorado and adjoining states and territories. While conducting this work he explored and reported upon the ancient Cliff and Pueblo ruins of that region. The year 1877 was devoted to the study of the geology of the Yellowstone National park, and in 1880 he was associated with Capt. C. E. Dutton in the survey of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado. He remained in Washington several years, engaged in archaeological researches, and in 1889 resigned from the geological survey to take charge of the archaeological field work of the Bureau of Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, 1889–93. His most important work in this connection was the investigation of the quarrying and mining industries of the aborigines, and of the associated manufacture of stone implements. In 1893 he was appointed non-resident professor of archaeologic geology in the University of Chicago, and curator of anthropology in the Field Columbian Museum, Chicago, in 1894. In 1897 he resigned the latter position to accept the head curatorship of anthropology in the United States National Museum, Washington. In 1903 he became curator of prehistoric archaeology of the National Museum, and in 1907 curator of the National Gallery of Art. He is the author of "Archaeological Studies Among the Cities of Mexico" (1895); "Stone Implements of the Potomac-Chesapeake Tidewater Province" (1897), for which he received the Loubat quinquennial prize of $1,000 in 1898; "Preliminary Revision of the Evidence Relating to Auriferous Gravel Man in California'', and also wrote numerous papers in ethnology and archaeology, especially relating to ceramic, textile and stone-working arts and ornament. Mr. Holmes is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he was vice-president in 1909, and a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the Anthropological Society of Washington (former president), the Archaeological Institute of America, the American Folk-Lore Society, the American Anthropological Association, of which he was president in 1909 and 1910, the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, and the National Society of Fine Arts (president 1909). He was the United States delegate to the first Pan-American Scientific Congress held in Santiago, Chili, in 1908–09. He belongs to the Cosmos Club of Washington, of which he was president in 1907. Mr. Holmes was married Oct. 9, 1883, to Kate Clifton, daughter of James B. Osgood, of Washington, D. C., and has two children.

HOWARD, Timothy Edward, jurist, was born at Ann Arbor, Mich., Jan. 27, 1837, son of Martin and Julia (Bean) Howard, both natives of Ireland, who came to America and became pioneers of Michigan territory. The son attended the county schools, a preparatory school at Ypsilanti and the University of Michigan, being graduated A.B. at the University of Notre Dame in 1862 and remained as professor of rhetoric, English literature, Latin and Greek. In 1864 he received the degree of M.A. and subsequently that of Litt.D. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the 12th Mich. regiment; was wounded at the battle of Shiloh after only a few months at the front and incapacitated for future service. After his recovery he resumed his position as a member of the faculty at Notre Dame and continued from that time until his death, meanwhile studying law. In 1878 he was elected clerk of the St. Joseph county circuit court and that same year was elected a member of the common council of South Bend., Ind., being twice re-elected. In 1886 he was elected to the state senate from St. Joseph and Stark counties and in 1890 was re-elected. He was considered the most influential man in the upper house; was the author of the bill for the drainage of the Kankakee valley; was chairman of the special senate committee in charge of the school text-book law; secured the extension of the new election law to township and city elections; drafted the new revenue law, and introduced the bill for the establishment of the appellate court. In 1892 he was elected judge of the supreme court of Indiana and served until 1899, being elected three times during that period as chief justice. His opinions are found in volumes 135–53 of the Indiana "Reports." They have attracted favorable attention, many of the opinions being reprinted in the American state "reports," the "Lawyers' Reports" and other selected law reports. After retiring from the bench Judge Howard resumed his practice of law and his professorship at Notre Dame, and thus continued until his death. He was president of the Indiana fee and salary commission in 1901 by appointment of the governor, and in the same year was named as a delegate to the tax conference at the Pan-American exposition in Buffalo. There he read a paper on the Indiana tax laws, and was appointed a member of the commission of 1903–05 for codifying the laws of the state. He was known throughout Indiana as a historian and expert on tax legislation and was especially active as a court lawyer during his last days. In 1898 Notre Dame conferred upon him its highest honor—the Laetare medal—being chosen from among all of the Catholic laymen distinguished in all lines of endeavor in all parts of the United States. He was a leader in the Democratic party of northern Indiana. Judge Howard was a member of the Northern Historical Society and was the author of "History of Notre Dame" and the "History of St. Joseph County," both standard histories, and also wrote "Uncle Edward Stories," a book for children, and "Excelsior," essays and poems. His writings have been incorporated into text-books which have been used by educational institutions throughout the middle west. With his poetic temperament he possessed the judicial calm and discernment which gave him distinction on the bench, and the keen sense of consistency which made his services as a codifier of laws of inestimable value to the state. His nature was an unusual combination of gentleness and firmness, in which the finest attributes of man were combined with the sterner qualities. He was married, July 14, 1864, to Julia A., daughter of William Redmond, of Detroit, Mich., and they had ten children, seven of whom survive: Mary J.; Genevieve; Agnes, wife of Arthur P. Perley, South Bend, Ind.; Eleanor, wife of William L. Benitz, South Bend: John A., Edward A., and George A. Howard. He died at South Bend, Ind., July 9, 1916.

FFOULKE, Charles Mather, art collector, was born at Quakertown, Pa., July 25, 1841, son of Benjamin Green and Jane (Mather) Ffoulke and a descendant of Edward Ffoulke, of Wales, who landed in this country in 1698 and settled at Gwynedd, Pa. The line of descent is traced through his son, Hugh, who received a grant of land at Quakertown, Pa., in 1712 from John Penn, brother of William Penn, where he and his descendants lived to the present generation; through his son, Thomas; through Thomas's son Everard, and his son Caleb, the grandfather of our subject. The name was originally spelled with a double "f," but Thomas of the third generation dropped the second "f." The ancient form was resumed by various members of the seventh generation. Charles M. Ffoulke was educated at the Friends' School in Quakertown, Pa., of which he was subsequently principal for one year. In 1861 he was taken into the firm of Davis, Fiss & Banes, wool merchants of Philadelphia. In 1869 the old firm was reorganized under the style of Davis & Ffoulke and extended the business of buying wool in large quantities in the West and selling it to manufacturers in the East. Retiring from business in 1872, on account of ill-health, he spent several years in traveling in Europe, and on his return became secretary and treasurer of the Conglomerate Mining Co. He spent many years in Europe studying art, especially textile art and tapestries and accumulated probably the largest and finest collection of tapestries of recent times, including the famous Barberini collection of 135 pieces. He was recognized as an authority on tapestries, delivering lectures in New York, Chicago, Boston, Baltimore and Washington, and writing monographs on the different tapestries in his collection. After his death these monographs were condensed, edited and published by his wife under the title "The Ffoulke Collection of Tapestries" (1913). Mr. Ffoulke was president of the National Society of Fine Arts from 1906 until his death. The energy and executive ability which he displayed as president made him a strong factor in Washington in helping the development of the park commission plans. He proposed and was instrumental in organizing a federation of fine arts composed of chapters representing leading societies in the United States of architecture, landscape architecture, painting, sculpture and civic improvement, which first met in Washington May 15, 1909. He was a member of the International Art Society of Belgium and the Geographical and Historical societies of Washington. He resided in Philadelphia until 1884 and upon his return from Europe made the city of Washington his permanent home. He was married in Paris, France, Dec. 10, 1872, to Sarah, daughter of Horace Cushing of Boston, and to them were born Horace Cushing, Helen Seagrave, wife of E. Havenith, Belgian minister to the United States; Gladys, wife of E. Chapman Smith, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Gwendoline and Charles Mather Ffoulke. Mr. Ffoulke was a member of the Metropolitan, Cosmos and Chevy Chase clubs of Washington, being president of the latter during a number of years. He died in New York city April 14, 1909.

TURNER, Robert, jurist, was a native of Dublin, Ireland, where he was engaged for many years as a merchant. He emigrated with the Pennsylvania colonists in 1682, and became interested, as a Quaker, in the colony of East (New) Jersey, of which he was one of the twenty-four proprietors. With William Penn he became intimate both in New Jersey affairs and in the settling of the Pennsylvania colony, and with Thomas Lloyd and James Claypoole, served as one of Mr. Penn's first commissioners of property. On the organization of the supreme court, in 1684, he was made associate judge under Chief Justice Moore. He was a member of the legislative and executive provincial council during 1686-94, was one of the commission that acted as executive in 1687-89, and in most of the political conflicts led by David Lloyd, he was usually on the proprietary side. In 1688-89, during the revolution in England, Judge Turner led that part of the executive council which favored Mr. Penn's plans and supported the Jacobean administrative head even in his attempts to arrest White and Lloyd, the leaders of resistance. The result was that the assembly publicly declared them unfit for public office by a resolution in its minutes. This "stain," as Judge Turner called it, on the minutes was thereafter the frequent object for removal by himself and his friends, until, through Mr. Penn, he secured an annulment of the assembly resolution and a removal of the "stain." Judge Turner was one of the followers of George Keith, in 1690-93, whose movement came to nothing, and was against the new constitutional whose success culminated in the Lloydean charter or constitution of 1701. Thus he lost in both cases, and his death followed during the year of the adoption of the long-fought-for new fundamental law.

CANNON, Frank Jenné, ex-senator, was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 25, 1859, son of George Quayle and Sarah (Jenné) Cannon. He received his early education at private schools and was graduated A.B. at the University of Utah in 1878. Having spent his evenings and leisure hours in his father's printing office, in 1879 he became city editor of the Ogden "Junction," at Ogden City, and a year later established the Logan "Leader," at Logan. Utah. The following year he served as reporter on the San Francisco "Chronicle" and subsequently became its news editor. In 1882–84 he served as private secretary to Congressman John T. Caine, and in the latter year was elected recorder of Weber county. In 1887 he again entered the journalistic field as editor of the Ogden "Herald," and the following year established the Ogden "Daily Standard," the first Republican paper in Utah. He was elected a member of the Ogden city council in 1891, and served as chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds. When the politics of Utah were established on national party lines he became one of the foremost Republican campaigners. and when the Republican territorial convention met at Salt Lake City in September, 1892, he was nominated to be a candidate for congress, reducing the Democratic majority in that territory from 7,000 to 2,800. He was renominated by acclamation in 1894 and defeated by 1,800 votes his victorious opponent of two years

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W. B. Haven Jr

before, Hon. J. L. Rawlings. Mr. Cannon was engaged for several years in various business enterprises for the development of his native state. He has been a very pronounced free silver advocate. He delivered the address of renunciation in behalf of the withdrawing delegates at the Republican convention of St. Louis in June, 1896. Upon the admission of Utah to the Union he was elected U. S. senator, serving from Jan. 22, 1896, to Mar. 3, 1899. Since 1900 he has been a Democrat, was state chairman of the Democratic party during 1902–04, and delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1904. Later he removed to Denver, Colo. Besides being a lecturer and contributor to magazines, he is the author of "Under the Prophet in Utah," with Harvey J. O'Higgins (1911), and "Brigham Young and His Mormon Empire," with George L. Knapp (1913). Mr. Cannon has been twice married: (1) Apr. 8, 1878, to Martha Anderson, daughter of Judge Francis A. Brown, of Ogden, Utah; Mrs. Cannon died Mar. 2, 1908, and he was married (2) June 29, 1909, to Mary Anderson Brown, sister of his first wife.

SLAVEN, Henry Bartholomew, contractor, was born near Picton, Ontario, Can., Oct. 19, 1853, son of Patrick and Eliza (Welch) Slaven. At the age of thirteen he became a druggist's assistant and by working in the daytime and studying at night school, he was able to graduate at the Ontario College of Pharmacy in 1870. Subsequently he attended the College of Pharmacy in Philadelphia for nearly two years. Being too young to graduate, he accepted a position in a large wholesale drug establishment of Philadelphia, and in 1873 became the sole manager of a large wholesale and retail drug house in Canada. Early in 1876 he accompanied a party of engineers to the British Northwest, visiting Winnipeg, Manitoba, and thence to San Francisco, Cal. There he embarked in the wholesale and retail drug and manufacturing business, which grew so rapidly that in a few years it was the best-known business of its kind west of the Rocky mountains. Meanwhile (1878) he became a special partner with his brother, Moses A. Slaven, who was a general contractor. They obtained contracts from De Lesseps for excavating on the Pacific coast side for the Panama canal, and for buildings and other preliminary work, involving millions of dollars. In 1880 Mr. Slaven went to Panama to inaugurate this work, taking with him a numerous company of men and two large steamer loads of supplies and materials. He lost most of his men because of the fevers, but he engaged native labor and thus the work prospered. The brothers organized the American Contracting and Dredging Co., associating Eugene Kelly with them in the enterprise. Henry B. Slaven became president, Eugene Kelly, treasurer, and Moses A. Slaven, general manager. Work was facilitated by the Slaven dredge, an invention of Henry B. Slaven, which was the largest, most effective and most costly dredge ever constructed up to that time. Mr. Slaven spent most of his time during 1882-89 superintending operations on the Isthmus, and what he and his company accomplished constituted one of the greatest industrial and financial successes of that period. He had completed his first contract, for which he was paid nearly $20,000,000, and was about to be awarded a second contract for completing the canal when the Panama Canal Co. failed in December, 1889. Returning to the United States, he engaged in the granite business in Hancock county, Me., founding the Chase Granite Co., of which he was president. He was a director in several railroads, and in various banking and financial concerns. He was a public-spirited citizen, withholding his support from no meritorious cause or institution designed to benefit the people. He was an extensive traveler, having visited Egypt, the Holy Land, Germany, France, England, Ireland, Scotland, Belgium and several of the smaller countries of Europe, besides Peru and other parts of South America. He was devoted to his wife and home, and found there his deepest satisfaction and delight. He was married, Mar. 1, 1888, to Ellen A., daughter of Amos P. Knowles, of Camden, Me., and had one daughter, Nila E. Slaven. He died in New York city, Dec. 2, 1904.

SIMCOCK, John, jurist, was born in England about 1630, and lived at or near Stoak, Chesire, and later at Ridley. He became a Quaker at an early age and was frequently fined and imprisoned for preaching. In 1682 he became a member of the Free Society of Traders, and, as a friend of William Penn, invested largely in his new colony of Pennsylvania. He came over among the first settlers. He settled near Chester, giving the name of Ridley township, which in turn gave its name to Ridley Park. He was in the first assembly at Chester on Dec. 4, 1682, and was on the committee on elections. He was chosen president judge of the Chester county court of common pleas Feb. 14, 1683, serving many years. In 1686 he was elected to the legislative council for three years and served almost continuously until its reorganization on Mr. Penn's second visit in 1700. On Sept. 20, 1686, he was appointed judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. In 1688, when Gov. Blackwell was trying to make a colonial government after the manner of James II, Judge Simcock and others attempted to act under their old commissions, but were reprimanded and new ones proclaimed in 1689. After the removal of Gov. Blackwell and the reorganization of the supreme court in 1690, Judge Simcock was commissioned chief justice, or "prior judge," and served until the appointment of Chief Justice Andrew Robeson, in 1692. When the political difficulties attending the revolution of 1688, together with local ones, caused the first separation of Pennsylvania and what is now Delaware, Justice Simcock and Attorney-General David Lloyd, of whom he was a follower, were deputed to visit New Castle in the interests of harmony, but two separate governments seemed more desirable for a time, although Mr. Penn wished them united. In 1693 Justice Simcock was elected to the assembly, and again in 1696, when he became speaker and voiced the demand, led by Mr. Lloyd, for a non-democratic constitution, which was acquiesced in by Gov. Markham on condition that it should stand only until Mr. Penn annulled it. He died on Mar. 27, 1703.

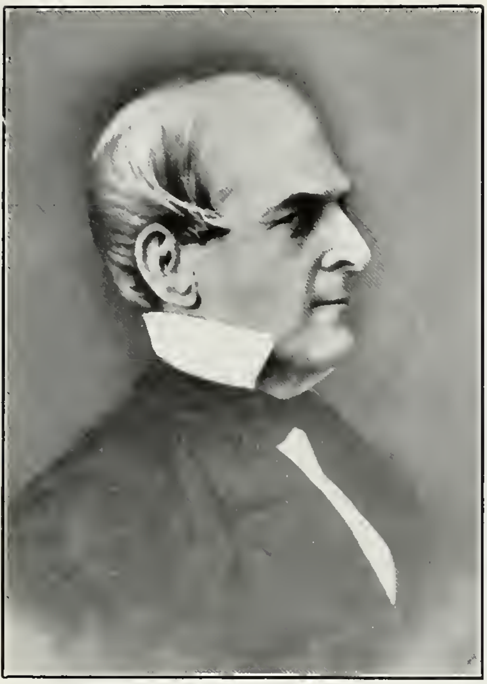
TWEEDY, John Hubbard, lawyer, was born in Danbury, Conn., Nov. 8, 1814, son of Samuel and Ann (Burr) Tweedy, and great-grandson of John Tweedy, a native of Ulster county, Ireland, who came to this country in 1738 and settled at Woodbury, Conn., where he purchased a farm. His father was a retired hat manufacturer, served for thirty years as president of the Danbury Bank, and was representative successively in the legislature and state senate, and in 1833 to congress. John Hubbard Tweedy was graduated at Yale College in 1834 and at the Yale law school in 1836. In the latter year he began the practice of his profession in Milwaukee, Wis., in association with Hans Crocker under the firm name of Tweedy & Crocker. The partnership continued until 1847, when Mr. Tweedy, because of ill health, retired from the active law practice. He was a member of the territorial council in 1841 and 1842 and a delegate to the constitutional convention in 1846, serving on the committee on the constitution and organization of the legislature. In 1847 he was elected territorial delegate to congress, being the last incumbent in that position. After Wisconsin was admitted to the union he was the first whig candidate for governor, but was defeated by the Democratic candidate, Nelson Dewey. In 1853 he served as a member of the assembly. During his whole career, Mr. Tweedy was noted for his remarkable ability, profound learning, sterling integrity and unselfish interest in all enterprises for the promotion of the general welfare. He was an active member, and for two terms served as president of the Pioneer Association of Milwaukee. He was married June 8, 1848, to Anna Maria, daughter of Jabez Fisher, a packer of Boston, and is survived by three children: Mariette, John Hubbard, Jr., and Robert Benedict Tweedy. He died in Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 12, 1891.

KENNEDY, Joseph Camp Griffith, lawyer and statistician, was born at Meadville, Crawford county, Pa., Apr. 1, 1813. His grandfather, Samuel Kennedy, served on the staff of Gen. Washington as a surgeon in the revolutionary war. Joseph C. G. Kennedy was educated at Allegheny College, Pennsylvania; read law, and at an early age became the owner of two newspapers, editing the Crawford "Messenger" and the Venango "Intelligencer." In 1849 he was appointed secretary of the United States census board and in that capacity drafted the bill for the establishment of the census bureau, which was passed by congress. He was appointed the first superintendent of the bureau, conducting the collection of statistics of the seventh census. In 1851 he was commissioned to visit various countries in Europe in the interest of statistics and cheap postage, and in 1853 was a member of the international statistical congress held in Brussels and Paris. Three years later he became secretary of the United States commission to the World's Fair at London, England. He was again at the head of the census bureau in 1860, was a commissioner to the international exhibition of 1861 and was corresponding secretary of the National Institute, also of the United States Agricultural Society and editor of the journal of the latter. Mr. Kennedy was a member of the statistical board of Belgium, of the Geographical Society of Prussia, of the statistical societies of France, England and Ireland, and of other European and American associations. In 1866 he was presented by the king of Denmark with a gold medal for his services in statistics and in 1867 he received the degree of LL.D. from Allegheny College. He died in Washington, D. C., July 13, 1887.

SAGE, William Evans, editor, was born in Cleveland, O., July 6, 1859, son of Jacob Coleman and Catherine (Evans) Sage. His earliest paternal American ancestor was David Sage, a native of Wales, who emigrated in 1652 and settled at Middletown, Conn. His wife was Elizabeth Kirby, and the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife, Hannah Starr; their son John and his wife, Mary Hall; their son John and his wife, Ann Ranney; their son John and his wife, Jerusha, and their son John and his wife, Rachel Coleman, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. His father was for more than thirty years dramatic editor of the Cleveland "Herald" and Cleveland "Plain Dealer." The son was graduated at the Central High School of Cleveland in 1875. In that year he began eighteen years of faithful service in the internal revenue office in Cleveland. He was predestined, however, to find his ultimate field of effort and achievement in the newspaper world. For a brief period he was associated with the "Sunday Voice," but soon became Sunday editor of the "Plain Dealer," and for a year or two was an editor and publisher of "The Clevelander," a weekly. It was characteristic of him that when the latter failed he never rested until he had paid his full share of its debts. At that period he wrote the libretto of "Captain Cupid," a comic opera. In 1899 he became secretary to John H. Farley, mayor of Cleveland, and subsequently he was employed by the McKinley Monument Commission. In 1901 he returned to newspaper work as dramatic and literary critic of the Cleveland "Leader." He displayed extraordinary versatility, unfailing charm of style, and an astounding range and depth of knowledge. He was married June 3, 1891, to Gertrude, daughter of Moses G. Crane, of Newton Highlands, Mass. She died in 1892, and he died in Cleveland, June 10, 1913.

HENDERSON, John Thomas, civil engineer, was born in Cecil county, Md., Mar. 19, 1876, son of William Cyrus and Anabel (Smith) Henderson. He was educated in Newark Academy and Delaware College, both at Newark, Del., and was graduated at the latter with the degree of B.E.C. in 1896. In 1898 he entered the office of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Co. of New York city as rodman, making a specialty of bridges and bridge construction, and in June, 1898, he was engaged as draftsman on the Connecticut river bridge and highway district. In that position he worked under Edwin D. Graves as consulting engineer, and designed several bridges for the Greenwich and Johnsonville Railway Co. of New York. He was chief draftsman in designing the steel plate-girder bridge between East Hartford and Hartford, subsequently becoming deputy chief engineer. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Connecticut Society of Civil Engineers, and is a thirty-second degree Mason. Mr. Henderson was married, Dec. 27, 1905, to Maude Helen, daughter of Frank Keeney, of Rockville, Conn.

MILLS, John Proctor, poet and musician, was born at Oxford, Mich., Jan. 7, 1879, son of Alphonso David and Mary Charlotte (Proctor) Mills, grandson of David and Lucy (Cramton) Mills, great-grandson of John, and great-great-grandson of John Mills, a native of England, who emigrated in the early part of the eighteenth century and settled in New York. His father was a sawmill owner and a gifted mechanic, and his mother was a school-teacher. From both parents Mr. Mills inherited a love for music, art and poetry. He began piano lessons under his sister, and later he was instructed in piano and voice by more distinguished tutors. His musical training has been entirely in the United States, and although the son of well-to-do parents he has the satisfaction of having worked his way to pay for his musical education. His first musical composition was written at the age of twelve, and consisted of three distinct themes. His versatility is pronounced, and having temporarily lost his voice at thirteen he devoted his energies to sketching and painting; he also won numerous



JOSEPH C. G. KENNEDY
STATISTICIAN

WILLIAM E. SAGE
EDITOR

JOHN T. HENDERSON
CIVIL ENGINEER

JOHN PROCTOR MILLS
POET AND MUSICIAN

G W Fletcher

prizes in competition. His writings include short stories, librettos, lyrics for song cycles, over 400 poems and several photoplays, and his musical compositions consist of numerous songs and piano pieces, vocal duets and quartettes. For fifteen years he has been a successful teacher of music in Montgomery, and his activities have attracted considerable notice throughout the state. He was twice auditor of the Alabama State Music Teachers' Association, secretary of the convention of that association, and was chairman of the committee on musical compositions by composers of the state of Alabama of the Southern Music Teachers' Association, and a member of the executive committee of that body.

FLETCHER, George Washington, merchant and banker, was born at Forestville, Minn., Mar. 6, 1858, son of Francis and Mary Ann (Brooks) Fletcher, and grandson of Edward and Lucinda (Burns) Fletcher. His paternal grandfather was a native of England. Francis Fletcher, father of our subject, was a blacksmith and farmer, and served as an officer in the Federal army during the civil war. Because of a delicate constitution George W. Fletcher was unable to attend the public schools but part time. However, he was always ready to acquire knowledge and to apply it intelligently to the uses of life. He began his business career at Spring Valley, Minn., and in 1883 removed to Idaho, working on the mines of Rocky Bar or whatever presented itself. Within a short time after his arrival he became interested in general merchandising, and subsequently removed to Boise, Ida., where he engaged in the hardware business and later bought out a pioneer hardware business at Lewiston, Ida. Shortly afterward he returned to Boise and organized the Idaho National Bank, of which he was president until the time of his death. He was likewise president of the First National Bank of Weiser, Ida. He was liberal in his banking transactions and numerous dairymen in the Boise valley owe their success to him, inasmuch as he furnished the initial capital to start them in business. He possessed a fine sense of civic duty, and was particularly interested in the upbuilding of Idaho. Just prior to his death he devoted his strength and energy and money to the work of inducing railroads to extend their lines in Idaho, particularly with a project of building a line from Boise to connect with the Western Pacific, and thus shorten, by hundreds of miles, the distance between the east and San Francisco. He had always been a dominant factor in Republican politics in Idaho; was a "stand-patter" at the time of McKinley's election, and was an ardent supporter of Sen. George Laird Shoup (q. v.). He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Masonic fraternity. His dominant personal characteristic was his great domesticity; his genial friendliness made him a charming host and entertainer, and his personality was unique, lovable and altogether charming. He displayed a prompt, generous and tactful sympathy and was noted for his many philanthropies. He was critical, yet just; fearless, yet considerate of others and honest to a fault. He was married at Bellevue, Ida., Dec. 4, 1888, to Jennette, daughter of John Steen, a lumber surveyor, of New Brunswick, Canada; she survives him, with five children: Daniel Steen, Frank Oakley, Arthur George, Lena Frances, wife of Byron W. Tillotson, Beulah, Ore., and Ina Mary Fletcher. He died in Portland, Ore., July 19, 1916.

WEIGHTMAN, Richard Coxe, journalist, was born in Washington, D. C., Oct. 25, 1844; son of Richard Hanson (1816–1861) and Susan Bradford (Coxe) Weightman, and grandson of Roger Chew, who was editor and publisher of the "National Intelligencer"; served two terms as mayor of Washington; was president of the Bank of Washington, and held the rank of general in the militia. His father volunteered his services for the Mexican war, going to the front with Dunphan's expedition. He was chosen captain of his company, and distinguished himself by unlimbering within fifty yards of Chihuahua in 1847. He returned from the war a major. In 1861 he was made colonel of a Confederate regiment under Gen. Sterling Price, and in August, 1861, was killed in the battle of Wilson's Creek, near Springfield, Mo. Richard Coxe Weightman was educated at St. Timothy's Hall, Catonsville, Md., and before attaining the age of seventeen entered the Confederate service under Gen. Sterling Price. After the war he engaged in newspaper and other literary work, beginning his journalistic career on the New Orleans "Picayune." In 1877 he became connected with the "Times-Democrat" of that city, and in 1884 went to Washington as its correspondent there. In 1885 he became an editorial writer on the Washington "Post," which position he occupied for thirteen years. During that period he was also a contributor to the "Chicago Tribune" and various magazines. In 1901 he became an editorial writer on the New York "Sun." He was a member of the Louisiana assembly in 1876. President McKinley appointed him secretary of the War (Spanish) Investigating Committee, and in 1898 the president appointed him commissioner of Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia. While on the editorial staff of the Washington "Post" articles written by him brought him three decorations—the Order of St. Stanislaus from Russia, the Order of the Medijieh from Turkey and the Order of Bolivar from Venezuela. He was a member of the Orleans and Boston clubs, New Orleans, and of the Metropolitan and Chevy Chase clubs, Washington, D. C. He was married (1) to Miss Dunbar, of New Orleans; (2) in New Orleans, La., Dec. 19, 1878, to Laura, daughter of L. Jurey, of that city. He died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 17, 1914.

WALTON, Ezekiel Parker, journalist, was born in Canterbury, N. H., in 1789, son of George and Mary (Parker) Walton and a descendant of George Walton, who was one of the pioneer settlers of Newcastle, now Portsmouth, N. H. George Walton was a Quaker and at his house is alleged to have occurred a remarkable case of witchcraft, which is reported by Cotton Mather in his Magnalia Christi Americana or the Ecclesiastical History of New England (1820). Ezekiel Walton attended the public schools and the famous Academy of Peacham, Vt. In 1804 he became an apprentice in the printing office of the "Green Mountain Patriot," being edited by Samuel Goss, who removed to Montpelier, Vt., in 1807, and purchased the "Vermont Precursor," which he renamed the "Watchman." With Mark Goss, a fellow apprentice, young Walton bought the "Watchman" in 1810, editing the paper until 1816, when he purchased Mr. Goss' interest. He conducted it alone until his sons were old enough to form the firm name of E. P. Walton & Sons. In January, 1826, the paper was renamed the "Vermont Watchman & State Gazette;" and on Dec. 13, 1836, on the absorption of the "State Journal," it became the "Vermont Watchman & State

Journal," under which name it still thrives, being the oldest paper printed in Montpelier. He was connected with it editorially until a short time before his death. His most noteworthy undertaking was the publishing of "Walton's Vermont Register," a valuable compendium containing astronomical calculations by Zadoc Thompson (q.v.), lists of town and state officers and valuable statistics on the manufacturing industries of the state, which he and his brother, George S. Walton, issued for many years, beginning in 1818. He was a Whig in politics and no man in Vermont worked harder or more effectively to build up the old Whig party and its successor, the Republican party. He was a member of the Council of Censors in 1825; and was a presidential elector in 1852, when the state cast its vote for Winfield Scott. He was the founder in 1807 of the Franklin Society, organized for the mutual benefit of the apprentices of the printng offices and other mechanical trades in Montpelier. He was a forceful and convincing writer and had a style peculiarly his own, which, with the vein of good common sense that pervaded it, gave him a high rank among the editors of the state. He was married April 28, 1811, to Prussia, daughter of Eliakim D. Persons of Montpelier, and had eight children: Eliakim Persons, Harriet Newell, who married H. R. Wing; George Parker, Nathaniel Porter, Chauncey, Samuel Moseley, Ezekiel Dodge and Mary, who married George Dewey. He died in Montpelier, Vt., Nov. 27, 1855.

MINGLE, Harry Bowers, lawyer and manufacturer, was born in Lock Haven, Pa., Apr. 18, 1876, son of Sampson Quiggle and Rosanna (Bowers) Mingle, of Holland Dutch descent. He went from Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa., to the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated B. Sc. 1899. He then studied law in New York, receiving his LL.B. degree from the New York Law School in 1902, and began practice in New York city, specializing in corporation law. Although closely connected with a number of important corporations and one of the most active members of the New York bar, it was not until shortly after the United States entered the European war that he became a national figure. He had become interested in the Standard Aero Corporation in 1916, first from a legal connection and later through his realization of the great future of the aircraft industry. Believing that the day of commercial aerial transportation had arrived, he undertook to develop the most practicable type of airplanes. His airplane designers were so successful that the U. S. war department adopted the Standard J–1 military training airplane built by the Standard Aero Corporation, of which Mr. Mingle is now president, as the official training machine for the thousands of aviators soon to be in service on the battlefronts of Europe. Because of Mr. Mingle's foresight, the Standard Aero Corporation was ready to start work immediately, and in consequence, it received orders for a large number of machines. It is also fast developing other types of flying machines for the use of the United States. As the result of his activities in this regard, it was found necessary to greatly enlarge the plant and a factory was bought in Elizabeth, N. J., with a capacity of sixty airplanes weekly. Bordering on Staten Island sound, the plant covers eighty-six acres and is the largest airplane plant, where the machines are turned out complete, under one roof in America. There are six main buildings with a floor space of 175,000 sq. ft. and a sixty acre flying field. In addition, the corporation retained the Plainfield, N. J., plant and owns five smaller plants in New Jersey and Connecticut, where parts of airplanes are made. More than 6,000 hands are employed, many being women, who are more suitable for handling the lighter work of this type. The entire output of the several plants is more than 100 airplanes per week, a development of less than six months, making theirs the largest output of any plant in America. Mr. Mingle early grasped the necessity for an organization of all aircraft manufacturers, and through his instrumentality the Aircraft Manufacturers' Association, of which he was the first president, was organized, and later merged with the Manufacturers Aircraft Association, of which he is now treasurer. The organization of this association was the link leading to the co-ordination of manufacturers, and has had a very far-reaching influence on the standardization of machines and parts, as well as settling by way of cross license agreements the vexatious patent situation. Previous to his entering the airplane industry, Mr. Mingle was president and a director of the Central New York Water Co., and the Rochester and Lake Ontario Water Co., director of the Western New York Water Co., the West New York Improvement Co., the Liberty and Callicoon Railroad Corporation, the Great Eastern Investing Co., and the Cranford Development Co. He is general counsel for Mitsui & Co., Ltd., the largest Japanese banking and commission house in the world. Mr. Mingle is a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity; the University clubs of Philadelphia and of Washington, D. C.; the University of Pennsylvania Club of New York city, of which he has been secretary from 1899 to 1917 and is now its vice-president; the Graduates Club of New York, of which he is a former president; the Delta Upsilon Club of New York, of which he is vice-president; the General Alumni Society of the University of Pennsylvania, of which he is a director, and of the American Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association, the Essex County Country Club, Orange Lawn Tennis Club; the Japan Society, Lotos Club, the Pennsylvania Society, the Academy of Political Science of the City of New York, American Asiatic Association, and of several other associations. He was married June 2, 1906, to Millicent Brown, daughter of Richard J. Dyer of East Orange, N. J.

WEISS, Anton Charles, journalist, was born at Sheboygan Falls, Wis., Sept. 20, 1862, son of John C. and Louisa (Fleischer) Weiss. His father, a native of Germany, came to America in 1848, and settled at Milwaukee, Wis. After a public school education, the son at the age of seventeen became an apprentice in the printing office of the "Gazette," at Redwood Falls, Minn. In 1881 he took a position on the "Pioneer Press," St. Paul, Minn., and after a brief career in the circulation department became connected with the news department. In 1884 he went to Duluth, Minn., as manager for the Northern Minnesota and Wisconsin department of that newspaper, Duluth then being a frontier town of 9,000 population. In 1890 he purchased and became publisher of the Duluth "Herald," and has continued thus until the present time (1918). His newspaper has been influential in stimulating the growth of the city, and its field of usefulness is the rapidly developing regions of Northern Michigan, Northern Wisconsin, Northern Minnesota, North Dakota, and parts of Canada. In this territory the "Herald" is as

W. Wrigley

distinctive and has as commanding an influence as any great newspaper anywhere. During 1887–90 he served as alderman of Duluth, and also served for three years as a member of the board of prison managers of Minnesota, by appointment of Gov. John Lind. He has been a delegate to all state Democratic conventions, gatherings, etc., for more than a quarter of a century, and while never a candidate for office, has been requested repeatedly to accept the nomination for congressman, U. S. senator and governor of Minnesota. He was a delegate-at-large to the Democratic national convention at Denver in 1908, and delegate-at-large and chairman of the Minnesota delegation at the Baltimore covention of 1912. He was one of the early advocates in Minnesota of Woodrow Wilson for president, and he cast the entire Minnesoto vote of 47 ballots for Pres. Wilson at the last named convention. During the ensuing campaign he was appointed member of the advisory board of the national committee for Minnesota. He was elected a director of the Associated Press in New York in 1910, and has been re-elected successively for the three year terms since then, his present term expiring in 1920. In April, 1917, he was appointed by Gov. J. A. A. Burnquist one of five members comprising the Minnesota Commission of Public Safety, with full and supreme powers under the constitution of the state, and authorized by an act of the legislature, to put in force such laws in the state of Minnesota as the war requirements of the nation deem expedient. He is a member of the Kitchie Gammi, Northland Country, Duluth Curling, Duluth Boat and Duluth Commercial clubs. He was married Oct. 5, 1887, to Mary D., daughter of Elijo O. Sherwin, of McMinnville, Tenn.; they have three children: John D., Mary L., and Louise E. Weiss.

LORING, Joseph Holland, was born in New York city, March 18, 1882, son of Francis Lemoine and William-Anna (Holland) Loring. On his mother's side he was descended from the old English family of Hollands who were prominent in England as far back as the beginning of the thirteenth century. The first of the family in America was Capt. Michael Holland, who settled in Virginia in 1688 and married Penelope, daughter of Col. William Coulebourne. Both the Hollands and the Coulebournes were prominent in the colonial history of Virginia and Maryland and took an active part in the colonial and revolutionary wars. J. Holland Loring was educated at the Berkely School in New York and subsequently studied the violin in Prague, Bohemia, under Prof. Seveik, with the intention of adopting it professionally. After a time, however, he abandoned the idea and entered business. At the time of his death he was connected with the firm of Rose, Van Cutsen & Co., of London, England. He was favored by birth and breeding, by travel and culture, by personality and charm, and the promise of a brilliant and successful career was suddenly ended by the foundering of the Titanic in the North Atlantic on her maiden voyage. The story of his death as told by his brother-in-law, George L. Rheims, of Paris, is dramatic in its simplicity. The two men dined together on the night of the disaster and discussed, among other things, the probable time of arrival of the boat in New York. After the Titanic struck the iceberg they went leisurely on deck, saw the women and children loaded into the boats and then stood back quietly to await the end. When the vessel was sinking, Mr. Rheims suggested that they jump before the final plunge or they would be sucked down in the vortex, but Mr. Loring, who had been in ill-health for some time, declined, saying that in his condition a few minutes in the icy water would be fatal and that he might as well stay where he was. Then the two men shook hands and said good-by, one to be rescued, the other to rest forever in the icy bosom of the Atlantic. There were no heroics, there was neither faltering nor bluster—just a cool, quiet, uncomplaining acceptance of death, worthy of the very best traditions of manhood. Mr. Loring was a member of the Automobile and Aero clubs of America, the Royal Automobile Club of England, the Ranelagh Club and the Walton Heath Golf Club, Surrey, England. He was married at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, London, Dec. 21, 1904, to Henriette, daughter of Henri Wieniawski, the famous violinist and composer, and had two children: Frances Holland and Joan Holland Loring. The date of his death was April 14, 1912.

HUBBELL, William Wheeler, lawyer and inventor, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 4, 1821, son of Truman Mallory and Mary Ann (Flower) Hubbell, and a descendant of Richard Hubbell, a native of England, who settled in Connecticut in 1635; from him and his wife, Elizabeth Meigs, the line of descent is traced through their son, Richard, and his wife, Rebecca Morehouse; their son, Peter, and his wife, Katherine Wheeler; and their son, Silas, and his wife, Hannah (French) Wheeler, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. His grandfather, Capt. Silas Hubbell, was a soldier in the revolutionary war. William Wheeler Hubbell received a classical education in private schools. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1845 and as an attorney and counsellor of the supreme court of the United States, in 1850. Mr. Hubbell was identified with several notable patent cases. Early in his career he displayed unusual inventive talent. At the age of twenty he invented the sectional draft pipe for locomotives which enabled them to burn coal. He was the original inventor of the automatic safety inextinguishable time and impact explosive shell fuse. This invention was kept secret in the service and was not patented until Jan. 7, 1862, but was used in the U. S. Navy as early as 1843. They were first used against the granite Bouge Forts in China, to open that empire to Western civilization and commerce and thousands of them were used during the civil war. He also invented the safety, self-acting percussion fuse of rifle-cannon shells, patented Jan. 24, 1860; which was also largely used in the civil war; the enclosed centre-primed ammunition and the breech-loading fire-arms to use the same (in 1842), the metallic centre-primed diffusible fire infantry ammunition which was adopted for the U. S. army (patented Feb. 18, 1879); and a solar magnet and a solar magnetic engine. He proposed to the congress the "Goloid Dollar" of 1878, and also a metric standard coinage. Mr. Hubbell was the author of: "Remarks on (his) Fire Arms and Explosive Shells" (1844); "Description of (his) Solar Magnetic Engine" (1850); "The Eight-Wheel Railroad Car Case" (1853); "The Way to Secure Peace" (1863); "Productive Industry Deserves Just Compensation" (1873); and "Memorial Upon Metric Coinage" (1880). He was characterized by an indomitable will, great industry, and kindness towards the poor. Mr. Hubbell was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was married in Philadelphia, Dec. 14, 1848, to Elizabeth Catharine, daughter of Paul Remley of Charleston, So. Car.; she died Oct. 19, 1916, in her ninety-seventh year; their living children are: Walter;

Lawrence; Eleanor; Albert; Elizabeth and Paul Hubbell. With his brother Richard Henry Hubbell, he conducted a large stock farm and tobacco plantation in Appomattox county, Va., where he died Nov. 6, 1902.

BABCOCK, William Augustus, jurist, was born at Shalersville, O., Jan. 9, 1851, son of Edwin Burroughs and Amelia Belinda (Crane) Babcock. His first American ancestor was James Babcock, a native of Essex, England, who emigrated early in the seventeenth century and settled in Rhode Island. The line of descent is traced through his son John and his wife, Mary Lawton; their son James and his wife, Content Manson; their son James and his wife, Sarah Stanton; their son Simon and his wife, Hannah Champlin, and their son Simon and his wife, Sabina Tilden, who were the grandparents of William Augustus Babcock. He was graduated at Hiram College in 1873, at the Cleveland Law School in 1875, with the degree of LL.B. He began the practice of his profession in Cleveland, and soon came to be known as one of the most brilliant criminal lawyers in the city. At the suggestion of Mayor Tom L. Johnson he was appointed assistant to the director of law in 1901. Soon after he was elected judge of the common pleas bench, and was twice re-elected. In 1897, when the ice trust lawyers, having lost their case before Judge Kinkade, of Toledo, succeeded in their efforts to have the case retried in another jurisdiction, Judge Babcock was chosen. He upheld the Toledo judge in every particular—a popular decision with the people. Laboring people, especially foreigners, found in him a stanch friend. His advice and his money were ever at their service, as he sympathized with their struggles for political and economic freedom. He was a leader in the movement for judicial reform, and the rights of the many were ever present in his mind when he handed down a decision. He was a people's judge, who was true to his trust, safeguarding them from the avarice of the ruthless money-mad spirit of the times. He was an orator of no mean repute, his services being constantly in demand, and he delivered many important memorial addresses. "The Life of Christ from the Lawyer's Standpoint," expounding the simplicity and democracy of Jesus, was a lecture he delivered at many different places. Other lectures afterward printed were on "The Life of Wagner," "The Lives of Goethe and Schiller," and several devoted to distinctly social questions. His private library was one of the best in the city, and during three trips to Europe he had acquired many paintings and other pieces of art, which he loved as he enjoyed nature. He was married at Columbus, O., Apr. 26, 1892, to Arefa Charlotte, daughter of William A. Bryson, and died in Cleveland, June 23, 1913.

POWELL, Edward Payson, clergyman and author, was born at Clinton, N. Y., May 9, 1833, son of John and Mary (Johnson) Powell. His father, a native of Connecticut, was proprietor of a distillery until, under the influence of the temperance movement, he tore down his gin mill and became a teetotaler. The son was graduated at Hamilton College in 1853, second in his class, and after teaching for a year in charge of Clinton Academy, entered Union Theological Seminary, and was graduated in 1858. In the same year he was ordained to the ministry of the Congregational church. He held pastorates at Deansboro, N. Y.; Adrian, Mich.; Chattanooga, Tenn., and Chicago, Ill. At Adrian, he built up one of the largest churches in the state, and was especially noted for his influence with young people, being frequently called "Pastor of the City." He received calls to both Baltimore and San Francisco, but declined both in favor of Chicago, where he was pastor of the Third Unitarian Church during 1874–77. In Chicago he was associate editor of "Unity," and of "The Arena," published in Boston. A life long student and deep thinker, he made a close study of the evolution of philosophy as a basis for readjusting theological beliefs, crystalizing his views in "Our Heredity From God" (1886), followed, in 1890, by a small volume of discourses entitled "Liberty and Life." For six years he preached to the Independent Religious Society, of Utica, N. Y. His last years were devoted to authorship and the management of his estate at Clinton and a winter home in Sorrento, Fla., which, with his children, he conducted successfully until his death. He wrote much about out-of-doors life and how to make it popular, while as a preacher and writer on religious subjects he was far ahead of his time. He contributed regularly to the New York "Independent" and the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat," and wrote occasionally for the "Christian Register," the "Unitarian," the "New England Magazine," "Arena," "Forum," "Scribner's" and other periodicals. His "Nullification and Secession in the United States" (1897) is a valuable political history. His other publications are: "The Philosophy of History" (1893); "How I Cultivated the Beautiful and Made Money At It;" "The Country Home" (1904); "The Orchard and Fruit Garden" (1905); "How to Live in the Country" (1910), and "Hedges, Windbreaks, Shelters and Live Fences" (1914). He was married at Sedalia, Mo., Aug. 4, 1875, to Lucy, daughter of Norman Maltby, a merchant of Sedalia; she died in 1910. There are four surviving children: Phillips Bayard, a fruit grower of Clinton; Maurice Stanley, a manufacturer of Glen Ridge, N. J.; Herbert Spencer, a manufacturer of Utica, N. Y., and Gladys Powell. He died at Sorrento, Fla., May 14, 1915.

CARLETON, Monroe Guy, author, was born at Le Roy, Genesee co., N. Y., July 25, 1833, son of Guy and Elizabeth (Nathan Payne) Carleton. His first paternal American ancestor was Edward Carleton, who came to this country from England and settled at Rowley, Mass., about 1680; from him the line of descent is traced through his son Lieut. John; his son Edward; his son Edward; his son John; his son Kimball, who served in the revolutionary war, and his wife, Sarah Kingsbury; and their son Jacob and his wife Lois Van Surdaam, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. The Carletons belonged to the nobility of Great Britain. Sir Guy Carleton was governor-general of Canada, and commanded at New York in the interest of England. William Carleton was one of the Boston tea party; David and Thomas Carleton were killed at the battle of Bunker Hill; Col. Samuel Carleton was with Washington at Valley Forge; Lieut. Jeremiah Carleton fought under Wolfe at Quebec; Ebenezer Carleton was a member of Washington's life guards; and Capt. Osgood Carleton, afterwards a noted teacher of mathematics in Boston, was employed to transport millions of dollars between New England and Philadelphia. Monroe Guy Carleton was privately educated, entered the civil war as second-lieutenant and was discharged as captain. For sixty-two years he was engaged in journalism. He was the author of "Carleton Genealogy" (1896) and "Autobiography of a Disembodied Soul" (1910). He was president of Grass Lake

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WILLIAM A. BABCOCK

Henry P Booth

for two terms, was an honorary member of the Michigan Authors' Association, and a member of the Masonic order and of the Grand Army of the Republic. His favorite pursuits were of a literary nature. He was twice married: (1) Apr. 15, 1865, to Frances Juline, daughter of Nelson J. Smith, of Oskaloosa, Ia., and had three children, two of whom survive, Maud and Guy Smith Carleton. Mrs. Carleton died in 1879, and he was married (2) Jan. 1, 1893, to Mary Pauline, daughter of George C. Lord, a merchant of Grass Lake, Mich., and to them was born one child, Lois Delia Carleton. He died at Grass Lake, Mich., Feb. 22, 1918.

BOOTH, Henry Prosper, shipowner, was born in New York city, July 19, 1836, son of Alfred and Frances Booth. He received his education in the public schools of New York city and at the Mechanics Institute. After a short term of employment with a firm of New York shipping merchants, he formed a partnership with Judge Edward Ward to engage in the ship brokerage business under the name of James E. Ward & Co. The new firm quickly established for itself a leading place in shipping circles and eventually became one of the biggest and most efficient steamship companies in the country. In 1856 it established a regular line of vessels between New York and Havana, Cuba, and by 1875 the company had over forty vessels in that service. In 1866 the first steamship, the Cuba, was put on the Havana line and this was soon followed by the steamship Liberty and others of the most advanced type of construction. In 1880 the New York and Cuban Mail Steamship Co., popularly known as the Ward Line, was formed by Henry P. Booth and James E. Ward to operate steamships between New York and various ports in Cuba and Mexico. Mr. Booth became president of the company on the death of Mr. Ward in 1894, and retained that position until shortly before his death. The itinerary of the fleet was gradually extended until it included the Bahamas and several ports in the Gulf and the Caribbean. In addition to the management of the Ward Line he was interested in the American Mail Steamship Co., the Brunswick Dock and City Improvement Co., the International Express Co., the New Niquero Sugar Co., the Federal Insurance Co., the United States and Porto Rico Navigation Co. of New York, the Porto Rico Steamship Co., the Commercial Investing Co. of Porto Rico, and the International Coal Co. Mr. Booth was, for nearly fifty years, the outstanding figure in the business circles of New York city. He was also one of the few whose courage and genius have saved to the United States something more than the remnant of a merchant marine. In the fifty years during which our once powerful merchant marine almost disappeared from the seas, he helped to build up a service of a few small wind-jammers into a magnificent fleet of iron steamships that compare favorably with anything that any other country in the world can show. He was married in 1867 to Angeline M., daughter of Seth Rowan, an English merchant who came over from Sheffield, England, and settled in New Jersey. The tender side of his nature was evidenced in his love for dogs and in his fondness for children and flowers. He was a fine judge of breeding in dogs, and always had five or six valuable specimens about his house. He was a member of the Manhattan and Colonial clubs and the Board of Trade and Transportation. He died in New York city, Jan. 16, 1909.

MILROY, Charles Martin, lawyer, was born at Northwood, Logan co., O., Dec. 5, 1867, son of William and Isabella (McCracken) Milroy, and grandson of James and Mary (McJerrow) Milroy, who came from Scotland and settled in Livingston County, N. Y., in 1819. His father was a clergyman of the Reformed Presbyterian Church and a president of Geneva College. The son was graduated at Ohio Northern University with the degree of B.S. in 1890 and at the University of Michigan with the degree of LL.B. in 1897. He began the practice of law in Toledo, O., at first independently, but later as a member of the firm of Cole, Whitlock & Milroy, which later became Whitlock, Milroy & Mallow, and still later Whitlock, Burtsfield & Milroy. He has practiced in both state and federal courts, and has been identified with a considerable part of the important litigation of the period. Mr. Milroy was prosecuting attorney of Lucas county, O., during 1913–14 and in 1915 was elected mayor of Toledo. The basic idea in all his public work has been the elimination of boss control in city affairs. Bossism he believes to be the most sinister of all the evil influences with which our governments have to contend, and upon assuming office he resolved that, regardless of consequences, he would conduct the business affairs of the city with no other consideration than the welfare of the people. He soon found that to get rid of bossism in city affairs it was also necessary to oppose and fight those private interests and organization which, under the cloak of civic activity, attempt to influence and control city affairs for their own private ends. It has been his policy therefore to prevent any one interest or organization from having an undue influence in the government, but he has called into consultation representatives of all such interests, and thus no single interest has been permitted to dominate the city. His favorite diversions are hunting and fishing. For a number of years he served as a trustee of Toledo University, and is a member of the Country Club. He was married Oct. 12, 1904, to Mary, daughter of Richard Hallaran, a grain merchant of Toledo, O., and has one child, a son, Richard Hallaran Milroy.

CLAYPOOLE, James, jurist, was born in London, Eng., in 1634, son of John and Mary (Angell) Claypoole, and brother of John Claypoole, the son-in-law of Oliver Cromwell. He was a merchant in London and early espoused the beliefs of the Friends, or Quakers, and thereby became a follower of William Penn. He was made treasurer of the Society of Traders, a corporation organized to forward the business interests of the colony, and witnessed the signing of the tentative charter of privileges in London by the prospective settlers. As early as June 30, 1682, he sent his son John to this country to assist Surveyor Holmes in laying out the colony of Pennsylvania, before William Penn's arrival. James Claypoole and his family arrived in Philadelphia Oct. 8, 1683. With Thomas Lloyd and Robert Turner he became one of Mr. Penn's first commissioners of property, and on Mr. Penn's departure for England, in 1684, was one of those whom he chose to present his farewell address. He was appointed an associate judge of the colonial supreme court on Sept. 14, 1685, at the time James Harrison was made chief justice. In 1686 he led the Philadelphia delegation in the assembly and was recognized as one of the most useful men in the colonial court. Mr. Claypoole was married in Bremen, Eng., Feb. 12, 1658, to Helen Merces, and died in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 6, 1687.

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY.

INDEX—VOLUME XVI.

A.

ABBOTT, Howard S., lawyer, 47.
ADAMS, Amos F., commission merchant, 119.
ALFORD, Alonzo, manufacturer, 189.
ALKER, Paul B., merchant, 49.
ALLEN, Dudley P., surgeon and educator, 165.
ALLEN, George W. H., agriculturist, 190.
ALLEN, Peter, physician and surgeon, 165.
ALLISON, Henry W., manufacturer, 356.
ALRICHS, Peter, jurist, 396.
ALVORD, John W., engineer, 48.
AMWEG, Frederick J., engineer, 43.
ANDERSON, Alden, horticulturist and banker, 178.
ANDERSON, J. Hartley, physician and surgeon, 244.
ANDERSON, Jefferson R., lawyer, 31.
ANDREWS, George L., soldier, 419.
ANDREWS, Lorenzo F., journalist, 88.
ARCHER, Gleason L., educator, 289.
ARENDELL, Falconer B., journalist, 167.
ARNOLD, Nason H., manufacturer, 83.
ARNOLD, Reuben, lawyer, 234.
ARNOLD, William S., merchant and manufacturer, 83.
ATKINS, Edwin F., manufacturer and capitalist, 52.
ATKINS, Elias C., manufacturer, 139.
ATKINSON, Henry A., lawyer, 25.
ATLEE, William A., jurist, 140.
AVIRETT, John W., journalist, 114.

B.

BAARS, Henry G. S., lumber exporter, 214.
BABCOCK, Hannah A., music teacher, 238.
BABCOCK, Nathan, manufacturer, 238.
BABCOCK, Orville E., soldier, 338.
BABCOCK, William A., jurist, 448.
BAILEY, E. Prentiss, editor and publisher, 171.
BAKER, Charles W., engineer, editor and author, 103.
BALDWIN, Eugene F., journalist and author, 427.
BALDWIN, Frank S., inventor, 281.
BALL, Henry S., capitalist, 410.
BANGS, J. Edward, educator and author, 183.
BANNING, Henry B., soldier and congressman, 168.
BANNING, William L., railroad builder, 244.
BARBER, Charles E., engraver, 182.
BARDWELL, Darwin L., educator, 168.
BARKER, Forrest E., lawyer, 387.
BARNUM, Leslie P., artist and critic, 350.
BARRY, Charles C., lawyer and banker, 205.
BARTHEL, Oliver E., engineer, 160.
BARTHOLOMEW, George K., educator, 36.
BARTLETT, Edwin W., physician and surgeon, [illegible]
ASSETT, John S., physician, 47.
ASTRUP, Louis, lawyer, 116.
EAR, Samuel, Jr., merchant, 143.
EATSON, Andrew K., mine operator, 305.
EATTY, John, soldier and banker, 177
ECHER, Willis J., theologian, 305.
EHEL, Aquila O., lawyer, 390.
EILFUSS, Albert W., printer, 144
ELKNAP, William R., merchant, 86.
ELL, William T., lawyer and florist, 350.
BENJAMIN, David M., lumber merchant, 262.
BENNETT, John G., capitalist, 352.
BENTLEY, Franklin R., lawyer, 288.
BERGEN, Paul D., missionary, 200.
BERGSTROM, George E., architect, 368.
BERMINGHAM, Thomas C., merchant, 101.
BEST, Marjorie A., founder of the drama league, 184.
BEYER, George, banker, 265.
BICKNELL, Frederick T., surgeon, 169.
BILES, William, jurist, 176.
BISHOP, Horace A., merchant, 310.
BISSELL, Joseph B., physician, 159.
BLACK, Frank S., governor, 255.
BLACK, George R., soldier and lawyer, 229.
BLACKMER, Lucian R., manufacturer, 103.
BLAIR, Walter, educator, 142.
BLOCK, Julius H., editor, 121
BLYTHE, Lucien H., civil engineer, 394.
BOGERT, John L., engineer and inventor, 29.
BOGERT, Walter L., musician, 49.
BOHM, Max, artist, 385.
BOISSEVAIN, Inez Milholland, reformer, 216.
BOLGER, Thomas J., banker, 122.
BONZANO, Adolphus, engineer and inventor, 312.
BOOTH, Henry P., shipowner, 449.
BORDWELL, Walter, jurist, 184.
BOSTON, Charles A., lawyer, 108.
BOTSFORD, William F., merchant and financier, 318.
BOUVIER, John, jurist, 34.
BOVEE, Christian N., lawyer and author, 218.
BOW, Charles C., jurist, 50.
BOWDOIN, George S., financier, 310.
BRADFORD, Ernest W., lawyer, 227.
BRADY, Anthony N., financier, 149.
BRAINERD, Henry W. P., manufacturer, 258.
BRANSFORD, John F., physician and surgeon, 308.
BRANT, Edward, lumberman and capitalist, 403.
BRANT, Jabez A., fire underwriter, 190.
BRAYTON, Charles R., soldier and politician, 351.
BRETT, George E., merchant and capitalist, 130.
BREWSTER, Henry M., soldier and manufacturer, 339
BREWSTER, James H., underwriter, 258.
BRIGGS, Charles, merchant, 145.
BRIGHAM, William T., scientist, 294.
BROOKE, D. Tucker, jurist, 405.
BROOKS, James G. C., merchant, 301.
BROWN, Fayette, merchant, 43.
BROWN, George A., physician and educator, 408.
BROWN, Henry C., pioneer and builder, 417.
BROWN, Henry F., financier, 57.
BROWN, James E., lawyer, 150
BROWN, John W., physician, 376.
BROWN, Morean R., physician and surgeon, 331.
BROWN, Philip S., Jr., broker, 264.
BROWN, Thomas C., railway news agent, 247.
BROWN, William M., financier and congressman, 316.
BROWNE, Charles F., artist, 40.
BROWNSCOMBE, Jennie A., artist, 425.
BROWNSON, Henry F., soldier, author and lawyer, 136.
BUCKNER, Simon B., soldier and governor, 341.
BULKELEY, Edwin, merchant, 218.
BURCH, William A., merchant, 340.
BURIANEK, John, Jr., banker, 393.
BURKE, Alexander, manufacturer, 258.
BURNELL, George E., philosopher, lecturer and capitalist, 349.
BURNETT, Wilbur E., capitalist, 329.
BURNHAM, Jonathan L., manufacturer, 228.
BURNS, George W., educator, 361.
BURNSIDE, Thomas, statesman jurist, 241.
BURPEE, David, seed merchant,
BURPEE, Washington Atlee, s
chant, 286.
BURRIDGE, Lee S., inventor
facturer, 63.
BURT, Andrew S., soldier, 3
BURTON, George S., merc
manufacturer, 159.
BURTT, Joe B
106.
BUSHNELL
BUSSING,
BUTTERF
BUTTERS
BYRNES,
surgeor

CABANI
banke
CABELI
440.
CALHOU
CALVER
CAMP, V
CAMPBE
CAMPBEI
290.
CAMPBEL
CANDLER,
CANFIELI
CANN, Joh
CANNON,
U. S. senato
CANNON, Georg
CAPEWELL, Ge
CAREY, Charles
CAREY, Robert, Ir
CARLETON, Monro
CARPENTER, Samu
265.
CARR, Ernest L., finan
CARR, John, banker, 89
CARR, William K., philos
CARROLL, Patrick J., cap
CARSKADDON, Benjamin
estate, 372.
CARSTAIRS, James, Jr., me
CARSTENS, J. Henry, phy
surgeon, 333.
CASTLE, Henry A., lawyer and jo
ist, 200.
CASTLE, William E., scientist, 297.
CASWELL, Lucien B., congressman 397.
CHANDLER, Joseph H., lawyer, 331.
CHAPPELL, Charles H., railway executive, 65.
CHASE, Charles E., insurance, 387.
CHASE, George L., insurance, 386.
CHASE, Ralph Rollin, physician and surgeon, 300.
CHILDE, John, civil engineer, 359.
CHITTENDEN, William L., poet and ranchman, 404.
CHUTE, Richard, real estate, 358.
CLARK, Edward G., merchant, 336.
CLARK, Lyman N., editor and publisher, 307.
CLARK, William, jurist, 374.
CLAYPOOLE, James, jurist, 449.
CLAYTON, Powell, governor and diplomat, 262.
CLINE, Isaac M., meteorologist, 126.

CLUFF, William, merchant, 197.
COBB, John B., manufacturer, 58.
COCHRAN, George I., lawyer and capitalist, 369
COFFIN, Howard E., engineer, 53.
COFFIN, William K., banker, 18
COHEN, Andrew J., manufacturer, 70.
COHEN, Lewis, artist, 157
COLE, George W., bibliographer, and librarian, 194.
COLEMAN, John C., agriculturist, 221.
COLEMAN, William F., physician, 138.
COLMAN, Norman J., secretary of agriculture, 69.
COMEGYS, Cornelius G., physician, 279
COMFORT, Will L., author, 214.
CONABLE, George W., architect, 367.
CONRAD, Holmes, lawyer, 399.
COOKE, William M., lawyer, 302.
COOPER, Philip H., naval officer, 235.
CORBIN, Floyd S., real estate, 87.
CORDNER, John, clergyman, 250.
CORNISH, Edward J., lawyer and financier, 215.
NISH, Joel N., lawyer and banker,
WELL, William C., banker, 258.
N, Dighton, jurist, 405.
Alfred C., physician, 150.
Richard, jurist, 298.
Albert J., railway executive,
AY, Dominic G., lawyer, 401.
LaMonte, lawyer, 272.
jurist, 39
road president,
n, 137
325.
chant and
bishop, 89.
nt, 146
47.
13.
ug expert,
and pub
ineer, 187.
lawyer and
rchant, 65.
299.
383.
and sur-
originator of the
78.
lawyer, 394
entist, 84.
merchant, 328.
lawyer, 95.
rainerd W., gynecologist,
Y, William A., government
278.
EY, Samuel G., railroad presi-
0.
N, Anna F., author, 290.
PBE, Paul, artist, 273.
YER, William J., telephone pioneer,
67.
D SILVER, Carll H., art patron, 102.
EWEY, Charles, lawyer, 116.
IAMANT, David S., artist, 222.
ICKEY, James M., underwriter, 320.
DICKINSON, Fred'k, merchant and broker, 21.
DILLE, John L., lawyer, 124.
DI MILLA, Pasquale, clergyman, 279.
DOANE, Samuel E., electrical engineer, 324.
DODGE, Grenville M., engineer and soldier, 191.
DOERING, Edmund J., physician and surgeon, 111.
DOLL, Jacob, manufacturer, 438.
DOLPH, Cyrus A., lawyer, 56
DOMINICK, William G., banker and broker, 121
DONOVAN, John J., civil engineer, 42
DORST, Joseph H., soldier, 243
DOTY, Paul, engineer, 95
DOUGHERTY, Denis J., R. C. bishop, 90.
DOUGLAS, Walter D., merchant, 302.
DOUGLASS, Andrew E., astronomer, 243.
DOWMAN, Charles E., educator, 249.
DOWNING, John F., capitalist and banker, 111.
DOYLE, Manville, banker, 296.
DOYLE, William E., floriculturist, 275.
DRAKE, Nelson A., physician and surgeon, 23.
DRENNAN, Michael C., surgeon, 105.
DROWN, Samuel H., real estate and insurance, 260.
DUCKWITZ, Ferdinand H., lawyer, 252.
DUESENBERG, Fred S., inventor and manufacturer, 295.
DUFF, William F., lawyer, 90.
DUNCAN, John S., lawyer, 314.
DUNCAN, Thomas, jurist, 298.
DUNNE, Edward F., governor, 122
DURHAM, Henry W., engineer, 91.
DUTTON, William J., fire insurance expert and financier, 312.
DYSART, Robert, public accountant, 270.

E.

EARLE, Parker, horticulturist, 236.
EARLEY, Thomas, financier, 232.
EASTMAN, Albert N., lawyer, 372.
EDWARDS, Maurice D., clergyman, 307.
EDWARDS, Thomas A., physician, 345.
EICHER, Henry M., lawyer, 32.
EIDLITZ, Otto M., civil engineer, 412.
ELLINWOOD, Henrietta E. S., philanthropist, 20.
ELLINWOOD, Lyman W., merchant, 20.
ELLIOT, Daniel G., zoologist and author, 196.
ELLIOTT, Thomas, physician and surgeon, 346.
ELY, Richard S., merchant, 430.
ENGLIS, Charles M., shipbuilder, 348.
ENGLIS, John, Jr., shipbuilder, 347.
ENSIGN, Moses, manufacturer, 266.
EOFF, Alfred, banker, 412.
ERICSON, John E., civil engineer, 91.
ESPENHAIN, Frank K., capitalist, 76.
ESTES, Webster C., merchant, 322.
EVANS, Victor J., patent lawyer, 424.
EVERARD, James, brewer and financier, 304.
EWEN, John, engineer, 297

F.

FANCIULLI, Francesco, musician, 96.
FARMER, William L., journalist, 424.
FARRAR, Geraldine, singer, 263.
FARRELL, J. Fletcher, banker, 217
FAULKES, Fred W., journalist and philanthropist, 196.
FENN, Augustus H., jurist, 374.
FENNER, Charles E., jurist, 224.
FENNER, George P., manufacturer and inventor, 237.
FERGUSON, Alexander H., surgeon, 109.
FERGUSON, Josiah B., musician and merchant, 261.
FFOULKE, Charles M., merchant, 442.
FFRENCH, Charles, publisher, 414.
FIELD, C. Everett, physician, author and radium expert, 406.
FINCH, John A., capitalist, 173.
FISH, Asa I., lawyer and author, 61.
FISHBACK, Charles F., lawyer and banker, 326
FISHER, Newton DeL., merchant, 87.
FLATTERY, Maurice Douglas, lawyer, 291.
FLETCHER, Calvin I., physician and surgeon, 348.
FLETCHER, George W., merchant and banker, 445.
FOLTZ, Moses A., editor and publisher, 249.
FORCHHEIMER, Frederick, physician, 388.
FORD, Seabury C., merchant, 368.
FORRESTER, Richard, merchant, 256.
FOSTER, John, lawyer, 158
FOWLER, Jessie A., phrenologist, 45.
FOX, Charles E., naval officer, 219.
FOX, William H., physician, 101.
FRANCIS, George B., civil engineer, 276.
FRANCIS, John R., journalist, 87.
FRANTZ, Jacob F., merchant, 82.
FRASER, James E., sculptor, 161
FRATT, Frederick W., railroad executive, 137.
FREEMAN, Zoheth S., banker, 109.
FRITZ, W. Wallace, physician, 206.
FULLER, Henry F., author and musician, 287.
FULLER, Henry W., chemist and microscopist, 287.
FULLER, Oliver F., merchant, 163.
FULLER, Paul, lawyer, 380.
FULTON, Elisha M., manufacturer, 303.

G.

GALBRAITH, John P., lawyer, 336.
GARRETT, Sylvester, manufacturer, 337.
GATES, Howard B., physician and surgeon, 203.
GATES, James H., merchant, 337.
GAUGER, John A., manufacturer, 276.
GAYNOR, William J., jurist and mayor, 353.
GEIGER, Jacob, surgeon, 257
GHIO, James C., philanthropist, 268.
GIANELLA, John, manufacturer, 267.
GIDDINGS, Edward L., banker, 163.
GILFILLAN, James, jurist, 311.
GILL, Thomas H., lawyer, 164.
GILLETTE, James F., merchant and manufacturer, 70.
GIRARD, Charles, naturalist, 417.
GLASS, Perly R., inventor, 240.
GLEASON, Alfred D., manufacturer, 310.
GODMAN, Melvin M., jurist, 195.
GOMBERG, Moses, chemist, 169.
GOODRICH, Charles T., journalist and underwriter, 107.
GOODWIN, Ralph Schuyler, b.1839, physician, 123.
GOODWIN, Ralph Schuyler, b.1868, physician, 123.
GOTTFRIED, Anton, inventor, 312.
GOUDY, William C., lawyer, 311.
GRANT, Jedidiah M., Mormon leader, 14.
GRANT, Robert D., capitalist, 357.
GRAY, John C., educator, 206.
GREELEY, Samuel S., engineer, 284.
GREELEY, William B., lawyer, 72.
GREEN, Thomas J., lawyer and capitalist, 92.
GREENWOOD, William H., civil engineer, 364
GREGORY, Charles N., lawyer and educator, 239.
GRIER, Thomas J., mine operator, 323
GRIFFIN, Thomas A., manufacturer, 176.
GRIFFITHS, Henry H., lawyer, 122.
GROWDON, Joseph, jurist, 172.
GROWDON, Lawrence, jurist, 172.
GUEST, John, jurist, 131.
GUGGENHEIMER, Max, Jr., capitalist and philanthropist, 314.
GULLIVER, William C., lawyer, 332.
GURLEY, Edwards J., soldier and lawyer, 370.
GUTEKUNST, Frederick, photographer, 437.

H.

HAEUSSLER, Herman A., lawyer, 337.
HAFF, Delbert J., lawyer, 133.
HAGERMAN, James, lawyer, 169.
HALL, Harry H., lawyer, 72.
HALL, Robert H., soldier, 351
HALSEY, Edmund D., lawyer and historian, 222.
HALSEY, Noah W., banker, 431.
HAMILL, Howard M., clergyman, 35.
HAMMOND, Winfield S., governor, 99
HANCOCK, Harris, mathematician, 70.
HANDY, Moses P., journalist, 254.
HARBISON, Alexander, mayor, 211.
HARBISON, Hugh, merchant, 2
HARBISON, John P., capitalist, 210.
HARMON, Eleazer, merchant, 1
HARSHA, William M., [illegible] and surgeon, 118.
HART, Ernest E., banker
HART, Maurice J., capital, 2
HARTENBOWER, Jeremiah J., [illegible] 340.
HASKELL, Edward H., [illegible] 67.
HASSE, Hermann I., [illegible] and botanist, 167.

MIDDLEBROOK, Louis N., lawyer, 384.
MILLER, Andrew G., jurist, 230.
MILLER, Benjamin, lawyer, 181.
MILLER, Benjamin K., lawyer, 230.
MILLER, George A., mathematician, 388.
MILLER, George P., lawyer, 372.
MILLER, John H., lawyer, 390.
MILLER, John S., lawyer, 281.
MILLER, Shackelford, jurist, 386.
MILLER, Thomas W., lawyer and legislator, 216.
MILLER, William H. H., soldier, 362
MILLS, John Proctor, poet and musician, 444.
MILROY, Charles M., lawyer, 449.
MINER, Julius F., surgeon, 104.
MINGLE, Harry B., lawyer and manufacturer, 446.
MONROE, Jay R., manufacturer, 282.
MONTELATICI, Ferruccio L., wood carver, 346.
MONTELIUS, George D., merchant, 315.
MOODY, Benjamin, physician, 266.
MOODY, Volney D., banker, 378.
MOORE, Alice R., scientist and author, 425.
MOORE, Charles S., capitalist, 405.
MOORE, Nicholas, jurist, 381.
MOORE, Thomas J., physician, 94.
MOORE, William S., naval officer, 162.
MORGAN, Algernon S. M., civil engineer and banker, 81.
MORGAN, David P., banker, 434.
MORGAN, Octavius, architect, 364.
MORGAN, William Fellowes, merchant, 435.
MORGAN, William P., dental surgeon and agriculturist, 414.
MORSE, Harmon N., chemist and educator, 69.
MOSS, Jesse L., library executive, 408.
MOYLE, Edward H., engineer, 399.
MUEHLEBACH, George, brewer, 433.
MUEHLEBACH, George E., brewer, 433.
MUELLER, George W., merchant, 24.
MULDOON, Peter J., R. C. bishop, 111.
MUNGER, Edwin T., engineer, 403.
MUNN, George F., artist, 157.
MUNROE, James P., manufacturer and author, 269.
MURPHY, Daniel V., lawyer, 158.
MURPHY, Thomas D., editor, author and manufacturer, 26.
MURRAY, Jared, cattle dealer, 152.
MURRAY, John, cattle dealer, 151.
MURRAY, Mabel, philanthropist, 344.
MURRAY, William P., merchant, 384.
MYERS, John G., merchant, 177.
MYERS, Samuel R., real estate, 277.

N

NAGEL, Charles, jurist and cabinet officer, 356.
NEILSON, Walter H., physician and surgeon, 160.
[illegible]SON, Ezra T., manufacturer, 53.
[illegible]LL, William R., clergyman and [illegible]5.
[illegible] Henry [illegible], physician and sur[illegible]
[illegible], lawyer, 155.
[illegible]as W., clergyman [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]ARI[illegible], [illegible]
[illegible]TON, [illegible] merchant, 28.
[illegible]ORTONI, [illegible]bert D., jurist, 63.
NOVY, Frederick G., bacteriologist, 93.
NOYES, [illegible]mund, dentist, 136.

O

OBETZ, Henry L., physician and surgeon, 307.
O'BRIEN, John D., lawyer, 375.
O'BRIEN, Michael W., banker, 320.
O'DONNELL, Thomas J., lawyer and publicist, 229.
OGDEN, Howard N., lawyer and educator, 1[illegible]1
OGILVIE, Clinton, artist, 440
OGILVIE, Ida H., geologist and educator, 440.
OLCOTT, George N., educator, 427
OLIVER, James B., manufacturer, 110.
OLMSTED, George H., capitalist, 370.
OPDYCKE, Leonard E., lawyer, 217.
OSGOOD, Hugh H., merchant, 247.
OTIS, Philo A., musician, 335.

P

PACKARD, John Q., miner and capitalist, 411.
PAGE, John H., soldier, 242.
PALEN, Frederick P., engineer and inventor, 196.
PALMER, William F., shipbuilder, 423.
PANGBORN, Joseph G., journalist and promoter, 282.
PARKE, Benjamin, jurist, 268.
PARKER, Charles D., financier, 267.
PARKER, Gilbert LaF., soldier and physician, 123.
PARKER, James H., banker, 139.
PARSONS, John, clergyman, 147.
PASTOR, Tony, theatrical manager, 30.
PATCH, Maurice B., metallurgist and manufacturer, 355.
PATON, Thomas B., lawyer, 59.
PATTERSON, Charles T., merchant, 261.
PATTERSON, Rufus L., 2d, manufacturer, 107.
PAUL, Amasa C., lawyer, 200.
PAXTON, William M., lawyer and author, 22.
PEABODY, James T. W., statistician, 380.
PEARCE, Myron La. real estate, 302.
PEASE, Albert S., lawyer and journalist, 303.
PECK, George, capitalist, 25.
PENROSE, Charles W., editor, 16.
PENROSE, Clement B., jurist, 428.
PENROSE, Stephen B. L., educator, 429.
PERKINS, Rufus L., manufacturer, 114.
PERLMAN, Louis H., manufacturer, 118.
PETERS, Edwin C., lawyer and banker, 226.
PETERSON, Frederick, neurologist and poet, 175.
PETTIBONE, Rufus, jurist, 409.
PHELPS, Albert C., journalist, 138.
PIERCE, Oscar H., broker, 266.
PIERPONT, James, mathematician, 108.
PIPER, Henry, baker, 259.
PITCAIRN, John, manufacturer, 376.
PITTOC[illegible] Henry L., journalist, 27.
PLA[illegible]N, William, financier, 381.
PL[illegible]ON, William W., investments, 382.
PLANTEN, John R., manufacturer, 317.
PLIMPTON, George A., merchant, 406.
POMERENE, Atlee, U. S. senator, 426.
POOR, Henry W., financier and publisher, 33.
POPPLETON, William S., lawyer, 174.
PORTER, Hubert, E. V., educator, 274.
POSTLEY, Clarence A., soldier, 75.
POSTLEY, Sterling, 75.
POTTENGER, Francis M., physician, 363.
POWELL, Edward P., clergyman and author, 448.
PRATT, Howard L., physician and surgeon, 338.
PRATT, Lewellyn, clergyman and educator, 46.
PRATT, Orson, Mormon leader, 17.
PRATT, Parley P. Mormon preacher, 16.
PRATT, Waldo S., musician, 46.
PRETORIUS, Edward L., journalist and banker, 401.
PRENTICE, Leon H., contractor, 201.
PRENTICE, Samuel O., jurist, 182.
PUGH, Charles E., railroad official, 134.
PUGSLEY, Isaac P., jurist, 189.
PULS, Arthur J., physician and surgeon, 368
PUTNAM, Charles P., physician and surgeon, 374.

Q

QUARLES, Charles, lawyer, 140.
QUERTIN, George A., R. C. bishop, 121.

R

RAND, Stephen, naval officer, 25.
RANSOM, Paul C., lawyer, [illegible]02.
RANSOM, Thomas E. G., soldier, 104.
RAY, Edgar K., capitalist, [illegible]8.
READING, Arthur H., physician, 100.
REAM, Norman B., financier, 357.
REED, John, jurist, 154.
REES, Charles M., physician and surgeon, 247.
REIGHARD, Jacob E., zoologist and educator, 432.
REISINGER, Hugo, merchant, 342.
REMINGTON, Franklin, contractor, 273.
REMLEY, Milton, lawyer, 294.
REMSEN, Richard, farmer, 158.
REPLOGLE, Jacob L., manufacturer, 148.
RHODES, William C., banker, 116.
RICE, John J., R. C. bishop, 322.
RICHARDS, Franklin D., Mormon leader, 11.
RICHARDS, Joseph E., banker, 331.
RICHARDS, Willard, journalist and historian, 12.
RIGDON, Sidney, Mormon leader, 15.
RINDGE, Frederick H., financier, 342.
RINEHART, George F., journalist, 141.
RIPLEY, Edward H., banker and contractor, 236.
RITTER, William E., zoologist, 43.
ROBBINS, Edward E., lawyer, 371.
ROBERTS, David E., jurist, 327.
ROBESON, Andrew, jurist, 433.
ROBINSON, Frederick A., merchant, 334.
ROBINSON, Henry P., educator and author, 153.
ROBINSON, Paul G., physician and surgeon, 430.
ROCKWOOD, Charles G., Jr., scientist 188.
ROEVER, William, manufacturer, 403
ROGERS, Fordyce H., banker and manufacturer, 319.
ROGERS, Molton C., jurist, 38.
ROLAND, Oliver, physician and surgeon, 370.
ROLLINGS, George, ironmaster, 108.
ROOD, Henry M., engineer, 406.
RORER, Sarah T. H., domestic economist, 232.
ROSS, John, jurist, 293.
ROSS, Patrick H. W., banker, 398.
ROWLAND, Henry J., clergyman, 116.
ROWLEY, Frank E., journalist and lawyer, 99.
RUSSELL, Harry L., bacteriologist, 417.
RUSSELL, Linus E., physician and surgeon, 246.
RUST, George H., realty broker, 339.
RUST, Marshall, contractor, 413.
RUTHERFORD, Thomas M., manufacturer, 354.
RYAN, Thomas F., lawyer, 288.
RYDER, John A., embryologist, 396.

S

SABIN, Charles H., banker, 179.
SACKETT, Augustine, manufacturer, 334.
SAGE, Margaret O., philanthropist, 422.
SAGE, Mrs. Russell, philanthropist, 422.
SAGE, William E., editor, 444.
SAILER, Daniel duB., clergyman, 259.
SALE, John W., jurist, 94.
SALLOWAY, William, jurist, 438.
SALWAY, William, jurist, 438.
SALZER, Benjamin F., merchant, 189.
SAMPSON, Clark H., merchant and manufacturer, 201.
SANDERS, Loren A., physician and surgeon, 225.
SARGENT, Edwin W., lawyer, 332.
SARGENT, John H., civil engineer, 237
SATTERLEE, Churchhill, clergyman, 270.
SAWYER, Mrs. Antonia, singer, 421.
SAWYER, Edgar P., financier, 114.
SAXON, Elizabeth L., author and reformer, 20[illegible]
SCHAFFNER, [illegible], merchant, 204.
S[illegible]HELL, Walker, physician [illegible] surgeon, 407.
SCHENCK, Schuyler C., merchant, 1[illegible]
SCHMIDT, Carl B., lawyer, [illegible].
SCHMIDT, Frederick W., physician a[illegible] surgeon, 252.
SCHOENLEBER, Otto J., manufacturer 255.
SCHOFF, George C., engineer, 71.
SCHULTZ, Oscar T., pathologist, 211
SCOTT, Harvey W., journalist, 151.
SCOTT, Henry C., financier, 171.
SCOTT, Joseph, lawyer, 32

HAUSER, John, artist, 79
HAY, Charles E., merchant, 26.
HAYES, Patrick J., R. C. bishop, 92.
HAYES, William E., merchant and manufacturer, 156.
HAYNE, Daniel H., lawyer, 59.
HAYS, Henry B., soldier, 347.
HEARN, George A., merchant, 316.
HEATH, Perry S., journalist and capitalist, 204.
HEFFERAN, Thomas, banker, 153.
HELLMAN, Herman W., capitalist, 159.
HENDERSON, Charles E., railway executive, 221.
HENDERSON, John T., civil engineer, 444.
HENDRIE, George, capitalist, 131.
HENSON, Poindexter S., clergyman, 85.
HERBERMANN, Charles G., educator and author, 326.
HERON, James, artist and merchant, 336.
HERRIG, Peter, capitalist, 21.
HERTZLER, Arthur E., surgeon, 144.
HEWITT, Charles M., manufacturer, 35.
HEYMAN, Seymour C., merchant, 70.
HIBBEN, Harold B., merchant, 244.
HIGBEE, Roscoe B., mine operator, 170.
HIGGINS, Arthur M., lawyer, 28.
HIGGINS, Charles H., civil engineer, 68.
HILL, Edward A., manufacturer, 67.
HILL, John W., lawyer, 135.
HILL, Lysander, lawyer, 136.
HILL, Nicholas S., Jr., engineer, 28.
HILL, Richard, jurist, 383.
HILL, Winfield S., physician, 235.
HILLS, Jonas Coondge, numismatist, 332.
HILTON, George P., civil engineer, 84.
HIMES, George H., curator, 207.
HINSON, Charles W., jurist, 240.
HISS, Philip H., Jr., bacteriologist, 235.
HOARD, William D., governor, 398.
HOBBS, Perry L., chemist, 65.
HOIT, Henry F., architect, 177.
HOLCOMBE, Emily S. G., 195.
HOLMES, William H., archaeologist, 441.
HOMER, Charles C., banker, 299.
HOOKER, Edward W., manufacturer, 80.
HOOPER, William D., physician, 391.
HORTON, Oliver H., jurist, 86.
HOWARD, Adams B. L., alienist, 324.
HOWARD, Timothy E., jurist, 441.
HUBBARD, Elbert, author and publisher, 415
HUBBELL, William W., lawyer and inventor, 447.
HUFF, Lloyd B., capitalist, 178.
HUFF, Perez F., insurance expert, 343.
HUMES, Edward C., banker, 218.
HUNGERFORD, Frank L., lawyer, 143.
HUNT, Ridgely, naval officer, 193.
HUSTON, Charles, jurist, 245.
HUTCHINS, Harry B., educator, 371.
HUTCHINSON, Elizabeth P., reformer, 400.
HUTTON, Frederick R., mechanical engineer, 439.

I.

IAUKEA, Curtis P., secretary of Hawaii, 142.
ILLOWAY, Henry, physician, 420.
INGALLS, Walter R., mining engineer and editor, 127.
INGRAHAM, Robert S., clergyman, 124.
INGRAM, Orrin H., manufacturer and financier, 278.
IRVINE, William M., clergyman and educator, 83.
IVES, F. Badger, merchant, 120.

J.

JACKMAN, [illegible]nzo, mathematician, 373.
J[illegible], Charles S., editor and publisher, 175.
ACKS[illegible], George W., financier, 128.
ACKS[illegible] Hall, physician and surgeon, 386.
ACKSON, John B., financier and philanthropist, 128.
ACOBS, Arthur L., inventor and manufacturer, 41.
ACOBS, Joshua W., soldier, 338.
ACOBSON, Anton J., mining operator, 179.
AEGERS, Albert, sculptor, 179.
JAMES, Louis, actor, 4[illegible]8.
JANUARY, Derick A., merchant, 321
JENKINS, James G., jurist, 212.
JENKS, George W., manufacturer and capitalist, [illegible]15.
JENNINGS, Samuel, jurist and governor, 437.
JERMAIN, James B., lawyer and philanthropist, 245
JERVEY, James P., physician, 166.
JOHNSON, Arnold B., scientist and author, 180.
JOHNSON, Charles N., dental surgeon, 112.
JOHNSON, Francis M., physician, 359.
JOHNSON, Franklin, theologian, 274.
JOHNSON, John G., lawyer, 421.
JOHNSON, Laurence, physician, 322.
JOHNSON, Marcus M., surgeon, 300.
JOHNSTON, John White, manufacturer and lecturer, 432.
JOHNSTON, Thomas S., merchant, 432.
JONES, George C., lawyer and philanthropist, 101.
JONES, John R., jurist, 268.
JONES, Johnston B., physician, 93.
JONES, Spencer C., lawyer and banker, 27.
JORDAN, Jules, musician, 420.
JUDKINS, J. Byron, jurist, 51.
JUDSON, Stiles, lawyer, 325.

K.

KAHLE, Frederick L., lawyer, 79.
KAHN, Otto H., banker, 256.
KAMM, Jacob, capitalist, 34.
KASNER, Edward, mathematician, 61.
KATTE, Walter, civil engineer, 434.
KEELER, Harvey R., jurist, 203.
KEENE, David, clergyman, 80.
KELLY, George T., lawyer, 174.
KELLY, Harry E., lawyer, 170.
KENDALL, David W., manufacturer, 89.
KENNEDY, Edwin, merchant, 285.
KENNEDY, John, jurist, 382.
KENNEDY, Joseph C. G., statistician, 444.
KENNEDY, Thomas F., R. C. bishop, 118.
KENYON, James B., author, 298.
KETTLES, Robert P., grain expert, 414.
KIMBALL, Heber C., Mormon leader, 17.
KING, Frank W., merchant, 58.
KINNE, Charles M., soldier and underwriter, 77.
KINSEY, John, jurist, 297
KITTREDGE, Alfred B., U. S. senator, 125.
KNIGHT, Albion W., educator, 212.
KNIGHT, Horatio G., manufacturer, 173.
KOCH, Thomas J., merchant and capitalist, 115.
KOPKE, Ernst, mechanical and sugarhouse engineer, 260
KRAUSE, Rudolph, lumberman, 404.
KRESS, George H., physician and surgeon, 126.
KUICHLING, Emil, engineer, 66.

L.

LADD, George D., physician and surgeon, 191.
LAMBERT, Catholina, manufacturer, 41.
LAMBERTON, James, M., lawyer, 379
LAMOREAUX, Peter G., capitalist, 113.
LANDERS, William J., insurance, 327.
LANGDON, Charles J., capitalist, 31.
LANGHORNE, Jeremiah, jurist, 176.
LARNED, Josephus N., librarian, 344.
LAUGHLIN, Homer, manufacturer, 251.
LAWRENCE, John, jurist, 98
LAWRENCE, Samuel C., manufacturer, 436
LEARNED, Samuel J., merchant, 300.
LEE, Joseph D., merchant, 129.
LEEDS, William B., lawyer, 251.
LEEMING, Woodruff, architect, 62.
LeFEVRE, Clement F., clergyman, 223.
L'ENFANT, Pierre C., engineer, 209.
L[illegible]STER, Rufus E., congressman, 248.
LE[illegible]TZÉ, Eugene H. C., naval officer, 51
LEW[illegible]S, Frank J., capitalist, 275.
LEW[illegible], Isaac N., soldier and inventor, 213.
LEWIS, John B., physician and surgeon, 152.
LEWIS, Thomas H., lawyer, 234.
LEWIS, William, lawyer, 410.
LILLIS, Thomas F., R. C. bishop, 329
LINDENTHAL, Gustav, civil engineer, 117.
LINES, Mary L., physician and surgeon, 343.
LINSLEY, Daniel C., civil engineer, 233
LITTLE, William C., banker and broker, 306.
LLOYD, David, jurist, 112.
LOCKWOOD, William P. B., educator, 290.
LOFTON, George A., clergyman, 226
LOGAN, William R., soldier, 389.
LONG, Theodore K., lawyer, 366.
LORD, John P., surgeon, 68.
LORING, Joseph H., 447.
LOUDERBACK, DeLancey H., capitalist, 233.
LOVE, Alfred H., merchant and philanthropist, 203.
LOVELAND, Francis A., manufacturer, 112.
LOVERING, Leonard A., soldier, 419.
LOVEWELL, Nehemiah, scout, 198.
LOWNDES, Stanley H., merchant, 352.
LUDINGTON, Francis H., manufacturer, 97.
LUND, Anthon H., historian of the Mormon Church, 13.
LYMAN, Arthur T., merchant and manufacturer, 154.
LYNCH, Thomas, merchant, 88.
LYON, Adrian, jurist and banker, 231.
LYONS, Albert B., scientist and educator, 400.
LYSTER, Henry F. LeH., physician and surgeon, 308.

M.

MACKAY, Donald, financier, 429.
MANDEL, Leon, merchant and philanthropist, 115.
MARBLE, John H., lawyer, 250.
MARION, Horace E., physician and surgeon, 395.
MARSH, Joseph W., educator, 149.
MARSHALL, Caleb H., merchant, 362.
MARTIN, Lillien J., educator, 153.
MARVIN, Charles F., meteorologist, 47.
MARVIN, Francis, banker, 54.
MATHEWS, John A., metallurgist, 73.
McCARTY, Nicholas, real estate, 231
McCLAIN, Edward L., manufacturer and philanthropist, 280.
McCLAIN, Emlin, jurist, 253.
McCLUNG, Robert G., lawyer, 299
McCOLLOM, John H., physician, 134.
McCORD, Eugene W., physician and surgeon, 364.
McCORT, John J., R. C. bishop, 119.
[illegible]CUTCHEON, John L., lawyer and manufacturer, 113.
McGOVERN, John J., physician and surgeon, 182.
McINTYRE, Robert, M. E. bishop, 9[illegible]
McKAY, Horace, soldier and [illegible] official [illegible].
McKEN[illegible] [illegible]am R., law[illegible]
McKINSTRY [illegible] W., jur[illegible]
McLANE, Allan, cap[illegible]list,
McMAHAN, Matthew B[illegible]
MacMECHEN, T. Bothe[illegible] tical engineer, 292.
MacMILLAN, Duncan D. [illegible] 139.
McNAMEE, John, engineer [illegible] tractor, 360.
McNEILL, [illegible] manufacture[illegible]
McRAE, Milton A., journalist and [illegible]lisher, 148.
MEACHEM, John G., b.1823, physician, 131.
MEACHEM, John G., b.1846, physician and surgeon, 132.
MEACHEM, John G., b.1873, physician, 132.
MEAD, Julian A., physician, 286.
MEAD, William E., educator, 292
MEEHAN, William E., pisciculturist, 355.
MELVILLE, Henry, lawyer, 49.
MERRIMAN, Henry P., physician and surgeon, 317.
MERRITT, A. Haywood, educator and editor, 51
MERSEREAU, John D., lumberman, 262
MEYER, Adolph, congressman, 64.
MEYER, August R., metallurgist [illegible]
MEYER, Cord, politician, 221

(

407

F P

OVELL, Josiah T., scientist, 32.
ULLY, John S., banker, 78.
ARIGHT, James A., banker, 269.
ARS, Nathaniel C., lawyer, 74.
EIFERT, Mathias J., physician and surgeon, 67.
LDEN, Edwin Van D., merchant and banker, 164.
LLS, Lewis, showman, 208.
TON, Julia, physician, lecturer and author, 295.
INWALD, Ralph L., manufacturer, 1.
LEIGH, John B., physician and eon, 105.
ON, Emmet M., lawyer and edi- 277.
ATTUCK, Samuel W., lawyer, 265.
EEHAN, John V., merchant, 402.
IERMAN, Bertram E., food inspector, 323.
IERMAN, Byron, underwriter, 202.
IERMAN, Loren A., editor and publisher, 327.
IBLEY, Preston B., contractor, 339.
SILVERMAN, Alexander, chemist, 97.
SIMCOCK, John, jurist, 443.
SIMONS, Manning, physician and surgeon, 402.
SINCLAIR, Dohrman J., banker and capitalist, 263.
SINCLAIR, John, physician, 407.
SISSON, A. Elverton, lawyer and legislator, 318.
KINNER, James W., insurance, 324.
LAVEN, Henry B., contractor, 443.
LIGH, Charles R., manufacturer, 272.
SLOCUM, Charles E., physician and banker, 264.
SMITH, Edward E., merchant and manufacturer, 436.
SMITH, Edward I., banker, 264.
SMITH, Frederick, jurist, 386.
SMITH, George A., Mormon leader, 18.
SMITH, Hyrum, Mormon leader, 19.
SMITH, John H., Mormon leader, 12.
SMITH, Joseph, founder of the Mormon Church, 1.
SMITH, Joseph F., Mormon leader, 9.
SMITH, Samuel J., manufacturer, 335.
SMITH, William A., U. S. senator, 199.
SMITH, William C., civil engineer, 64.
SMITH, William W., lawyer, 426.
SNOW, Lorenzo, Mormon leader, 7.
SOBEL, Isador, lawyer, 161.
SODEN, Francis H., electrical engineer, 100.
SOLEY, James R., lawyer, 136.
SOMERS, Daniel M., inventor and manufacturer, 428.
SOUTHARD, Louis C., lawyer, 384.
SOUTHWICK, John C., merchant, 260.
SPENCER, Herbert R., lawyer, 390.
SPENCER Lorillard, publisher, 296.
SPIRES, Joseph H., capitalist, 383.
STALLCUP, John C., jurist, 36.
STANDISH, Frederick D., manufacturer, 173.
STANLEY, Charles H., lawyer, 301.
STANTON, Benjamin I., lawyer, 325.
STANTON, Thaddeus H., soldier, 229.
STARK, Washington, horticulturist, 378.
STARR, Moses Allen, neurologist, 102.
STAUDE, Edwin G., inventor and manufacturer, 45.
STEGER, John V., manufacturer, 59.
STEIGER, Emil H., manufacturer, 79.
STERLING, Alexander F., physician, 155.
'EVENS, Greenlief T., soldier and jurist, 36.
EVENS, Hiram F., lawyer,
'EVENSON, Robert M., b
'EWART, Hugh P., law
talist, 283.
EWART, John T.,
ICH, Adolph C. f

STRATEMEYER, Edward, author, 37.
STRAUSS, Leopold, merchant, 337.
STREETER, Frank S., lawyer, 293.
STRONG, Edgar E., manufacturer, 155.
STUBBS, Joseph E., educator, 42.
SULLIVAN, Mark A., jurist, 216.
SULLIVAN, Thomas R., playwright and author, 175.
SUMNER, Edward A., lawyer and orator, 106.
SUTPHEN, Henry R., inventor and manufacturer, 246.
SWANN, Arthur W., physician, 133.
SWIFT, Henry W., lawyer, 40.

T

TAFT, Oren B., banker, 418.
TAGGART, Moses, lawyer, 306.
TALMAGE, James E., geologist and theologian, 19.
TAPLIN, Mortimer M., physician and surgeon, 420.
TASSIN, Wirt deV., metallurgist, 170.
TAUSSIG, James, lawyer, 382.
TAYLOR, Anthony, soldier, 47.
TAYLOR, Frank E., manufacturer, 223.
TAYLOR, John, Mormon leader, 5.
TENNEY, Daniel K., lawyer, 329.
TERRETT, Colville P., soldier, 345.
TERRY, Silas W., naval officer, 270.
TERRY, Marshall O., surgeon, 60.
THAYER, Ezra R., lawyer and educator, 185.
THOMAS, Calvin, educator, 220.
THOMPSON, John T., soldier and engineer, 76.
THOMPSON, Richard E., soldier, 21.
THORNTON, Albert E., manufacturer, 248.
THORPE, Spencer R., lawyer, 345.
THRUSTON, Rogers C. B., metallurgist, 328.
TIHEN, John H., R. C. bishop, 102.
TILL, William, jurist, 411.
TILYOU, George C., amusements, 198.
TIRRELL, Charles Q., lawyer and congressman, 430.
TOD, John, jurist, 283.
TOWLE, Loren D., real estate, 279.
TRASK, James E., lawyer, 333.
TRASK, Walter J., lawyer, 330.
TUCK, Edward, financier and philanthropist, 38.
TULEY, Henry E., physician and educator, 277.
TULLY, Richard W., playwright, 93.
TURNER, Henry S., soldier and banker, 90.
TURNER, Robert, jurist, 442.
TWEEDY, John H., lawyer, 443.
TWICHELL, Jerome, soldier and merchant, 124.

U

ULRICH, Bartow A., lawyer, 330.

V

VANAMEE, William, lawyer,
VAN BLARCOM, Jacob C., banker
VAN BUSKIRK, Marion F., editor
VANCE, Frank L., underwriter,
VANDER VEER, Albert, surgeo
VAN SYCKLE, Raymond E., la
VEEDER, Albert H., lawyer,
VERDAGUE Peter, R. C.
VIAL, Geo L. manufactu

WASHBURN, William D., manufacturer, 361.
WATERBURY, Frank C., manufacturer, 411.
WATSON, Milton T., orthodontist, 384.
WEATHERBEE, Edwin H., merchant, 220.
WEAVER, Edgar, banker, 394.
WEAVER, James B., statesman, 146.
WEBB, William E., merchant, 231.
WEBB, William W., P. E. bishop, 439.
WEBER, Gustavus A., economist, 289.
WEIDLER, George W., pioneer transportation agent, 194.
WEIGHTMAN, Richard C., journalist, 445.
WEISS, Anton C., journalist, 446.
WELLER, Michael I., banker and historian, 217.
WELLS, Daniel H., Mormon leader, 13.
WELLS, Edward, merchant, 322.
WENDEL, John G., capitalist, 99.
WENTWORTH, Marshall C., hotel proprietor, 186.
WESCHLER, Daniel D., maltster, 427.
WEST, Oswald, governor, 365.
WETHERBY, Benedict J., physician and surgeon, 131.
WHEELER, George B., journalist and banker, 64.
WHEELWRIGHT, William D., lumberman, 194.
WHITAKER, Thomas D., manufacturer, 180.
WHITE, Horace, governor, 110.
WHITE, Luther, jurist and capitalist, 408.
WHITE, Oliver W., dentist, 376.
WHITELAW, James, surveyor, 375.
WHITFORD, O'Dillon B., physician, 53.
WILCOX, George A., physician and surgeon, 162.
WILKIN, James F., jurist, 368.
WILLARD, John, clergyman, 425.
WILLIAMS, Benezette, engineer, 71.
WILLIAMS, Hugh S., clergyman, 72.
WILLIAMS, Job, educator, 37.
WILLIAMSON, William W., merchant, 182.
WILLIS, George R., lawyer, 122.
WILSON, Jacob, lawyer, educator and author, 81.
WILSON, Joseph R., lawyer and author, 409.
WILSON, Obed J., publisher, 74.
WILSON, William A., engineer and capitalist, 397.
WILSON, William B., secretary of labor, 98.
WILSON, William R. A., physician and author, 224.
WINCHELL, Alexander, scientist, 119
WINDER, John R., Mormon leader 14.
WINN, Charles A., engineer, 378.
WOLCOTT, Erastus B., surgeon 24.
WOLFE, Theodore F., scientist and author, 227.
WOOD, Andrew C., merchant, 166.
WOOD, Benjamin, broker, 336.
WOOD, Horatio D., jurist, 373.
WOOD, Marshall W., physician and urgeon, 75.
'URY, Louis A., physician 183
IEF Wilford, Mormon leader,
law and le
sician,
phy 188
man

JAN 10 1952